

The Bank Negotiations.

MINUTES OF, AND SOME PARTICULARS CONNECTED WITH THE MEETING OF BANKERS HELD AT THE BANK OF B. N. AMERICA, ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF OCTOBER, 1867, WITH A VIEW TO DEVISE SOME MEANS OF AIDING THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

The amount asked as necessary to sustain the Bank was \$750,000.

It was proposed to raise this amount by a loan or advance from sundry banks equal to six per cent upon their respective capitals.

Mr. King from the first refused to join in this plan, or in any other, of loaning direct to the Commercial Bank. He said he would lend the other banks, and they might advance the Commercial, thus keeping between himself and the Commercial the guarantee of the other banks. This declined feeling themselves, as they said, quite willing and able to make their own proportion of the advance out of their own means, and stating that they could see no reason why Mr. King should claim for the Bank of Montreal any privileged position, or exemption from the same liability which they, the other banks, were willing to assume.

Mr. King then reminded the meeting that the Bank of Montreal had already made an advance of \$300,000 to the Commercial.

To this it was replied that the other banks would consider that as a portion of the loan now required from the Bank of Montreal, and it would be asked for no more until the other banks reached a figure which, in proportion to their capital, would be equal to that sum. Mr. King of course putting the security which he held against this loan into the general fund of securities for all the banks.

This he positively declined. He was then asked if the meeting would consent to allow him to hold the special securities for the three hundred thousand dollars, and to consider it as so much of the loan required now, if he would consent to join the plan proposed, and loan the remainder of what might be required over the three hundred thousand dollars, say sixty thousand dollars, three hundred and eighty thousand and being his proportion.

He also he most positively refused to do, adding: "There is no use talking, I have given my ultimatum."

Shortly after this he rose to leave the meeting. This was about half past ten o'clock, A.M.

As he was proceeding to go out of the room, Mr. Cartwright, President of the Commercial Bank, arose and went to him at the door, and alluding to some remark Mr. King had made indicating prompt action on his part as to using the telegraph wires, and other indications unfriendly to the Commercial Bank, he (Mr. Cartwright) enjoined on Mr. King to do nothing unfriendly or injurious to the Commercial Bank, or embarrassing to it, before hearing the issue of the meeting, then in session, to which request Mr. King assented.

Mr. King kept this agreement in a remarkable way that is, he went directly over to the Bank of Montreal and then broke it.

The exchanges were not sent in as usual to the other banks, it being more safe to keep the other bank creditors than others, as in the former case a cheque on the Commercial Bank might be convenient to hand them in payment.

Mr. King kept his word, also, not to do any act embarrassing or unfriendly to the Commercial Bank, by sending down to the Montreal agents immediately demanding the under threatened protest if refused, the daily balance amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000), which had to be paid to him instantly to avoid protest—and this, too, whilst the meeting to which he had pledged his word was still in session. Comment is needless.

WILLIAM WORKMAN,
Pres. of the City Bank, Montreal.
JAMES G. WORTS,
V.P. Bank of Toronto.

I have read the minutes of the meeting, as above taken, and say that they are substantially correct.

CASPER ROYAL CANADIAN BANK,
October 23d, 1867.

Manifesto of the Florence Revolutionists.

The Florence Central Committee, established in aid of the Roman insurrection, have issued the following address:

ITALIANS!—You have responded and will continue to respond to our appeal which was none other than a cry from the soul, revealing duty. The feeling which animated us was shared by all. For us men and soldiers of the people, members of a Parliament which has declared Rome to be the capital of Italy, conscious that to vote expressed the will of the nation, the invitation was simple, as it should be. Fighting and death were going on; the September convention was already broken in blood, the time for argument was at an end. What, then, remained? To aid those who are burying the temporal power of the Pope so that it may no longer taint the air. Now we declare that the die cast by the insurgents has been taken up by Italy, and Italy, under pain of death, must speedily fulfil the duty enjoined upon her by so many centuries of misfortune, by all her thinkers, by all her martyrs. In order that the plebiscite may not be a vain thing, that the reasons and pretenses for squandering may cease, that administrative anarchy may perish, that reaction may be driven from its lair, and that conscience may again be held sacred to the world—Italians to Rome! What money—what blood will ever bear more fruitful result

than this! Show that the cry of Garibaldi is the voice of the national conscience. He is a prisoner in his island—a fault and a misfortune—but his soul is everywhere. He now calls the Romans to assemble in their piazzas and invites Italy to reach the capital. Victory lies in clearly defining the object of the battle, and we desire that the Pope may remain Pope for those who believe in him. Rapidity of action is also necessary. And will not Italy speedily furnish every man? Men who know how to die should not die. Men who know how to furnish material resources are required in order that there may not be a vain becoming of so many precious lives, that the love of country may not be punished by the hunger and abandonment, and that the sick and wounded may be properly attended.

Italians, succour the combatants,
Florence, Oct. 11. THE COMMITTEE.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken for payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 15th of November, 1867.

M. BOWELL.
Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West,	8.00 A.M.
Evening Express going West,	7.22 P.M.
Mixed Train going West,	10.35 A.M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West,	No passengers
Allowed on this train,	6.45 P.M.
Noon Express going East,	12.08 P.M.
Night Express going East,	12.15 A.M.
Mixed Train going East,	11.10 P.M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East,	No passengers
Allowed by this train,	9.45 P.M.
Montreal Time.	



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

COMMERCIAL BILLS.—Brokers in Belleville are paying to-day 85 cents in bills and 87 in silver for Commercial Bills. In Toronto they were selling at 80 to 82 cents.

BISHOP STRACHAN.—It appears that the announcement by telegram yesterday afternoon of Bishop Strachan's death was premature. A telegram this morning stated that he still lived, though his recovery was considered hopeless.

WATER LIME.—The *Napoleon Standard* says H. A. Wright, of Naples, has made a discovery which is likely to prove of greater value than all the gold fields of Madoc. The discovery consists of water lime stone, which, when tested, was found to be of a very rich color, and hardened quicker and was as firm as the best of American water lime. A kiln has been erected at Mr. Wright's intended to go extensively into the manufacture of water lime, which he can sell 25 per cent. less than the American article.

FINANCERS AT MONTREAL.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says: "There was, we are glad to say, a decidedly better feeling noticeable in financial circles to-day, due in great part to the expectations entertained at the meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank, held yesterday. The Banks are meeting the wants of the customers with comparative freedom, but outsiders find it difficult to obtain accommodation on the streets except at exorbitant rates."

A Local Bank.

The suggestion contained in the letter of Hon. Billa Flint, to establish a Local Bank, has been acted upon so far as to give notice of an Act of Incorporation, which will be applied for at the next Legislature. The promoters of the scheme are men of means, and men who are determined to carry out the project. In a wealthy County like Hastings, with deposits from farmers and business men in the banks, to the extent of \$500,000, and with a large surplus capital which could be made available, there is no reason why our business men should be compelled to get on their knees to the Montreal or any other mammoth Bank to ask for accommodation. The operations of the proposed Bank would be confined to the legitimate business of the County; every business man would have an interest in it, and would keep his deposits there; the means of the Bank would be employed only in the business of the County, and there could be no question, in the hands of safe men, that it would pay a handsome dividend to stockholders. It is proposed to make the capital \$250,000, with power to increase that amount.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR,—I observe that the batteries on the inner side of the Lower Bridge are being torn off by the hubs of the wheels. Would it not be well for the city fathers to get a plank spiked over them, all along each side of the carriage way, at the same height, before they are all gone.

VIATOR.
—The lumber production of Maine this year is estimated at 666,000,000 feet.

The Other Side.

To-day we publish an important document signed by three of the gentlemen who attended the Bank meeting at Montreal on the 21st of October, which puts the character of Mr. King in a new and unfavorable light. There is this much new about the statement, that it represents Mr. King as refusing to offer directly any assistance beyond the \$300,000 which it had advanced some time before at the request of the Government, and for which special security had been given, besides the general security of the Bank itself. Not even the paltry sum of \$60,000, additional to the \$300,000 would he give to save the Bank from ruin, but insidiously told the gentlemen present at the meeting that "there was no use talking, I have given my ultimatum," and left the room. And when urged by Mr. Cartwright, who had strong hopes of making some arrangement, not to do anything injurious to the Bank until the meeting was over, he gave his promise that he would not, and went directly to his own Bank and broke it. What a most humiliating position for the head of the Banking interest of the Province to be placed in. Is it any wonder in view of all the circumstances connected with the failure of the Commercial Bank, that Mr. King should be charged with deliberately conspiring to break the Bank? Is it any wonder that the distressing sacrifices, the ruined homes, the derangement of business, the convulsion and distrust which the failure of the Bank has produced in Canada, should be laid at the door of this dogmatic and overbearing Bank manager? Is it any wonder, in view of the statement to which Messrs. WILLIAM WORKMAN, JAS. G. WORTS and J. WOODSIDE append their signatures, and in view of his extraordinary and mysterious conduct towards the Royal Canadian Bank, that Mr. King should be charged with endeavoring to destroy that Bank also, and for that matter the Bank of Montreal, so that his pet Bank might do the whole business of the country? These charges have been made against Mr. King, and who will say they are wholly unwarranted? It is gratifying to know that there is but one feeling amongst the press of Ontario respecting the conduct of Mr. King, and that feeling is one of unmitigated disapprobation of the course he has pursued. The press of Montreal, with one or two exceptions, take the same high ground, and for the very good reason that a general disaster in Ontario would be as seriously felt in that city as in this Province. Respecting this point the *Montreal Gazette* says:

"There may arise an argument on the term, common object. And we have heard it stated that bankers in Ontario have the greatest interest to preserve confidence in the banks in their province, from the instinct of self-preservation, in their present expanded state. This may be true, and it would not have required the panic in Ontario to go much further to produce a general disaster. But has Montreal no interest in this? If there was a general disaster in Ontario, payments due to Montreal could not be made, and Ontario takes probably two-thirds of all the imports that come into Montreal. We, therefore, think that the preservation of confidence was a common and a public object. Mr. Paton evidently thought this, when he joined with other bankers, after Mr. King had left the meeting, in a proposition of common aid to the Commercial Bank."

The Kingston Assizes.

The Jury in the case of Saxie Allen, after an absence of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy. The evidence in this case did not differ materially from that taken at the Coroner's inquest, which has already appeared in the INTELLIGENCER. The Judge in his charge to the Jury, said "If Whalen, unsupported by any other testimony, it should be received with great caution; such evidence should always be received with a good deal of precaution, and when unsupported should not be believed. But the case did not rest solely on the testimony of Whalen; a policeman swore that Allen told him he had struck the blow, but that there was no intention to kill. A portion of the stolen property had been found in the prisoner's possession, and those acting with him. Had Whalen's evidence never been given, there was still a good deal of other reliable testimony to depend on. It was not essential to see a thing done; the property had been traced and found on the person of the prisoner. The case against the prisoner was a good deal about malice aforethought, and he was compelled to notice this allegation. Every man is supposed to be responsible for and to mean the natural effect of his own act. If a man take up a gun and fire into a crowd and kill one—that is murder; if a person fired at the jury box and killed any one within range—that would be murder; if two or three men go to rob a house or commit any unlawful act, and are opposed by the master of the house, and some one is struck with a weapon which would cause death—that is murder. He wished them to give their most careful attention to the evidence, and not to trouble themselves with the consequences; with the latter they had nothing to do. They must ask themselves if they had any doubt that Driscoll had come to his death by the injuries he received? If so, who

killed him? There was no doubt that the blow had been struck by the prisoner; and great stress had been laid on the fact that the prisoner did not intend to kill. He noticed that there were proofs of the money having been found on the prisoner. Were they satisfied that the property had been traced. Great care had been taken to select a jury for the case, and from the careful attention they had given to the trial, he was satisfied that they would do what was right. They were to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubts. They had a solemn duty to perform. There was not a shadow of doubt but that a fearful crime had been committed by somebody. If they thought the case was proved, that it was a very clear one, they then had but one course to pursue, one duty to perform."

When the jury returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation to mercy, His Lordship asked on what grounds they had based their recommendation; the reply was that they had no grounds. Sensible Jury, that.

On Thursday, the trial of Howard and Gummel for the same murder was commenced, and continued during the entire day.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—The United States naval squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, has arrived.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The objections of Prussia having been removed, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have joined the Zollverein. Both kingdoms have also concluded a military alliance with the North German Confederation.

LONDON, Oct. 31, eve.—The official statement shows the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England to be £290,000 for the week.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31, eve.—To-morrow will be observed as a holiday, and business will be generally suspended here and in London. The markets in Antwerp will also be closed to-morrow.

FLORENCE, Oct. 31, eve.—The Pontifical troops have all been withdrawn from the country, and are concentrated within the fortifications of Rome. The Garibaldians have taken possession of a portion of the railway between Rome and Civita Vecchia and torn up the rails. The army of King Victor Emmanuel is advancing.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The *Liberte* newspaper says the Emperor of Austria has given his assent to the proposed general conference for the settlement of the Roman question, but absolutely refuses to be a party to it, and England and Russia are reported to have declined the invitation of France to join the conference.

The returns of the Bank of France show an increase of 250,000 francs in the metallic reserve of the institution.

Several of the official evening journals say the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal provinces was ordered by the Italian Government without the consent of France, and this, they declare, has brought about a crisis in the relations between the two countries which is dangerous to peace.

It is authoritatively stated that no treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, but the entente cordiale established between France and Austria is complete.

LONDON, Oct. 31, midnight.—No further advices have been received from Rome. The means of direct communication have been destroyed by the cutting of telegraph wires and tearing up of railroads. The latest news from Rome comes almost exclusively by way of Florence.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31, eve.—Buckley, one of the Fenians captured at Dungarvin, has turned Queen's evidence. He testified against the prisoner Warren, and gave a complete account of the expedition which ended with the landing.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 31.—The steamship "Europa," which left New York on the 19th, touched at Moville this morning.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—At the session yesterday of the special commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the accused be tried by a mixed panel composed in equal numbers of Catholic and Protestant jurymen. The motion was denied by the judges, and the prisoner Gen. Warren declined the services of counsel, and declared that he was a citizen of the United States and refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court in his actions.

Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed, the murders are directly charged upon the Fenians, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators.

LONDON, October 31.—The Fenian Colonel Kelly, who was rescued at Manchester, has sailed for England. It is reported that he is in France, and that he will soon leave for America.

PARIS, October 31.—By order of the Imperial commission, the International Exhibition will be closed on the 3rd of November.

LONDON, October 31.—Details of the news from Rio Janeiro have been received. The war on the Parana was languishing. President Lopez, of Paraguay, had renewed his offers to the allied powers to negotiate for peace. No reply had been returned when the

mail steamer sailed from Rio. Disaffection with the war continued to be manifested in Brazil and the Argentine States.

PARIS, October 31.—It is said that should the general European Conference be held on the Roman question an arrangement will be made for a joint occupation of the city of Rome by the Catholic powers.

LONDON, Nov. 1, noon.—Consols 94½; Bonds 79½; Erie 47½; 1000's; Cotton dull; Liverpool, November 1, noon.—Sales of tea at 8½ for uplands; 9 for Orleans; sales of rice 60,000, of which 151,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—This morning about 4,000 Fenians assembled at the Masonic Hall, on 13th street, and forming a procession, advanced down Broadway and Broome street, drawing up in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, where Capt. Deasey, who was rescued from the police at Manchester, has been staying since his arrival in this city. The band played several Irish national airs, when Capt. Deasey came forward and in a few brief words thanked his friends for their kindness. The procession then filed off, cheering for Capt. Deasey and the men of Manchester.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Flour dull and declined 2½; Spring wheat \$8.50 to \$10.00. Wheat dull and declined 1½ on No. 1, and 3½ on other grades; sales at \$1.87½ to \$1.88 for No. 1. Corn dull and declined 1½ to 1½; sales at \$1.02 to \$1.03 for No. 2 in store. Oats lower 54¢ to 54½ in store. Rye quiet, at \$1.27 to \$1.28 for No. 1, and \$1.24 to \$1.25 for No. 2. Barley unchanged. Meal 30¢ to 31¢. Pork 60¢ for extra heavy. Lard dull, at 12¢ to 12½. Beef Cuts steady at \$5.50 to \$6.00 for fair to good shipping. Hogs less active at \$5.50 to \$6 for good to choice. Receipts—5,500 bbls flour; 54,000 bush wheat; 60,000 bush corn; 6,500 bush oats; 6,500 bush wheat; 65,000 bush corn; 50,000 bush oats. Freight active but steady.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Advices from the city of Mexico up to the 19th ult., have been received. By a recent decree all citizens are required to serve in the army for five years. Duties on foreign and native cotton 5¢ per 100 pounds, when entered for consumption in Mexico.

European News.

The Italian steamer *City of Paris*, Liverpool 18th, and *Queen Victoria*, has arrived at New York. We give below our usual summary of her news and extracts from her mails, more particularly as regards the Italian question, the most important of European questions.

When the *City of Paris* sailed, the Garibaldians in Italy were completing their plans for an attack on the city of Rome.

The London Times, in a leader, says that since his closest acquaintances, who are feeling bad dispelled his last illusion the Emperor Napoleon's voice has been consistently raised in favor of peace. His utterance at the next imperial sitting in the Senate will clear up all doubts as to whether he is still in men's minds; but in the meanwhile "We seek no better guarantee for the continuance of peace than the result of that very journey to Salzburg, which has given rise to the vast amount of refection. Before Salzburg the Emperor had evidently no sufficient confidence in his own forces, and was on the lookout for alliances. After Salzburg the Emperor gave up all hopes of alliances and fell back on his own forces."

The obsequies of M. Fould took place on October 14, in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honore, Paris. The following reflections are suggested to M. de Boissiere, in the weekly *feuilleton* of the *Gazette de France*, by the death of M. Fould:

M. Fould had only the age of the present century, and might have hoped to live longer. He will be regretted all the more that he was useful. From the golden tree described by Virgil, as each branch fell another of the same succeeded. With men the case is different; after the fall of those who seem to be of gold, others come out that are not even of copper. All the good servants of the Emperor pass away one after another, and each of them has had, like Alexander, successors far inferior to them. If in a drama the actors who have made it successful grow tired of the parts they play, they cease their places to other aspirants, so that it still lives, though diminished in the recollections of past triumph. Thus on the political stage scholars succeed the masters, and the little great. If I am one of those who deplore the sterility of present times, I am also of those who believe in the fecundity of the future. Who knows what surprises the future reserves for us in the things which it must destroy and the men it must create?

The Anglo-Abyssinian counter-revolutionary party, under command of Colonel Moreau, left Bombay in three steamers on September 17th. It consisted of one hundred and fifty men, and forty troops Third Bombay cavalry, with officers of engineers, etc. The party were expecting to leave Aden on the 25th of the month. The principal objects are to find a suitable harbor and shore for debarkation and location of some two hundred steamers and transports, and a good route and post from shore. It is probable that the landing place will be fixed in Amusey Bay, which is some distance south of Massowah.

The engagements in the English freight market stimulated by the Abyssinian war, and the great demand for grain continued upon a large scale alike for sailing vessels as well as steamers, at firm rates.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscribers and others, at the rate of 100 per cent. on the 15th of November, 1867.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867. M. BOWELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

DEERFIELD STATION.
Morning Express going West, 8.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 7.20 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.35 A. M.
Morning Express going East, 8.45 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 12.05 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.10 P. M.
No passengers allowed on this train.
Freight allowed by this train, Montreal Time.

ST. ROCHER. The Str. Rochester leaves Ell's wharf to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock for Toronto, touching at Mill Point and Picton.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

Penny-Readings.—The second of the series of these now popular entertainments, was held in Ontario Hall, on Thursday evening, Oct. 25, before a large and appreciative audience, there being between five and six hundred persons present. Anson Northrup, Esq., occupied the chair. The readings by Messrs. T. C. Holden, Alex. Robertson, and Wm. Tully were well received, and the performances of the choir really creditable.

Bank Stocks.

The Montreal Gazette of the 1st November says banks are beginning to discount more freely.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Commercial Bank stock is looking up. There is reason to believe that the efforts about to be made to resuscitate its business will prove successful, and acting under this belief holders are beginning to sell under 25. There are buyers at 15, but no sellers under 25. The resuscitation of the Bank is confidently looked for. Bill holders and depositors will bear in mind that if the stock is worth anything at all they must be safe, because the stock is responsible for every dollar which the Bank owns.

ROYAL CANADIAN.—Immediately after the refusal of the bill of the Royal Canadian, the stock was pressed for sale, and at one time was offered at 85. It afterwards became known that it had been appointed Bank of the Government of Ontario, and an advance of six to seven per cent. took place, with "transactions at 90, 91, and 92, closing any firm" at 91 to 92.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—The most noticeable feature in the market is the decline in the Montreal Bank stock, which has fallen from 25 to 3 per cent., closing with buyers at 130 to 131.

ONTARIO BANK.—After falling nearly ten per cent. to 95, has rallied and closes firm and in demand at 90 to 100.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—No stock in market.

CITY BANK.—Has been in demand throughout the week; latest sales were 104.

DEPOSED BANK.—Has been dealt in to some extent at 106, which is the closing price.

MOLSON'S BANK.—Is asked for at quotations 107 to 108.

MERCHANTS' BANK.—Buyers offer 107, but there are no sellers at this price.

BANK OF TORONTO.—No transactions reported.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.—Is asked for at 104 with sellers at 110.

GORE BANK.—Is offered at 85 without finding buyers.

QUEBEC BANK.—Has declined to 104.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.—No transactions or dividend.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP BANK.—Quotations very nominal.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.—Is asked for at 104.

MERCHANTS' BANK.—Books open to-morrow. No transactions or dividend.

Kingston Assizes.

The trial of Gemmill and Howard occupied the whole day Thursday. Allen, who was convicted of murder, was put into the witness box and swore that the clapping of Gemmill's hands as a signal for him (Allen) to strike the watchman, never took place. He also swore that Gemmill never brought him a jimmy from the office to strike the deceased. Whalen was the man who brought him the jimmy. Allen contradicted Whalen in other particulars, and admitted that it was himself who dealt the fatal blow, saying he only struck deceased once and if other wounds appeared on him he must have received them from some other person or cause. The jury went out about a quarter to nine and returned about a quarter to twelve with a verdict of manslaughter against Gemmill and Howard. Gemmill was sentenced ten years and Howard nine years to the Penitentiary. Whalen was sentenced to five years for burglary. Allen was sentenced to be hanged on the 11th December. On being asked what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, Allen,

with great deliberation replied to the Judge, that the jury in recommending that mercy should be shown to the death penalty should not be imposed. He said the jury intended to say that he was not guilty of killing the deceased, and that he was innocent, and that he should not be hanged. The Judge said that he would forward the recommendation of the jury to the Executive, but held out no hope of pardon to the prisoner, and told him to prepare for his doom.

Death of Bishop Strachan.

The venerable Bishop Strachan died on Friday morning, the 1st November, at the age of eighty-nine years. The following facts connected with the Bishop's life we copy from the Toronto Telegram:

"The venerable Bishop was born in Aberdeen, on the 19th April, 1778, and was educated at the grammar school of that ancient city. In the year 1793 he matriculated at King's College of that University, where subsequently took the degree of A. M. He then removed to the University of St. Andrew's to prosecute his studies, and in 1795 commenced to teach in the little village of King's Kettle. It was at this time that he received the offer through the Hon. R. Stewart and Robert Hamilton, to proceed to Canada to organize and take charge of a College or University, which they, since had determined on establishing at the seat of Government of Upper Canada, in order that the youth of the Province might enjoy the benefit of a sound education. This offer was first tendered to the afterwards celebrated Dr. Chalmers, at that time studying at St. Andrew's, who declined it, but recommended Mr. Strachan, who accepted it. His first connection with Canada dates back to August, 1799, when he came to Canada in pursuance of the above offer. But Governor Simcoe being appointed to another Governorship had left the Province, and he was succeeded by another, and thus the plans fell to the ground. He afterwards opened a school in Kingston, remained there three years, and under his advice and instruction of Dr. Stuart, Archbishop of Upper Canada, prepared to enter the Church of England. He was then appointed a grammar school at the latter place, and among his pupils were the late Sir J. B. Robertson, Sir J. B. Macaulay, and the late Hon. James Douglas. It is unnecessary here to inquire into the cause of this change of ecclesiastical persuasion by Mr. Strachan. In 1807 the University of St. Andrew's conferred on Mr. Strachan the degree of L.L.D., and in the same year the University of Aberdeen conferred on him that of D.D. In 1812 Dr. Strachan was appointed Rector of York; in 1830 he resigned his seat in the Executive Council; in 1839 he was created Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto; in 1840 he resigned his place a member of the Legislative Council.

The news of his death will occasion universal sorrow throughout the land for he was a man respected and loved by all classes and all denominations, for his genuine piety, his untiring zeal in the cause of Christianity, the deep interest he always took in everything pertaining to the civil and religious progress of Canada, and his intimate connection with the affairs of this country for a period of nearly three-quarters of a century. He was known not only here, but abroad, and was, we believe, the best known figure of the church in the world. In his death the country, as well as the church, suffers a loss which will long be felt, and which will occasion more earnest sorrow throughout the land than any similar event has ever caused.

La Crosse Match.

CIVILIANS vs. VOLUNTEERS.

The first "match" of this manly field game came off yesterday afternoon, on the race course, between the civilian and volunteer members of the Belleville La Crosse Club. The following is a list of the players on the different sides:

CIVILIANS.—Wm. H. Garratt, Captain; Messrs. Benjamin, Dickson, Hayward, Henry, Chisholm, Moore, Eagan, Price, Graham, and Kelso.

VOLUNTEERS.—Fred. L. Bogart, Captain; Messrs. Hulme, Robertson, Diamond, Nantess, Stegman, and J. Crozier, Henderson, J. Crozier, and McDonald.

Umpires.—Jas. Blacklock, and R. C. Patterson, for civilians, Col. Campbell and L. H. Henderson, for the volunteers.

The ball was "faced" at four o'clock when the sport began. The sides being pretty evenly balanced, the contest promised to be exciting. After considerable sparring, during which the ball was passed several times from one goal to the other, and was nearly thrown through the volunteer's goal; but finally the ball again approached the civilian's goal, when it was taken by Robertson and beautifully thrown "home" Time, 5 minutes.

After a few minutes respite the civilians became clamorous for the next combat. The contest having begun, was most exciting. A number of times the ball almost passed into either "goal," when some lucky "crosse" would send it flying into the middle of the field. Some nimble champions would secure the ball on "home" and "strike for home," but unfortunately, his "crosse" was at hand, which obliged him to "crosse" it to his friend. At length the second game was won in favour of the civilians, the last again throwing it "home" amid the cheers of the spectators.

The third game was very closely contested. It was headily won by the civilians in about twenty-five minutes, the last again passing "home" from the "crosse" of the captain.

The fourth game, after about twenty minutes play was declared "drawn" by the umpires, as it was so dark the ball could scarcely be seen. The match was consequently decided as only three games out of five could secure the victory. Quite a number of spectators witnessed the game, among whom were a number of ladies, whose presence, of course, added to the interest of the sports of the day. The Belleville "boys" play well for amateurs, and will soon be able to produce their twelve.—COM.

—Reports from the seaboard still come in telling of a sad tale of loss of life by shipwreck in the recent storms. The schooner *Naked Truth* struck Beattie Island and sank on her board perished. The *big Half Moon* was lost off Cape Beale. Not a soul survives. The schooner *Juliet M. Tilden*, with eighteen souls on board, was cast away; all perished.

The Present Bank Crisis and Its Remedy.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR.—I find by THE INTELLIGENCER of this evening, that the first step has been taken in the right direction to remedy the inconvenience under which our business men rest, by a notice of application to the Legislature, for an Act to incorporate a Local Bank in Belleville. So far, so good. I hope, however, that it will not stop with a notice—now is the time for action. Our Members will soon be leaving for Ottawa, all of whom, I believe, will do all in their power to obtain a charter for our Local Bank, as well as urging upon the present Ministry, the necessity of placing all our Banks on an equal footing, so as to prevent one Bank from making ruin upon another. Let action be taken immediately; let a public meeting be called for Monday evening, in order that the members may attend before leaving for Ottawa. This, if accomplished, will be the second step. At that meeting let a strong Committee be appointed to take further steps to secure the object we have in view, and all will be well.

I have read the statement of Messrs. W. Workman, Worts, and Woodside, gentlemen of character and standing in a position to know what was done by Mr. King, and their statement fully corroborates what I heard stated on good authority, which in Montreal, and the facts brought to light by their statements, show plainly that it is not only high time for the business men of Hastings to move, but also for those of every county in Ontario, in order to remedy the evils of our present Banking system.

I will now proceed to show the relative position of the Commercial Bank and the Bank of Montreal, on the 30th September, only twenty-one days before the suspension of the former. The Commercial Bank shows assets, in the amount of \$9,140,938, liabilities, \$4,837,048. Deducting that amount leaves balance of assets, \$4,303,890. The Bank of Montreal shows, assets, \$19,937,040; liabilities, \$13,259,146. Assets over liabilities, \$6,677,894. By this statement it is shown that the Commercial Bank only lacked \$170,114 of having double the amount of assets of liabilities, while the Bank of Montreal lacked \$4,601,252 of having double the amount of assets over liabilities. The above statement of the Commercial Bank had capital \$37,523 of half the amount of capital of the Bank of Montreal, that the liabilities of the latter exceeded those of the Commercial by \$4,385,138, or according to the assets, nearly \$4,000,000 in excess of the Commercial. From these figures could there be anything more certain than that by the official statement of the 30th September last, the Commercial stood on as safe footing as the Montreal itself.

It is true that the statement of Messrs. Holton and Clark shows that the Commercial had a large amount locked up in the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, say \$1,800,000, together with a large amount of bad debts; that they advised a depreciation of the stock from 100 to 60 per cent per share, in order to insure the holders a dividend of four per cent on the depreciated stock, yet this was no reason why the bills of the Bank or its deposit receipts were not good. It only showed that these gentlemen in their report wished to deal fairly by the stockholders, who could be the only losers in case of the failure of the Bank and the winding up of its concerns. Their course was an honorable one, and should commend them to the public, and their frank, open report ought to have given confidence to bill holders and depositors, instead of causing a panic and a run upon the Bank. But throwing out the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds as wholly useless, the Commercial would still stand on as good a footing, as its assets, as the Montreal Bank.

While we have an open and frank statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank, the public are in the dark as to what the assets of the Bank of Montreal are made up of. The public does not know but they are in as bad a state as the Detroit and Milwaukee bonds, that the other bad debts are as numerous in proportion to the assets of the Bank as those of the Commercial. Of these we know nothing, therefore the public stand in no safer position as regards the Bank of Montreal than they did six weeks ago in reference to the Commercial itself.

Should a run be made on the Bank of Montreal from all parts of Ontario and Quebec, could it stand the pressure? I do not think the withdrawal of a large share of its stock, and could the Bank succeed in keeping up its stock at par value? Would they not be obliged to sacrifice their Government securities? Could they induce the Government to come to their aid by a loan of eight or nine millions of Provincial notes? I think not. The Government would not dare to assume the responsibility, and the people's representatives would never give their sanction to such aid.

True, the Depositors by withdrawing their funds from the Bank in Provincial notes so far as they went, together with any gold the Bank had in store, would be so far safe, but what would be drawn, what would become of the remaining deposits and creditors? These are questions for grave consideration. What a fearful calamity would fall upon our country, should a run be made on the Bank of Montreal, that it is perfectly sound. I do not say that it is not. I did not say, nor could I believe, that the Commercial Bank was not sound, but I cannot shut my eyes to what has taken place in the stoppage of the Bank by the foolish run made on it by the bill holders and

depositors. What has happened to the Commercial, might befall the Montreal, or any other Bank. It is true, so far as Belleville is concerned, financially, our business men would not feel a loss of the Montreal, for it is of little or no use to them, as it locks up all its deposits, or uses them in other places than Belleville. Its position towards Ontario, or at least to this part of the Province, is one of antagonism rather than assistance, and unless they again open their doors to the public, and use the deposits made by the people of the County for the benefit of the trade of the County, unless they act in union with the business men of Belleville and of the County, they should feel under no obligations to the Bank in building up one great monopoly to the injury of the business of our Town and County, and of the Province in general. It is right for monied men to furnish that Bank capital by deposits, while its principal manager in Montreal snaps his fingers at us; while he disregards the wants of business men in Ontario, and while he takes the very moneys which are deposited here on our own doors, to speculate on in New York, and other places foreign to Belleville. Self-preservation on our part, demands of us to do all in our power to prevent the capital of the Town and County from being invested when it can and will be diverted from benefitting the general community, to the hands of a man in receipt of the best interests of the colony, and to himself, who either aids or submits to such a state of things. We must pursue our trade.—The Commercial Bank cannot help us; the Bank of Montreal will not help us. Then let us rouse to immediate action, the means is in the County; let us show that we have the will and the ability to make those means available, and that we are able to help ourselves. Yours, &c.,

BELLA PLINT.

Belleville, Nov. 1st, 1867.

Editorial Summary.

—The *Empress* Carlotta is improving.

—Counterfeit 20 gold pieces are circulating in Central Canada.

—The *St. John Globe* complains of emigration from New Brunswick to the Western States.

—They are advocating the establishment of free public baths in Halifax.

—Bonner is said to realize over \$150,000 a year out of the *Ledger*.

—Josh Billings says he doesn't care how much a man talks, if he says it in a wondrous, Goid idea for those who write to the newspapers.

—A man named Joseph Gahan, of Truro, N. S., fell backwards on a circular saw, and was cut in two and exsanguinated.

—In Alexandria, not long ago, a negro ate eight biscuits on a wafer, and was carried, not quite dead, by the spectators in triumph.

—Joseph Schultz, a hunch, jumped from the fourth story of a hotel in St. Louis on Saturday morning, to the pavement, but received only a trifling injury in the spine. He ran like a deer for some distance, just after making the terrible leap.

—A circular has been sent to the sheriffs of the various counties in Nova Scotia, by the Provincial Secretary of that Province, asking returns of the number of registered voters, and the number of votes polled and not polled in each district on the day of the last election.

—An English author and compiler asserts that he has made one of the most important discoveries of the present age, namely, that of demonstrating the identity of the Great Pyramid of Egypt with the ancient Biblical Tower of Babel; and proving, by conclusive evidence, that the Moais Deluge was a local flood, produced by the bursting of an ancient African lake, the remains of which he points out, and also indicates in detail the cause of the great catastrophe.

—The Papal army has never been large. In 1859 it consisted of 15,239 men and 1,300 horses, and although increased the next year to 25,000, it was dispersed at the battle of Castelfidardo, and has since been only partly reorganized. There are three fortresses, Civita Vecchia, Porto d'Anzo and the citadel of Saint Angelo within the walls of Rome. Much of the present small force of the Papal soldiery is on duty in the garrisons, and cannot be employed against the forces of the Party of Action, now moving on Rome.

A new and valuable agent, whereby surgical operations are painlessly performed, without the risk which has hitherto attended chloroform, has been discovered, and freely published for the public good, by Dr. Richardson, in an account of two severe operations by Mr. Spencer Wells. In the current number of the *Medical Times* it is stated that in the first case perfect insensibility was produced in four minutes, in the second case in about six minutes; in both instances the patients glided, so to speak, into complete unconsciousness without struggle. This valuable remedy is the bicarbonate of methylene, which differs from chloroform in the rapidity with which it produces perfect insensibility. In one case there was a danger of the patient losing the vaporization of the fluid was so rapid that frost was produced on the inhaler.

A NIGHT IN THE LONDON PARKS.—Of all the public donations, the largest and best is the mail of St. James' Park. There are canopies of foliage to keep off the rain, and those of the benches that have backs, or a tree close behind them, are at a premium. On an average, each tree has three occupants. Some prefer to recline at full length, others rest with outstretched legs, propped hands, heads well down, buttoned-up coats, and hats halfway over their noses. Lads combined in a heap, and towards dawn, enjoy a stimulating stretch. Not even the lowest class are the goodly recruits. Many of the sleepers are dressed tidily, almost well, and conjecture may busy itself as to the cause of their *frevo* slumber.—Once a week.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1st, 3:30 p.m.—Telegraphic despatches from Florence, giving the situation of affairs at Rome, have just been received. The French troops, which were delayed at Civita Vecchia a few days since, arrived at the Holy City. There were no demonstrations whatever. The city was perfectly quiet, and the French were received with profound silence.

Garibaldi, whose force was constantly increasing, still held his position on the outskirts of Rome. The Papal troops were to move out of their intrenchments and attack him to-day.

BRILL, November 1.—The *Provincial Correspondent*, a journal of semi-official character, says that Prussia will intervene in the Roman difficulty should such action on her part be necessary to preserve the peace of Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord William Ross, the celebrated astronomer, died yesterday in the 67th year of his age.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—Great excitement has been created here by the wanton shooting of the two policemen on Wednesday night. A proclamation has been issued by the Government, offering a reward of £1,000 for the arrest of the assassin. The police in this city and throughout the island are searching for the murderers. Two suspected persons have been already apprehended, and are now in custody awaiting examination.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The last mail steamer was leaving Rio Janeiro, a report had reached that city that the Brazilian troops had captured the town of Pias, called by the natives Mombuco, the chief port of Paraguay. It was also reported that many prisoners and a great quantity of military stores had fallen into their hands.

FLORENCE, Nov. 1, evening.—The Italian army which has entered the Papal States is under the command of Gen. Cialdini.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—The marriage of King George of Greece and the Princess Olga, took place to-day with great pomp and ceremony.

PARIS, Nov. 1, evening.—The *Monitor* of to-day says the Emperor Napoleon has demanded of King Victor Emmanuel an explanation of the invasion of the Roman territory by the Italian forces.

FLORENCE, Nov. 1, evening.—At the last accounts from the South, Garibaldi remained at Monte Rotundo with a force estimated at 5,000 strong.

Second Despatch.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 1, eve.—The trial of Allen and four other prisoners was concluded to-day before the special commission. They were convicted of murder, and have received the sentence of death. The cases of the rest of the accused will be tried on Monday, to which day the Court has adjourned. The proceedings caused extraordinary interest here.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1, eve.—The trial of Gen. Warren is now progressing before the commission.

LONDON, Nov. 1, eve.—The holiday has been generally observed here and on the continent. But little business has been transacted here or in Liverpool, and the markets closed early. The commercial despatch sent from London and Liverpool at 2 p.m. contains the closing quotations of the day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The *Herald's* special dated from Garibaldi's camp, Civita Vecchia, 5 miles from Rome, Oct. 30th, says: On this day (Wednesday) in the morning Garibaldi had at his headquarters, under his immediate command, 3,000 revolutionary soldiers. The men were well armed and had plenty of provisions, but no artillery, except two troop guns taken from the Papal soldiers during the fight at Monte Rotundo. They have no tents, and there is very little discipline maintained. Garibaldi's headquarters in the field is placed at a point facing Rome, and in full view of the Eternal City. There are no Papal troops between us and Rome, as the soldiers of the Pope, who have been steadily falling back, have retreated within the line of the fortifications of the city. Before their retreat from the field, they burned all the buildings in their rear. The Roman peasants take no interest in the progress of affairs. They are engaged at the plough and tending their flocks as usual. Garibaldi's men do not interfere with them, and respect their property. They do not take away sheep or oxen, or any of the agricultural products or chattels in the vicinity of the camp or on the roads leading thence, with the exception of the fences. They behaved indelibly well. Eight men of the Garibaldian army are to be shot to-morrow by sentence of a court martial, having been convicted of thieving at Monte Rotundo. The men of the force are very enthusiastic in their hopes as to the result of the movement on Rome, but the nights are very cold, and this tests their patriotism not a little. Arms and provisions are had in large quantities in the province of Feroni, in anticipation of a fight with the Papal Government. There has been no actual engagement since the fights at Viterbo and Monte Rotundo. The priests fought bravely at Monte Rotundo. Garibaldi's officers begged of him to shoot at once all the prisoners taken in the action, but he refused promptly, and with

How to Have Good Milkers.

No matter what breed of cows you have, something is necessary to reach the highest success in raising milkers. And can farmers ever expect to raise good stock from cows to which, for the purpose of making the milkers, they have been in the habit of using any kind of a bull they could pick up.

It is a great thing to have good blood, whether it be Ayshire, Jersey, or short horn grades, but, apart from this important advantage, the course of treatment in raising a milker is somewhat different from that in raising a beef animal or animal for labor.

The calf should be well fed and petted while young. Well fed to produce a rapid growth, so as to enable the heifer to come in early; petted to make her gentle and fond of the presence of her keepers. Fondling helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when young.

For a milker, we would have the heifer come in at two years old, and if she has been well kept, so as to have attained a good size, she is then old enough to become a cow. She will give more milk for coming in early. It is the habit of giving milk, and the habit, you know, is a sort of second nature. An older bull is better. We use no young bulls. A three or four year old is far better as a stock getter than a yearling, and many prefer a five or six year old to any other. After the heifer comes in, let her be fed regularly. Clover is preferred to all others for the stall feed. A little animal induces a large flow. It is a good deal better to have a cow that will give her a clean, airy stall.

A cow newly come in should not drink cold water in cold weather, but moderately warm soup. Calves intended for raising should be taken from the cow within a few days, and they will be less liable to suck when old. Feed them first with new milk for a time, then skim milk, then sour milk, taking care that till the changes are gradual by adding only a portion at first, and gradually a little meal.

Calves need to be taken care of, with a quart or two of meal daily in winter, will be double the size at two years they would have attained by common treatment.

Heifers thus treated may come in at two years old, and will be better than neglected animals at three, and one year of feeding saved.

Heifers dried up too early for calving will always run dry in after years, therefore be very careful to milk closely the first year, until about six weeks before calving.

Hearty eaters are desirable for cows, and they may usually be selected while calves. A dairy calf will likely be a dairy cow.

Heifers should become accustomed to be freely handled before calving and drawing the teats.

They will not then be so difficult to milk. Begin gradually, and be careful not to startle them.

In milking cows, divide the time as nearly as practicable between morning and evening, especially at time of early grass, that the udder may not suffer.

Persons who milk should keep the nails cut short; animals are sometimes hurt with sharp nails, and are unjustly charged with restlessness.

To determine with cows are best for keeping, try their milk separately, and weigh their butter—for sometimes a cow may give much milk and little butter, and vice versa.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

WANTED TO FIX HER SKIRTS.—As a family in Detroit were at dinner one day last week, a young man happened to go into the hall, and saw a woman there. She seemed rather embarrassed, and gave him an excuse for her presence there that she wanted to fix her skirts, and the modest young man, instead of going back into the dining-room while she looked out the loosened rigging. No sooner had he turned his back than the woman ran like the "Flying Scud" around the corner, and he, suspecting something, followed in her wake, keeping her in sight until she entered a house; then returned and told his story. His father suggested a search in the upper rooms of the house, to discover whether anything was missing. The suggestion was carried out, and it was found that the room of a young lady, up stairs, had been entered, and one of the drawers of a bureau robbed of jewelry, consisting of a gold watch, pins and earrings, and other articles, to the amount of \$500. The detectives were informed of the affair, and went in search of the woman, who at last accounts, had not been found.

Dear—A pretty wife, her "loved a bonnet," good whiskey and piety.

Who has ever seen a cow that had calves no her legs.

"A teacher of penmanship, in twelve lessons, taught a lawyer to read his own writing."

Well, wife, you can't say I never contracted bad habits. No, sir; you generally expanded them.

Worth makes the man. Just so; a man is unusually valued in exact proportion to what he is worth.

A great bride of a husband advertised in the morning papers for a strong, able-bodied man to hold his wife's tongue.

"Toby, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Red Sea?" "I dunno, but I thought they dried themselves."

A thirty-wife wonders why the men can't manage to do something useful. Might they not as well amuse themselves making names as smoking cigars.

Sidney Smith, advised young writers, in composing, at a pen and ink, to run their pen through every other word. He says: "You have no idea what vigor it will give to your style."

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Five Household Tea, containing strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLIS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brigatons. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1867. D901y w37-1y

BUY YOUR TEA

DIRECT FROM

THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Cheats and Boxes of TEA will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in full of change, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 34 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 8 to 10 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, \$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do... 0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do... 0.75
SOUND Oolong, \$0.45
HIGH FLAVORED do... 0.60
VERY FINE do... 0.75
JAPAN, \$0.58
VERY FINE do... 0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common, \$0.38
FINE do... 0.55
YOUNG HYSON, \$0.60
FINE do... 0.75
FINE FLAVORED CHOICE do... 1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER do... 0.50
EXTRA SUPERFINE do... 1.00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Obsts and upwards.
August 24th, 1867. D901y w37-1y

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.,

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omibus to and from the Hosts and Cars.
Stabling and Livery. 32

TENDERS.

IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the Senior Commissioner Officer at Kingston, until NOON on the

4th day of November Next, for the following BARRACK SERVICES required for

BELLEVILLE & COBBOURG from date of occupation, to the 30th of September, 1868.

Palliasse Straw.
Emptying Rubbish Pits and Heaps.
Emptying Lavatories.
Sweeping Chimneys.
Cleaning, Fixing, and repairing stoves, pipes, and washing bedding.

Form of Tender can be obtained at this office—all other information from the Barrack Master at Kingston.

23rd October, 1867. } 140nd 360d

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.

FIRE and LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is founded contain all the elements required to develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and afford every facility to intending assurers. One of the advantages secured by those who insure their lives with this Company is that the outside expenditure for Management is absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life Income. This most important restriction shows that the interests of participating policy holders are closely watched and carefully attended to by the Company. Attention is especially called to this point, as the proportion of premiums expended for Management is Must Largely Influence Profits and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in 1868, and all those who wish to participate in the profits should insure at once.

DR. CANNIFF, Medical Referee, Agent, May, 1867. 4D-duno

C. & W. WALKER, MERCHANT TAILORS, DRAPERS, &c.

No. 7, King Street East, Toronto. 12D6m

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families for furnishing to his present Stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches.

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENIGK, 1D-4f

Belleville, April, 1867.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Threshing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c. 1D-4f

May 1.

American Invoices--Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

QUEBEC, 6th March, 1868.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that heretofore Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, so as the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day \$1 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

3D-11f Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

HURRAH FOR

BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

RETURNING—Leave all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.

JOHN TANORBY, Agent, Belleville.

S. G. WHITE, Agent, Madoc.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 22, 1867. 1D68

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN."

LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 8 a.m., Cobourg, 7 a.m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a.m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) with morning Stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT, 1D-4f

July 22nd, 1867.



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out a kind of Book and Job Printing are such as to command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

OF

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Gives as great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES.

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

SUCH AS

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues.

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY LAWS,

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN,

Founders and Machinists,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery,

in connection with

FLOUR, GRIST, SAW AND OTHER

MILL FURNISHINGS, &c., &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes

Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, with or without cleaners are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated: Horse Rakes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Pullers, and improved Grain Grinders and Mills.

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box Stoves and Cooking Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove without a rival for farmer's use.

Potato Kettles are in loan, up, up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 1D-4f

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Madoc and other points, who will report the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither make nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$10.00

Half Square, 6 months, \$10.00

One Square, 6 months, \$20.00

Two Squares, 6 months, \$30.00

Four Squares, 6 months, \$50.00

Notices of Births, \$5.00

Do of Marriages, \$5.00

Do of Deaths, \$5.00

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid minims.

Advertisements continuing for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

is published every Friday Morning at \$2 per annum (if called for at the Office, or sent by mail) and 82¢ if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion, 0.50

Each subsequent insertion, 0.125

Above stated (per line) first insertion 0.60

Each subsequent insertion per line, 0.04

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured by a scale of solid minims.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL, Publisher

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

BILL HEADS,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, AND

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Foreign Items.

The winter is severe and premature in Scotland.

Robert Browning is to give us a new poem, before spring, of fifteen thousand lines.

The most fashionable color of the day is a yellowish ochre, called "Bismarck in a rage."

There are 500 iron mines in Sweden, yielding half a million tons of ore.

The International Ocean Telegraph will shortly extend its line to Florida.

In Paris it was recently shown that duck-rearing is nearly three times more profitable than hen-rearing.

At Aleppo there has been an immense fire burning up 600 houses—a calamity which the inhabitants endured with Oriental indifference.

The new opera house in Paris is to have five hundred marble pillars, twenty-six feet high, and colored in five different hues.

A fire took place in Dundee recently, which destroyed a shipyard and property worth \$300,000, besides throwing 200 men out of employment.

In Hartlepool, a feminine mesmerist, who had been lecturing and juggling there, committed a violent assault upon a reporter who had given a disparaging account of her performances.

James Harrington of Flamborough, has received a medal from the King of Sweden and Norway for meritorious services in saving four men from drowning, and at the same time was presented with a purse containing \$28.

The West Sussex *Gazette* states, not on its own authority, but on that of a correspondent, that Mr. Stephen is about to retire from the representation of Shoreham, and that Ex-Governor Fero is to be brought forward as a candidate!

In England not long since, a ferret killed in one night 93 fine turkeys, 12 chickens and 16 ducks; arranged the fowls in a circle, and was caught asleep in the centre of it.

The *Latet* tells of an old man who has brought up five children on fifteen shillings a week, and of another who has been thirty years in the employ of the city, and brought up nine children on similar wages.

The Bismarck family have just held a meeting at Berlin and presented the Count with an album containing photographs of each of the members and a splendid gold cup.

The Court of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg for the winter. It is the first time the Czar and his family have been so long abroad away from the seat of government.

Loyal and Gratiating—On hearing that several flying columns were ordered for service in Ireland, the Nelson's statue and the Duke of York's instant march in to know if their columns could be of any use.

An Austrian paper complains of the names which are given to places in that country, such as Black Bob's Creek, Scabby Flat, Monk's Trunk Creek, Desdemon's Flat, Fryingpan, &c.

The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have decided that the merchant vessels of the two countries shall be under the common Austrian flag, but that the Hungarians may, if they please, add to it some distinguishing emblem.

An afflicted editor, who is troubled with hand organs under his window, longs for the "evil days" mentioned in Ecclesiastes, when the grinders shall cease because they are few, and the sound of the grinding shall be low.

A precious artistic relic—no less than the piano of Beethoven—is about to be put up to sale by its present proprietor, an inhabitant of Trausnitz. This instrument, which was made about seventy years ago, is in a very fine state of preservation.

The Ocean Race from China.

Intelligence received by John McCann, Esq., Greenock, intimates the arrival in the Downs, on Sunday, of his clipper ship Sir Lancelot, in 90 days from Shanghai. This is a somewhat remarkable passage from the fact that the *Shanghai* is under 900 miles farther away than Foo-choo-fu, and the Sir Lancelot did not leave till the middle of June, while the *Maitland*, *Serica*, *Pierre Cross*, *Whitadder*, *Ziba*, *Taitang*, *Flying Spur*, and *Black Prince*, all left Foo-choo-fu between the 5th May and 10th June, and none of the vessels here yet come in. Even the *Teapling* and *Ariel* have been left in the shade by the passage of the Sir Lancelot. The Sir Lancelot is a vessel of 885 tons, and was built by Messrs. Steele in 1865. She is commanded by Captain Robinson, formerly of the *Pierre Cross*. On the outward passage, in going down Channel, she lost some of her spars, and had to go into Falmouth to refit, and the voyage from Falmouth to Shanghai and back to London has only occupied seven months and twenty days, including detention in the country. Other two of these clippers have since arrived at Greenock. The *Pierre Cross*, 800 tons, Capt. Kirkup, built by Chaloner & Co. at Liverpool in 1860, arrived on Sunday night; and the *Ariel*, 750 tons, Capt. Key, built by Steele & Co. in 1867, arrived on Monday. The *Pierre Cross* left Foo-choo-fu on the 8th June, and the *Ariel* the same port on the 13th June. The *Teapling* and the *Ariel* have thus made the passage in the shortest number of days, the former having left nine days before the latter, and arrived nine days before her. The following report by Captain Robinson, of the Sir Lancelot, shows that her unprecedented passage was not owing to her having the advantage of more favorable winds than the other vessels, but to the rare sailing capacities of the vessel and the ability of her commander.

She passed four of the competing clippers on the passage—The *Chinaman*, Aug. 3; the *Flying Spur*, Aug. 11; *Zibah*, Aug. 13; *Min*, Aug. 14—all from Foo-choo-fu. The Sir Lancelot left Shanghai, London, a week's sail farther away than Foo-choo-fu, on June 10th.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS take in payment for subscriptions and notes due for the *Intelligencer*, at F.R., until the 15th of November, 1867.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 8.00 A.M.
Evening Express going West, 7.23 P.M.
Mixed Train going West, 9.35 A.M.
Morning Express going East, 6.45 P.M.
Night Express going East, 12.08 P.M.
Mixed Train going East, 12.15 P.M.
Morning Express going West, 8.00 A.M.
Evening Express going West, 7.23 P.M.
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Morning Express going East, 6.45 P.M.
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care and attention, and see that a uniform quality of good favour is placed on the English market, the class of borrowers is not the class of lenders. The Bank of Montreal formerly did a large lending business in Upper Canada, and was the popular Bank. In this way it came to have large deposits; and these have remained after the discount business has ceased, or moved abroad, under the system inaugurated by Mr. King. Without having access to the Bank books, I can tell you, generally, that the deposits, or in other words, the amount of money lent to the Bank of Montreal by the people of Upper Canada, is not less than three million dollars, while the advances, which are confined principally to a couple of points, do not exceed a million. It follows that if the Bank of Montreal were to retire from Upper Canada altogether, the people would be millions the richer. And what aggravates the feeling is that there is a strong impression that this money lent to the Bank of Montreal by the people is taken to New York to speculate with.

The Banking Subject.

The Montreal *Gazette* copies the Hon. BELLA PLIN's letter on Banking, but does not express any opinion "either in respect to its tone or argument." It thinks, however, that there is no use in trying to conceal the strong feeling which prevails in Ontario respecting the Bank of Montreal, and says the view entertained by the Hon. BELLA PLIN is not peculiar to that gentleman, but has reason to believe that it is entertained by many men of influence in Western Canada. In support of that belief the *Gazette* gives the following statement from a source well-informed in the Banking operations of Ontario:

"As a rule in banking accounts throughout the country, the class of borrowers is not the class of lenders. The Bank of Montreal formerly did a large lending business in Upper Canada, and was the popular Bank. In this way it came to have large deposits; and these have remained after the discount business has ceased, or moved abroad, under the system inaugurated by Mr. King. Without having access to the Bank books, I can tell you, generally, that the deposits, or in other words, the amount of money lent to the Bank of Montreal by the people of Upper Canada, is not less than three million dollars, while the advances, which are confined principally to a couple of points, do not exceed a million. It follows that if the Bank of Montreal were to retire from Upper Canada altogether, the people would be millions the richer. And what aggravates the feeling is that there is a strong impression that this money lent to the Bank of Montreal by the people is taken to New York to speculate with."

The *Gazette* adds that it has this statement in its possession for some days, but kept it back, not wishing to "add to the general excitement, or unnecessarily add to the feeling against the Bank of Montreal." But it found there was no use in trying to conceal an expression of feeling, and concludes by saying: "The people of Montreal, who are so largely dependent on the people of Western Canada for the trade of the city, cannot allow sores to rankle without endeavoring to supply a remedy."

Grand Trunk of Canada.

The report of the Grand Trunk Railway Directors for the half-year ending the 30th June has been published, and from it we gather the following facts: The gross receipts of the whole line for the half-year amounted to \$600,121, against \$587,490 for the corresponding period of 1866, showing a decrease of \$28,304. The working expenses, at 70-53 per cent, amounted to \$420,702 for the past half-year, against \$403,419 in 1866, showing an increase of \$28,373. The renewals in the half-year amounted to \$54,373, against \$2,286 in the same half of last year, showing an increase of \$28,087. After deducting \$10,274 for loss by fire, the available net balance was \$114,082, against \$207,720 in the same half of 1866, showing a decrease of \$29,638. To the \$114,082 was added \$83 from the preceding half-year, making \$114,165, out of which \$1,554 (the loss on American currency) had to be deducted, leaving a cash balance of \$92,833. From this the postal and military revenue (\$18,150) was deducted, leaving \$74,683. Against this sum there had been paid or was payable, \$16,089 for the interest and Portland sinking fund, \$20,051 due to the Buffalo Company, \$15,434 due to the Buffalo Company, \$32,787, Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease (in full), \$12,200, and the line lease (in full), \$10,779 for equipment and interest making together \$92,879, and leaving a debit balance against the half-year's net revenue of \$17,677. As the gross revenue of the second half year had in preceding years averaged 144 per cent more than the first half, the balance of \$17,677 would be carried forward, and the rents and interest on the leased lines and equipment bonds would be paid. It would be observed that but for the increased charge for renewals there would be a balance to the credit of net revenue of \$10,900; and, but for the exceptional debt for losses by fire, this would have been increased to \$21,709. The traffic returns for the three weeks ending the 21st of September, corresponding three weeks last year, showing an increase of 7 per cent. Considering the poor harvest, there was reason to believe that these favorable returns would be maintained. The defective harvest of 1866 had been the chief reason of the smaller gross earnings of the present year. The directors had been enabled to contract for the delivery of 25 new locomotive engines to use in case of traffic, in connection with the half-year's working with the corresponding period of 1866, the following facts were arrived at:—The gross traffic in 1866 was about \$28,000. From this, however, must be deducted a lesser share of receipts due to the postal and military revenue of \$12,000, leaving a net of \$16,000. The working expenses were more by about \$3,000, due in part to enhanced cost of fuel and wages, and in part to the cost and loss of time involved in drilling the company's employees in support of the Queen's authority. The whole of the renewals was charged to the traffic. A length of 54 miles had been relaid. This caused a special deduction of \$28,000. The losses already

paid in connection with the fire at Toronto and Sarnia had absorbed \$10,000. The claims were resisted by the company, and up to a certain point with success. The whole of the American lines showed heavy decreases for the half-year ending June last. The loss from 1866 to the 30th of June last in American currency amounted to \$311,938. The directors could not refrain from referring to the unforeseen loss as the origin of most of the recent difficulties. A bill has been prepared for submission to the Canadian Parliament during the coming Session. This bill embodied the several matters, but proposed mortgage bonds to remain in all respects undisturbed and not to form part of any new issue of similar bonds. Power was also taken to consolidate the preference bonds and stocks by conversion into an uniform preference debenture stock, as well as to vary the terms of the agreement with the Champlain and Buffalo and Lake Huron Companies. But the board proposed that the stock should be subject to sanction on the part of the bond and stockholders. It would be simply a permissive Act.

Editorial Summary.

—Hon. Joseph Howe is in Montreal.
—Ex-Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, died on Wednesday last.
—The funeral of the late Bishop Strachan takes place to-morrow afternoon.
—Commercial Bank stock went up 25¢ to 30 on Saturday in Montreal.
—A Lutheran Church is to be built near the battle field of Line Ridge.
—The str. *Napoleon* is to be sent to the Gulf to assist inward bound vessels.
—The man-of-war *Voltaire* left Montreal for sea on the 1st November.
—"A baby dance" by a hundred small children, is the latest feature in the Black Crook.

—Hon. James Cockburn is spoken of as Speaker for the Commons.
—Some apple trees in Rhode Island are yielding a second crop of fruit.
—Fanny Fern has made over \$100,000 by her writings, most of them for the *Ledger*.
—Gold has been found at the village of Indus, Lower Canada. Quartz at the depth of 95 feet yielded \$31.75 per ton.
—Gold mining is likely to become an important enterprise in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.
—The Scarborough cheese factory is manufacturing "Stilton" cheese, up to the mark of the English "great original."

—The statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that during the year ending Oct. 30, 1867, 308,428 emigrants arrived in New York.
—The rioters arrested in Quebec, for being accessory to the death of a ship carpenter who refused to join the "strikers," have been admitted to bail.
—John Miller & Son, of Toronto, are shipping barley direct to England, for use in the famous breweries of Bass & Co., Burton-upon-Trent.
—In the printed instructions of the Overland Express Company to their agents, occurs the following passage: "Wherever you see an Indian shoot him."
—The Fort Huron (Mich.) *Commercial* says the tug *Wm. Peck*, of Montreal has been seized at that port for smuggling, and will be condemned and sold.

—The Fort Smith *Herald* says the Arkansas river is so low above that place that last week a drove of cows started to drink in it, and they drank it in two.
—As the steamer *Oregon* was passing, a newly-arrived Irishman, belonging to the celebrated O'Regan family, was heard to exclaim: "O'-e-g'-on—O'Regan, oh! he Japal only four weeks in this country, yet, and a steamboat christened after me!"
—The London *Economist* of the 10th inst. says: "The accounts from nearly all parts of England, as well as from France, in reference to the yield of the new crop of wheat, continue unfavorable. Prices abroad, therefore, show a declining tendency. The various markets have been rather excited for most kinds of produce, on higher terms."

HEAVY TAXES.—The Buffalo Courier states that the annual taxation for all purposes in the State of New York is more than eleven per cent, upon the assessed valuation of all the real and personal property within its limits; that it amounts to forty-five dollars for each individual man, woman and child, white and black, of the entire population; and that the aggregate annual tax is one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. This is more than double the entire debt of the Dominion of Canada! We are inclined to grumble sometimes about taxation; but when contrasted with our neighbors in the State of New York, we ought to be supremely thankful.

LOVE EFFUSION.—An action for breach of promise—Mercia Carpenter vs. William Henry Carpenter—was tried at the Assizes at Woodstock last week, and resulted in a verdict for Miss Carpenter of \$100. The letters of the unfaithful swain, abounding in original poetic gems, were produced in evidence, from the chamber of which the penalty was in no comparison with his guilt. The wretch who would indict the following on a confiding female under false pretences, deserves to be placed in solitary confinement on a diet of Kennedy's rat exterminator:

"Thou one that lives not far-way
Relieves in your smiles
And some night I'll be
And talk with you a while
There is not a lady or nee
So sweet a smile can give
But one that in a shanty lives
And then I'd like to see
How happy I should be
If I were such a face
And such prepossessing grace
Eternity to share."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

FLORENCE, November 2.—A bulletin, issued by the Italian Relief Committee, says that Garibaldi's arrival in Italy has modified the plans of the insurgents and of the revolutionary party.
The North German Parliament has passed a resolution calling upon the federal Chancellor to introduce at the next session a measure relating to trade, based upon free trade principles.
LONDON, Nov. 2, noon.—There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City.

The Italian reserve has been called out.
It is reported on good authority, that the Government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

LONDON, Nov. 2, 3 p.m.—General Manabara, the Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territories. He says the dignity of the Italian Government and the violation of the September treaty by the French required this movement.
DUBLIN, Nov. 2, noon.—The trial of General Warren, for complicity in Fenianism, was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

Second Despatch.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2, midnight.—Garibaldi still remains at Monte Rotondo, for which place he retired when he heard of the landing of the French and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make any attack upon Rome under existing circumstances with the Republican forces under his command. He has brought together all the bands of Volunteers at Monte Rotondo, where he has taken up a strong position and gone into camp. His men have since been actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments, which are now completed. He is prepared for attack. He will await reinforcements and watch the course of events.
To the summons of the King to disarm, Garibaldi replies by refusing to disband his army or give up his enterprise against Rome, unless a change be made in the present reactionary Ministry which will put the Government of Italy in accordance with the national will.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a proposition to the King of Italy to submit to the citizens of Rome and the inhabitants of the Papal Provinces the settlement of the Roman question by popular vote, but the Italian Government declines to accept this plan for the solution of a question in which the interests of the whole nation are so deeply concerned.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2, eve.—It is again reported that the United States have purchased the Danish West Indian Islands, but the amount to be paid is now stated to be fourteen millions of dollars in gold. Mr. P. Christensen, formerly Governor of St. Thomas, it is said will be sent by the Danish Government to Washington for the transfer of the islands.
LONDON, Nov. 2.—Brazilian papers say that the allied forces on the Parana will not undertake any action for the siege of the Paraguayan fortifications at Humata.

LONDON, Nov. 2, midnight.—A farewell dinner was given to Charles Dickens this evening by his literary friends, in anticipation of his approaching departure for the United States. Lord Lytton presided and made a felicitous speech, which was responded to by Mr. Dickens. Several other speeches were made, full of good wishes and good feelings for the distinguished author.
LONDON, Nov. 4, noon.—It now appears that the proposition to settle the Roman question by a submission to the popular vote of the Papal Provinces, was not suggested by the Emperor Napoleon, but was the spontaneous idea of the Italian, the Prussian and the French Governments.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamer "City of Albany," from Liverpool, has arrived.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 2.—Walter Brown, the outboard, ran a foot race this afternoon, against time, accomplishing five miles in 33 minutes and 40 seconds, winning the race.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Nov. 3.—Weston, the postmaster, is here. He will leave to-morrow for Hartford, and from thence, on Nov. 6th, he will start on his second trial of one hundred miles in 12 hours.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 3.—A large incendiary fire occurred at the Ohio Penitentiary last evening. Loss \$75,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1¢ to 2¢; sales of No. 1 at \$1.80 to \$1.85; No. 2 at \$1.75 to \$1.80, and closing at \$1.79 to \$1.80. Corn dull at \$1.05 for No. 1, and \$1.08 to \$1.04 for No. 2. Oats dull at \$0.36. Rice quiet, at \$1.38 to \$1.39 for No. 1, and \$1.37 for No. 2. Barley unsettled at \$1.05 to \$1.06 for No. 3. Pork firm at \$20.00 for new, and \$19.50 for old. Lard firm at \$12 for new. Beef dull at \$6.75 to \$7 for first-class shipping. Live Hogs dull at \$6.00 to \$6.75 for choice to extra. Receipts—117,000 bush flour; 9,000 bush wheat; 67,000 bush corn; 80,000 bush oats; 5,000 bush shipments—19,000 bush flour; 200,000 bush wheat; 100,000 bush corn; 87,000 bush oats. Freight unchanged.

The foundations of the new Custom House at Portland, Me., are laid 30 feet deep on solid rock.

The Blind Carrier.

The West Surrey Times an English paper.

A stranger passing through Godalming on any day save Sunday, at about noon, would not fail to be struck with the appearance of a cheery-looking old man, with a number of parcels and bundles hung about him in all sorts of impossible ways, and a small, twisted cane bent round his neck. On closer inspection he would perceive that this little, hale old man, posing along at a rapid rate, with a stout stick in his hand, but making no account of it, is blind, although an extraordinary intelligence lightens up the features and takes away that painful and melancholy look which often accompanies blindness in those who are the subjects of that greatest of deprivations. This is old George Marden, who for upwards of twenty years has acted as carrier between Hambledon and Godalming. During the whole of that period he has been totally blind. He is now considerably over seventy years of age, and yet he daily trudges between these places, which are four miles apart, calling wherever he is required, and discharging the responsible duties of his vocation with unerring accuracy. The road which he traverses is exceedingly intricate, being chiefly paths across the commons, and otherwise involved, and he often has to make diversities to the residences of persons living off the main track. But old George never stumbles. A blast from his little horn makes known his approach, and whether at the cottage of the humble, or the mansion of the rich, there are few more welcome visitors, for he is a great importer of news and gossip, and never arrives empty-handed.

"During the severe storms of last winter when the paths which he traversed were completely obliterated, and it would have puzzled the keenest sighted individual to have made the journey, George Marden never missed a day, and it is believed never wandered off his road as much. Indeed, the old fellow's other perceptive faculties are wonderfully acute, and the inhabitants of Godalming declare that he knows every one of them as he passes, even though they do not speak, a belief which gains strength from the fact that he salutes them by name and never errs. It is said that he makes fewer mistakes than any other carrier in or out of the town; and there is no one who is more implicitly relied on for the performance of these numerous little commissions so often entrusted by the denizens of a village to the carrier to the nearest town. Old George enjoys excellent health, and is reported never to have missed a day since (nearly a quarter of a century ago) he first entered on his career as a carrier.

Albany Market.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

The receipts of lumber continue large, and exceed the shipments of the week. The stock in market is ample, and the assortment good. Best rived and sawed shingles are however in small supply.

The sales for the week have not been active generally, although some large transactions have been made. Prices remain without change. Freight to New York \$1.50 to \$1.75; to New Haven and Bridgeport, \$2.25 to \$2.50; to Midtown and Norwich, \$2.50 to \$2.75; to Hartford \$3.00 to \$3.25; to Providence, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals during the 4th week in Oct. in the year named are as follows:

Receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 31st, in the year named, were as follows:

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Receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 31st, in the year named, were as follows:

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool. CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb., Finest procurable, \$1.00.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILKS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 10th, 1867. 060-1 y w27-1 y

BUY YOUR TEA

DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTHLY TEA COMPANY, of Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Tea, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel-keepers, and large establishments generally to the list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free by any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, 1/2 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 10 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 70 cts. per lb. \$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASONS do. 0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 0.75
SOUND OOLONG do. 0.45
YOUNG HYSON do. 0.60
VERY FINE do. 0.75
JAPAN do. 0.58
VERY FINE do. 0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common do. \$0.38
FINE do. 0.55
YOUNG HYSON do. 0.60
FINE do. 0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do. 1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER do. 0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 1.00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. 060, w28-1 y

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets.

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omibus to and from the Boat and Car Stabling and Livery. 32

TENDERS.

IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Kingston, until NOON on the

4th day of November Next, for the following BARRACK SERVICES

required for

BELLEVILLE & COBBOURG

from date of occupation, to the 30th of September, 1868.

Palliasse Straw, Emptying Rubbish Pits and Heaps, Emptying Latrines, Sweeping Chimneys, Cleaning, fixing, and repairing stove-pipes, Repairing and Washing bedding.

Form of Tender can be obtained at this office—all other information from the Barrack Master at Kingston.

Commissariat, Kingston, 23rd October, 1867. 140th 30th

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.

FIRE and LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company is founded contain all the elements required to develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and afford every facility to intending assureds.

One of the advantages secured by those who insure their lives with this Company is that the entire expenditure for Management is absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life Income. This most important restriction shows that the interest of the assureds and holders are closely watched and carefully attended to by the Company. Attention is especially called to this point, as the proportion of premiums expended for Management is Must Largely Influence Profits and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in 1868, and all those who wish to participate in the profits should insure with the

M. BOWELL, 40th

DR. CANNIFF, 40th

May, 1867.

C. & W. WALKER,

DRAPERS, &c.

No. 7, King Street East, Toronto. 140th

July 22nd, 1867.

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel-keepers, and Families for his present stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

is complete, and all orders promptly attended to in all its branches.

UNDERTAKING

Dealers, Hotel-keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENIGK, 14th

Belleville, April, 1867.

BELLVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines, STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs, Stoves, &c.

May 1. 14th

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 6th March, 1868.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, so to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, 14th

OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 31 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 30th

Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

HURRAH FOR

BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

RETURNING—Leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, 14th

Proprietor.

JOHN TANONBY, Agent, Belleville.

S. G. WATSON, Agent, Madoc.

P.S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 22, 1867. 14th

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN."

LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Coburne at 6 a.m. Coburne, 7 a.m. and Port Hope on arrival.

G.O. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a.m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester, (Clar hotel), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p.m. Saturdays, 3 p.m.

Connects at North Shore Point with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, at Brighton and Coburne with morning Stage trains for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. F. DAVY, AGENT, 14th

July 22nd, 1867.

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THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspapers, we have one of the best appointed

in the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

JOB DEPARTMENTS

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Old Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Machines, and improved Grains Grinders and Mills.

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves of various designs, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove is without a rival for farmer's use.

Potash Kettles cast in loam, lip up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 14th

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carrier the net of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marquette and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, nothing new or notable will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 5 cts per month.

Half Square, 6 months, \$1.00

One Square, 6 months, \$2.00

Two Squares, 6 months, \$3.00

Four Squares, 6 months, \$5.00

Notices of Births, \$1.00

Do of Marriages, \$1.00

Do of Deaths, \$1.00

"Business Notices"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cts per line, measured by a scale of solid minion.

Advertisements contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cts per line for first insertion, and 5 cts for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at 3 p.m. unless called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$5 if delivered by the Carrier, paid in all cases in advance. No paper will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

SIX lines and under, first insertion, . . . 0.50

Each subsequent insertion, . . . 0.125

Above six lines (per line) first insertion, . . . 0.75

Each subsequent insertion per line, . . . 0.03

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cts per line each insertion, measured as solid minion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered at 12 noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and perfect execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The DAILY and

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 159

32. Yellowish - 22

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit
 Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Gro
 ces, No. 178, Front Street, Belleville. All

ders promptly attended to, ... 1 Dom. W.

May 9. 2D-3u

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, 1111 Broadway, Belleville. Their stock is always large and well assorted and of the best material, and they sell at extremely low prices for cash. They are extensive manufacturers, and, being practical workmen, they can guarantee satisfactory results in all work.

May 3. 2D-3u

Some of the Sights of Paris.

A correspondent writes:—"There is an exhibition here, which, if not an agreeable one, is at all events very wonderful. A tribe of twenty-five persons, male and female, from Algeria, called the Aissa Iouas, are to be seen at the Athletic Arena in the Rue Lepelletier, who go through some strange performances, and dances, eating and swallowing serpents. The taniata beat monotonously during a curious ballet. One of these young Arabs puts a piece of burning charcoal in his mouth and crushes it with his teeth. A piece which fell down burnt a hole in the floor, so there is no deception. A large piece of window glass was given to another, which he venomously, and while the irritated reptile put out its sting he bit off its head and then ate it all. You could hear the noise of the eater's teeth, and the blood ran upon his lips. The music of the tannans and kettledrums accompanied the epicurean feast. There are other similar things to be seen, but this perhaps is enough of them. The name of Aissa Iouas, according to *The Dictionary of the Nineteenth Century*, is given in Algeria and is not a French name, but a name for sorcerers; they also form a Mussulman religious order, founded by Sidi Aissa."

Englishmen and Scotchmen.

An intelligent English writer discourses upon some of the leading characteristics of the Scottish and English minds:

"In England, religion and philosophy are feeling; in Scotland, everything is argument. If an angel descended in London, he would be asked to speak a few precious words of celestial good will. In Edinburgh, he would be called upon to mend some broken sentence, or reconcile some troublesome contradiction. Yet this generalization is not without exceptions. For shrewd thought, which dares the judgment and a spirit of disputation which never abated, who is there to compare with Whately, lately English Archbishop of Dublin. Whately never looked at a man but to see if there was an argument in him; but Dr. Chalmers of Scotland had more sweetness and majesty. Whately would seize an argument like a lion, and wave his royal mane in the air as he tore it to pieces; but Chalmers sat, as it were, upon a throne, and judged it; and he had a more conscientious fairness in treating opponents, and made himself personally master of the case, as Whately never did, or could. There is no doubt that the Scotch are cautious to a degree that implies want of self-respect. Crossing the Tweed you pass into a double path. The air is cooler, and the conversational atmosphere is frigid. Talk is a calculation. The Scotchman fences with words. But all this reserve disappears when once he gets into argument. None are braver than the Scotch on this ground. The whole race might be descended from Aristotle. A Scotchman's blood seems to make up a serum and syllogisms. If you pick him, there trickles out an argument."

Miscellaneous Items.

It is stated that the cause of the rupture between the King of Bavaria and the Princess Sophia, was, that the two august persons came to the conviction "that there did not exist between them the sincere inclination, and that entire harmony of heart which alone can guarantee happiness in marriage."

A Ritualist paper, the *Church News*, says in its "Notice to Correspondents": "Crannier was not only an apostate, traitor, perjurer, robber and persecutor, so far he merely shared with Ridley, Jewel, Bale, &c., but he was a coward and a time server also, and therefore ranks even lower than they."

It has been determined to erect a statue to Mr. Peabody in Liverpool, and over 3,000 pounds have been subscribed. The committee decided by a unanimous vote to extend the work to Mr. Peabody, and it will give statues in Rome, and it is expected that the statue which is to be in bronze will be ready within eighteen months.

The price of grain in France continues to advance. The conclusion is that the current has been less favorable than was at first supposed. On account of the dearth of wheat, and the consequent distress among the poor, the municipal authorities of several towns have taken on themselves to fix the rate at which bakers shall sell bread.

A rural clergyman in the neighborhood of Hilmster issued a kind of notice to parishioners lately, ordering them to continue kneeling after each service while he left the church for the vestry. Many of them declined to do so, and among others a young man whose seat happened to lie in the clergyman's way to the vestry. The reverend gentleman convinced him of the error of his way by smacking his face—a Christian act of chastisement which is to be investigated at the next petty sessions in the district.

The British Conservatives are becoming active in organizing the working men to whom they have extended the suffrage. On the 30th there is to be a Conservative banquet in York with a thousand guests, and it is worthy workmen and farmers; but it will not be like the Radical banquet, exclusively made up of the working classes. The one hundred and twenty stewards will be noblemen and gentlemen, and there will be no less than fifty members of Parliament. The object of the Conservatives is not to gather parties exclusively composed of workmen, but to unite all classes in a national party which will represent every special interest. Denouncing other classes, is felt to be a dangerous experiment.

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb., Finest procurable, \$1.00 Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall

ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. HARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 10th, 1867. 100-ly w37-ly

BUY YOUR TEA

THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the public to the quality, purity, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes, and upwards, carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or cash notes, forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 4 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do it to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 40 to 50 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 40 cts. per lb.
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON, 45 cts. per lb.
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do., 45 cts. per lb.
SOUND OOLONG, 45 cts. per lb.
VERY FINE DO., 45 cts. per lb.
JAPAN, 50 cts. per lb.
VERY FINE DO., 50 cts. per lb.

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common, 30 cts. per lb.
FINE DO., 35 cts. per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, 40 cts. per lb.
FINE DO., 40 cts. per lb.
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE, 45 cts. per lb.
FINE GINSENG, 50 cts. per lb.
EXTRA SUPERFINE DO., 50 cts. per lb.

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. D96, W26-ly

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets.

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omibus to and from the Route and Carriage Stabling and Livery.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES.

THE friend of women, the guide of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the pattern from which all others copy.

In this there will be an improvement. The volume for 1868 will be set up with new-fangled type, and of a size that will enable us to give an additional quantity of reading matter amounting to about twelve pages in each number.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the LADY'S BOOK contains fourteen each year (superior to any other magazine) in this country, either in book or periodical form.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

MARION HARLAND.

Author of "June," "Hill Path," "Man Side," "Hemlock," and "Marian."

who contributes to it an original monthly publication, will illustrate a new novel for 1868, entitled "The Lady's Book," that will run through the year. Her stories are uniformly good, and in fact, our former editors, as found nowhere but in Godey's. Our former editors, as found nowhere but in Godey's.

The original design fashion-plates will be continued. CUTTING—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs in the LADY'S BOOK.

Drawings—In this we are also alone. ORIGINAL MUSIC—In this we are also alone. The music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a children's, a horticultural, and a health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECIPES.

upon every subject, for the Household, Nursery, Kitchen, House and Laundry.

ENTIRE KNOWLEDGE.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves.

THE LADY'S BOOK is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves.

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENICK.

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families, to his present Stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds. Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches.

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENICK.

Belleville, April, 1867. 10-47

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c.

May 1. 10-47

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

QUEBEC, 6th March, 1868.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that heretofore Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 31 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

301-1/2 Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

HURRAH FOR

BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

RETURNING—Leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM,

Proprietor

JOHN TANNERY, Agent, Belleville.

S. GURIN, Agent, Madoc.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 22, 1867. n68

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE WRENDEN STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN."

Leaves Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 6 a. m., Colborne 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of P. T. H. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South.

Hotels, daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p. m., Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Connects at North Shore Ports with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

July 22nd, 1867. D17



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB.

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, we have one of the best equipped

in the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such, as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

JOB DEPARTMENTS

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated: Horse Roes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Tools, Reed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stumps, Machines, and improved Grain Grinders and Mills.

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box, Parlor and Cook Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove is without a rival for farmer's use.

Potable Kettles and Boilers, all up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 10-47

The Extensive Assortment

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 10-47

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Give us great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

AS AT

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues.

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS.

BY LAWS.

And every other variety of Pamphlet printed, neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders

or orders. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

July 22nd, 1867. D17

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN.

Founders and Machinists,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery,

in connection with

FLOUR GRIST, SAW, AND OTHER

MILL FURNISHINGS &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes, Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural Implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, with or without cleaners are unsurpassed.

Brown's Engines are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated: Horse Roes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Tools, Reed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stumps, Machines, and improved Grain Grinders and Mills.

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Potable Kettles and Boilers, all up, of various sizes and of the best material.

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Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 10-47

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers to subscribers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year, \$2.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, to furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, nothing pains not expedite will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Training Intelligence.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALLY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

No. 160.

Self-Devotion at the Recent Great Fire in Saxony.

A fearful conflagration has destroyed more than 300 houses of the small town of Youngstadt, in Saxony. Two remarkable episodes are related in reference to this fire. On the top of the church tower, in a small room, lived a man with his wife and two children, a boy twelve and a girl of ten. His business was to cry out the hours, to ring the bells for marriages, baptisms, and burials, and to sound the alarm in case of his observing any fire. On the 10th of August he was at his post, with his wife and daughter, when at about nine o'clock in the morning he observed at the end of the town, a thick and ominous-looking cloud of smoke rising from a barn adjoining a small house. The eyes of the whole family were at once turned to this spot. The bell-ringer immediately sounded the alarm, and the fire, stimulated by the wind, and finding an easy prey in houses covered with shingles or thatch, spread with such alarming rapidity that in less than half an hour, twenty houses were destroyed. At this moment the son of the bell-ringer arrived puffing with haste, having run home from school by the schoolhouse. The father, uneasy at the rapid progress of the flames, and thinking of saving his little property, gave the bell-ringer to his son, and with the help of the mother hastened to put together his modest amount of moveables and carry them to a place of safety. Meantime the fire had reached the houses surrounding the church, and the flames began to lick the sides of the church and even of the tower. The two children saw their danger, their glances roved with terror over a sea of flame and smoke, but they felt a consciousness of duty; they remained at the post which had been entrusted to them. They rang, and rang on. "If men," they said, "do not hear, Heaven will." Suddenly the ringer and his wife returned to the gate of the tower; they tried to enter, but were forced to turn back—the tower, the stairs, the roof, were on fire. They screamed and wrung their hands, when suddenly the tower ceased to sound. A fearful crash was heard, and the tower fell, crushing the four victims. The second episode was not less interesting. An idiot, who was watching languidly the progress of the flames, suddenly heard the cries of a mother who in her distress had forgotten in her blazing dwelling her daughter of three years of age. The flames were at the time burning through the windows. The poor child was screaming with fright, but no one tried to save her. The idiot rushed into the house, and seizing the child by her blazing garments, threw her from a window into her mother's arms, and fell a moment after, his scull being fractured by the fall of a blazing beam. His body could not afterwards be discovered, but the idiot at last died a hero.

Don't Be a Bachelor.

Young man, don't live a crusty old bachelor. It is not good for you. It will neither improve your morals, your health, nor your beauty. Marry as you can make it convenient, and you can shape your affairs to support a wife.

But when you marry don't fall in love with a face instead of a woman. Remember that common sense is a rare virtue, much better than silver and gold and fashion. Don't court and marry a crinoline and money bag, simply because it is crinoline or gold in plenty, but look for sound practical sense in a woman first; that is the touchstone to try her qualities by. When you have all that, all else comes. Your wife that is to be, if she be full of common sense, will grow to your way of thinking and make you grow to hers. A woman who has womanly love in her heart will find ways to make your love turn towards her and grow as the years go over you both. And another thing needs to be heeded, and that is—a common sense woman is not to be found where fashion insists upon dragging young females into a whirl, where there is simply idle gossip and little brain.

Young man! don't stand looking after that young woman who has the distinguished air, the reputation of a flirt and a belle, and whose father has heaps of cash; for it is possible that while you are looking and straining your eyes in that direction, you may be turning your eye upon some unobtrusive little damsel, whose nature has cut out for your other half, and who may be just that pleasant faced, placid tempered, lovely little creature, who will think enough of you to go with you to the end of the world, and stay by and comfort you when you get grey-haired and fatigued.

Marry—young gentlemen—and keep yourselves out of scrapes. Have something to live for. A man alone in the world isn't more than half a man, and the world wants entire men. So mend yourselves and be happy, and may you shall have reason, and refused to be a solitary, beer drinking, pipe smoking bachelor—if you succeed as well in your efforts as I who, once a man like you, is now simply the old, contented and comfortable.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS. Imported Wools—Laces, Collars and Bats, Shawls, Wraps in great variety. Trimmings and Ornaments. Umbrellas. Hosiery and Gloves. VAL. RICHIEUX & Co.

HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-67

IVES & ALLEN,

Hardware Manufacturers,

MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES

AND

CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for

MALT OR OATMEAL

will do well to correspond with the above.

156-67

BURROWS & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandy, Wine, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.

416 St. Paul St. Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not

finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive

prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be pur-

chased and charged at lowest market prices. 156-67

PEAVEY & MARCH,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,

Provisions,

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.

No. 314 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 156-67

Every article warranted to be as represented or

may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City

free of Charge. 156-67

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

20 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-67

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR.

Great St. James Street, Montreal. 156-67

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,

Whar, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,

Leather, &c., &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins

Wharf, Halifax.

PREMISES—Large, cool, dry and central, with

every facility for handling provisions to ad-

vantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts

authorized against shipments to our care for

sale here or consigned to our friends in Great

Britain or the Lower Provinces. 380-67-68

Richelieu Company!

Royal Mail Through Line

between Montreal and Quebec.

ON and after MONDAY, the 6th of May, and until fur-

ther notice, the RICHIEUX COMPANY'S Steam-

ers will have their respective Wharves as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. LeBlond, will

leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square,

for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at

Six o'clock, p.m., and will return, after stopping at

Sorel, p.m., p.m., p.m., and returning at Seven

o'clock, p.m., p.m., p.m., and returning at Seven

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Montreal Business Directory.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,

Consulting and Analytical Chemist,

326 Laquisette Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation before 10 A. M., between

2 and 3, and after 6 P. M.

FEES FOR ANALYSIS—\$5 a meal, payable in advance.

156-67

H. GRANT,

Watch and Clock Maker,

302 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every description of Jewellery manufactured

from gold entrusted to his care, under his own super-

vision. 156-67

A. BOOKER,

Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,

Office and Sale Rooms, 616 1/2 New Buildings, Notre

Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-

ting Cottons, Jersey, and J. M. Paré & Co.'s Gray's

Point Lanes Fine Sutures, Nottingham, England.

156-67

MAITLAND FISHER,

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.

OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas

Streets, Montreal. 156-67

BAZELGARD—Robertson & Beattie, Robert Edin-

burgh, Jas. Trenchard, Esq.

156-67

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,

WINE, SPIRIT

And Commission Merchants,

19 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,

MONTREAL. 156-67

J. V. MORGAN,

Commission Merchant,

Importer to order of all kinds of English and French

Goods. 156-67

JOSEPH KIRKUP,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,

And Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.

No. 229 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 156-67

Place d'Armes Drug Store,

Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

THE attention of Travellers visiting the City is request-

ed to visit our select stock of English and French

which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.

E. MUIR,

Chemist and Druggist,

Place d'Armes, Montreal.

230-67

W. C. McDONALD,

Manufacturer of Fine Tobacco.

Office—340 Notre Dame St. W. 156-67

MONTREAL. 156-67

Established 1820.

J. W. HILTON,

CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERS,

CARPENTERS AND GLAZIERS, Importers and Silvers of

all kinds of Glass, Manufacturers of Looking Glasses.

Also Importers of Brackets, Lamps, Laces, Gimpes,

and Upholsters' Goods generally.

No. 61, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL. 156-67

Established 1861.

JOHN F. McCUAIG,

Shipping and General Agent,

Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and

St. Common Street, Canal Wharf.

MONTREAL.

Personal attention given in the Sale of Pot and

Perfume and other Produce, and purchase of Mer-

chandise. 156-67

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,

100 GRAY STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE—

Double-Ended Iron Steamships

AUSTRIAN, 700 TONS. Capt. ATTON.

NESTORIAN, 700 TONS. Capt. DUFFON, R.N.R.

MURAVIAN, 700 TONS. Capt. WELLS.

PERUVIAN, 700 TONS. Capt. BALLANTINE.

24th. Capt. HENRY.

NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2300 TONS. Capt. ALLEN.

BRIGAN, 2424 TONS. Capt. KERR.

DAMASCUS, 1600 TONS. Capt. WATTS.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL, every THURSDAY,

and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at

Porto to return on board and land Mail and Passen-

gers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

And their GLASGOW LINE of Steamships—

ST. GEORGE, 1400 TONS. Lt. SMITH, R.N.R.

ST. ANDREW, 1400 TONS. Capt. SCOTT.

ST. DAVID, 1600 TONS. Capt. TUCKER.

(Sailing between the Clyde and Quebec and Montreal

at regular intervals throughout the season of Summer

Navigation.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be

despatched from QUEBEC as undermentioned, viz:—

AUSTRIAN, 26th Oct. 1867.

MURAVIAN, 28th Nov.

PERUVIAN, 30th

NOVA-SCOTIAN, 1st

BRIGAN, 3rd

DAMASCUS, 5th

ST. GEORGE, 7th

ST. ANDREW, 9th

ST. DAVID, 11th

(Sailing from Quebec to London and Liverpool)

Passengers desirous of proceeding to Paris can

proceed to London by the Royal Mail Line of Steamers to

the Agents at Quebec or Montreal.

An experienced Surgeon is on each vessel.

For particulars apply to

J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,

Canadian Express Office, 156-67

215-67-68

W. WHARIN & Co.,

1 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED

WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully

Repaired and Warranted.

Wm. W. WALKER, 156-67

C. & W. WALKER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

DRAPEERS, &c.,

No. 7, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. 156-67

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES,

WINE, LIQUORS,

CIGARS,

No. 40, de, de, de, MONTREAL.

25 Hospital St., de, de, de, MONTREAL.

OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL

ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines,

at as LOW prices as the market.

ON AS GOOD TERMS

as any house in the City, and solid

patronage of their old friends and the Trade

generally.

July 27, 1867. J. C. FRANCK & Co. 73d.

Delightful Beverage in hot Weather

PENNER'S

CHAMPAGNE CIDER!

IN

WOOD AND BOTTLES

AT THE

CORNER STORE.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

73d.

The Upper Cabin Steamer

"EMPRESS,"

McNAMARA, MASTER,

Will leave Trenton for Montreal every

FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock A. M., and

McIntosh's Wharf, Belleville, at TEN, call-

ing at all ports on the Bay of Quinte and River

St. Lawrence.

RETURNING,

Will leave Montreal every TUESDAY at

ONE o'clock, for the above places

The Bank Meeting.

The 5th November.

From our Ottawa Correspondent.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter yesterday and today. Every street and broad shop in the city has been sacked. At the time of the receipt of the last despatches incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town. There was much excitement, and the authorities had petitioned the Government for troops to quell the disorder.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—The O'Kadus & Co cotton merchants of this city, have stopped payment.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Parliament has been called to re-assemble on the 19th of the present month.

GENOA, Nov. 5.—Garibaldi has arrived at Spezia on board an Italian man-of-war, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian government.

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—Evening.—The Vienna *Debate*, a semi official journal of this city, states that Baron Von Beust, in a note says that the policy of the Emperor Napoleon and that of Francis Joseph, are same, namely that of peace.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—It is thought here that the recent defeat of Garibaldi cancels the ultimatum of Napoleon.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is said that the Italian have repassed the frontier, also that the Emperor Napoleon has received Gen. Mar-mora, the Italian Ambassador.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Despatches from Dublin state that arrests of supposed Fenians still continue. Gen. Nagle is to be tried at Sligo.

COREZZI, Papal States, Nov. 3.—During the past few days Garibaldi concentrated his forces at Monte Rotondo. Yesterday Signor Corte, Crispi and several ardent supporters of his cause, and a deputation from the Revolutionary Society, begged Garibaldi to withdraw, as the Italian troops had crossed the frontier. Garibaldi refused, saying he did not value his life for such a cause, and that a soldier should not count the number of his enemies. Signor Corte assented to this, but said a General should.

This morning Garibaldi, with 8,000 men and two guns, moved for Tivoli, to join Nicotera, one of his officers. Meantime the Papal Zouaves advancing, had taken Tivoli at the point of the bayonet without loss. Garibaldi's force did not know this, and were marching towards the same point, singing national airs. When they arrived at Metana they were surprised by seven battalions of the Papal army, supported by twelve guns, which took them in front and on their flank. The battle ground was among hills, with a flat country on both sides. The fighting continued fiercely for over an hour. In the hottest part of the engagement Garibaldi had to be dragged away from the battle. His troops suffered much loss and retreated towards Monte Rotondo, pursued by the soldiers of the Pope. Here the fight was renewed, and continued over two hours, when the Garibaldi retreat became an utter rout. It is believed that Garibaldi had 900 men killed and wounded and 1,000 made prisoners. Menotti Garibaldi was slightly wounded. The loss of the Papal troops was not very heavy. Arrived at the Italian frontier, the retreating Garibaldians gave up their arms, except weapons which were their own private property.

Garibaldi left here this morning, by a special train for Florence. He made no special address, and looked odd, haggard and disappointed. The revolutionist movement is now broken down all over the territory. No French were engaged in the fight, with the exception of a few who went as volunteers. The Italian troops stationed on the frontier behaved with great judgment in the matter. Many wounded Garibaldians are here and a few at Monte Rotondo.

COUTOURO, Nov. 4.—The road between the front and Corezzi is filled with Garibaldi volunteers retreating towards Italy unarméd. Their defeat is complete, and it is stated that some of their best men have been killed.

LEMI, Nov. 4.—Hundreds of men are arriving here from the scene of the battle.

The Italian regulars act in a very kind manner to all Garibaldi, accompanied by his two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, passed here this morning en route to Florence.

ZIOLTORE, Nov. 4.—When Garibaldi reached here on his way to Florence, the Italian officers told him he must go to Spezia. Garibaldi drew a revolver, saying he would not resist the officers, but he would not go willingly. The Italian soldiers then lifted him into the car. His sons would not go with him.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—The English minister and embassy here have requested King Victor Emmanuel to treat Garibaldi leniently. This unnecessary trouble being over, there will, it is said, be no collision between the French and Italian forces. Italy is quiet. There are rumors to the effect that Garibaldi's mind is affected.

FLORENCE, Nov. 4.—The movements of the Papal army have been watched for some

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 15th of November, 1867. M. BOWELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

REVEREND STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	8.00 A.M.
Evening Express going West.	7.30 P.M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.30 A.M.
Freight going West.	No passengers allowed on this train.
Morning Express going East.	8.45 P.M.
Evening Express going East.	12.00 P.M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P.M.
Freight going East.	No passengers allowed on this train.
Morning Express going West.	8.00 A.M.
Evening Express going West.	7.30 P.M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.30 A.M.
Freight going West.	No passengers allowed on this train.
Morning Express going East.	8.45 P.M.
Evening Express going East.	12.00 P.M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P.M.
Freight going East.	No passengers allowed on this train.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.
FREE FOURTH PAGE.

CATACOMBS OF ROME.—Prof. Delaunay will deliver a Lecture in the Belleville College this evening, on the "Catacombs of Rome." Illustrated with diagrams.

COMMERCIAL BILLS.—To-day brokers are paying 85 to 87 1/2 in bills for Commercial Bank bills, and 90 to 91 in Montreal. They are quoted at 90 to 91. In London 87; at Toronto 85 to 87.

LAND TAX SALE.—The remaining lands comprising the lots in the Village of Queensbury were sold this morning for whatever they would bring. A large number went at the ridiculously low figure of 35 cents, the highest bringing \$6.50. The mill reserve was sold \$13.00.

U. S. ELECTIONS.—The Republicans have carried Massachusetts by a large majority, but there are some doubts about New York. The Democratic majority in the City was 59,818, and it was thought that the Republican majority in the Counties would not overcome this majority. New Jersey has gone Democratic.

A SENSIBLE MINISTER.—The Gospel Advocate says: "The pastor of our Wesleyan Church, on Sunday morning gave notice that hereafter he would not make public announcements of tea meetings, lectures, etc., in connection with the town churches. The Press afforded ample means for that publicity, without resorting to such a distasteful and objectionable course."

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments were gazetted yesterday: John Fenington Taylor, the elder, Esq., to be Clerk of the Senate of Canada; Reuben Keane, Esq., to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Robert Lemond and Fenington Taylor, Esq., to be Masters in Chancery; Wm. James Lindsay, Esq., to be Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada; Donald Wm. McDonnell to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons of Canada.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.—In addition to the shipping disasters reported, we learn that the *Mayflower*, of Port Dover, was driven ashore about ten miles below this port. She was loaded with rye, and bound for Oswego. She has since been got off. The *Mary Ann*, of Belleville, was driven ashore on Telegraph Island, but was got off in the morning, and it is thought she will have to lay up for the season. The *Flower* Howard was driven on a bar a short distance above Belleville, but succeeded in getting off without sustaining much damage.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP STRACHAN.—The funeral of the late Bishop Strachan, which took place yesterday, was the most imposing and impressive service that ever took place in Canada. Business was generally suspended, the public schools were closed, several shops were draped with mourning, the bells in the Cathedral, which were muffled, commenced pealing a little before midnight on Monday, and continued to peal a mourning requiem till the funeral was committed to its last resting place. The funeral procession was over two miles in length.

MAGNETISM.—Three years ago, all the chemists who had obtained magnetism at all, had not obtained it once among them. One year ago, its price was \$500 in gold per pound, and now the magnetism wire used by Prof. De Launay is worth \$44 per pound in Boston. It produces the most brilliant artificial light known. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky and the Catcombs are now to be photographed by means of magnetism. Light produced in the present white, soft and diffusive, does not dazzle or pain the eye, gives off no odor nor deleterious vapor, nor is it explosive. We understand that Prof. De Launay will visit Belleville shortly and give an exhibition of this wonderful light.

THE RAILWAY COMMON COUNCIL.—By a vote of eight to six, refused to present Address to General Williams on the eve of his departure. It was the first time such an Address was refused.

THE BROOKLYN EPILEPTIC.—The regular Democratic ticket that there are men on it who have done the State some service in the revolutionary, and there are others who are believed to have escaped their desert in escaping that institution.

THE MEN OF M. M. FRIEGATE ARCADE.—lately on service in gun-boats on the upper lakes, returned to Quebec on Saturday morning, and joined their ship, now lying in that harbor. The *Arctura* is under orders to sail for England to-morrow, Wednesday.

A public meeting of the business men of Belleville was held yesterday afternoon in Nelson's Hall, to take preliminary steps towards establishing a Local Bank. There was a very good attendance, the principal business firms being represented, and the proposition to establish a Local Bank met with the hearty approbation of all present. His Worship the Mayor was called to the chair, and Dr. Tannahill, Esq., chosen secretary. The Hon. Billia Flint briefly explained the object for which the meeting had been called, and gave an account of the course he had taken in Montreal a few days ago, as one of the deputation appointed to secure an agency of some other Bank. He had laid the matter before the Managers of some of the Banks, but in view of the crushing process pursued by the Montreal Bank, there was a delicacy on the part of Managers of other Banks to do anything until matters had quieted down. He had felt so impressed with the necessity and feasibility of establishing a Local Bank, and was so well satisfied that they had the means to carry themselves to start a Bank upon a secure basis, that he had written a couple of letters in relation thereto, and he was gratified to know that his proposition had been favorably received in answer to Mr. Kelo, as to what action had been taken by the deputation appointed to obtain an Agency of some other Bank, Mr. Read and Mr. Corby, two members of that deputation, briefly explained that correspondence had been immediately thereafter opened with Mr. Flint, who was then in Montreal, and from him they had heard what steps he had taken. After he returned the run on the Royal Canadian had commenced, and it was felt that in the excited state of the monetary affairs, there was little use of attempting to get an agency of any Bank established here. There was also some talk of the Commercial Bank resuming, and such was the sympathy felt for that Bank, and Mr. Thomson, that they thought best to wait until the question of resumption had been decided. Mr. Read felt confident there was sufficient means in the County to establish a Bank, and all that was necessary was to put their shoulders to the wheel. When it is known that the Commercial Bank in Belleville had done its business upon its deposits, and had made \$15,000 a year profit, it should obviously feel the means to establish a Bank. John Bell, Esq., had no fault to find with the Montreal Bank; he was its Solicitor, and it was not with any hostility to that Bank that he was advocating the establishment of a Local Bank. Indeed, he felt satisfied such a scheme would not only not meet with any opposition from Mr. King, but that he would extend to it his sympathy and support. He, Mr. Bell, felt that a Local Bank was needed, and he had no doubt it would not only be a safe investment, but a paying investment, and so far as he was able, he was prepared to take stock in it. The opinion of the meeting was unanimous in favor of the scheme, and there is no doubt it'll be prosecuted with energy, we shall soon see a Bank in successful operation.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting:
Moved by THOS. WILLS, Esq., seconded by JAMES GLASS, Esq., That it is expedient to establish in this County a Local Bank.—Carried.
Moved by JOHN BELL, Esq., seconded by JAMES GLASS, Esq., That the members of the House of Commons for this County, and the Hon. BILLIA FLINT, be requested to procure a charter for a Local Bank in this County, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and, if possible, it should be arranged that the bank proposed be established, shall take the Government legal tender notes.—Carried.
Moved by the Hon. BILLIA FLINT, seconded by DR. STEWART, That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary to carry out the foregoing resolutions:—James Glass, Esq., W. Horton, Esq., Tannahill, Esq., Wm. A. F. Wood, Thos. Kelo, J. C. Holden, C. Graham, Dr. Boult, W. H. Austin, James Cummins, John Sutherland, Henry Corby, Wm. Judd, with power to add to their number.—Carried.
The committee is requested to meet in the Shire Hall, Belleville, on the afternoon of Monday, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock.

The Stock Market.

The Montreal *Gazette's* commercial article of yesterday says:
The stock market shows a decided improvement, and nearly the entire list has advanced. The market was so to-day at 189, with no sellers under 183. It is understood that the profits of late have again been very large, amounting to, for the Montreal Branch alone, over four hundred thousand dollars. It is said that the profits in exchange, in New York, have also been very considerable, the institution to again add considerably to its list.
Ontario Bank has rapidly advanced. It was sold last week by a prominent investor, at 10, while to-day large sales have been made at 10 1/2, at which figure more could be placed.
A further advance has also taken place in Bank of Toronto. Sales to-day were effected at 11, and the market closed at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4.
Royal Canadian Bank has been the most buoyant of all fluctuating, being at one time pressed for sale at 35, and to-day it is not procurable under par.
City Passenger Railroad, is firm, the company is doing well and the profits have increased. Merchants Bank did not buyers over 107. The rest of the stock market is firm.
The Foreign Exchange are firm under a further advance in New York, sales to-day for cash having been made at 8 1/2 and 9, and for discount 10 1/2.

—Fernando Wood has publicly announced that he should be the next Mayor of New York. He said that he did not want the place, but he had a duty to perform.

The 262d anniversary of the frustration of the infamous Gunpowder Plot, was commemorated by the loyal Orangemen of this town, by a dinner at the Anglo-American Hotel. The dinner reflected great credit on Messrs. Holbrook and Palmer, the popular proprietors of the hotel, and was attended by about eighty members of the Orange institution.

Letters of apology and regret were read from Hon. Robert Read, Rev. S. Jones, Lieut. Col. Campbell, James Brown, Esq., M. P., Rev. James Preston, and others; also one from A. R. Douglass, Esq., regretting an unexpected call which took him out of town by the evening's train. Later in the evening the Hon. Robt. Read, on route for Ottawa, came into the room and remained until the cry of "all aboard" warned him that the bus was at the door to convey him to the railway station.

George D. Dickson, Esq., County Master of South Hastings, occupied the chair in the absence of M. Bowell, Esq., Grand Master of Central Canada, whose Parliamentary duties required his presence in Ottawa. On the right of the Chairman were Rev. John Orlin, R. Corby, Esq., Mayor, and Rev. Joseph Wild; and on his left Rev. Wm. McLaren, C. Graham, Esq., M. L. A., Mr. W. A. Shepard, and A. Robertson, Esq. The Vice chairs were occupied by John G. Moore, Esq., and John T. McCreary, Esq. A blessing having been asked by Rev. Mr. Grier, and ample justice done to the edibles, the usual local topics followed.

The CHAIRMAN in introducing the first toast of the evening, made some happy allusions to the principles upon which Orangism is founded, and the close connection it had with the Protestant Religion; he might truthfully say that Religion and Loyalty were the key stones of Orangism.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and briefly acknowledged by Rev. J. Orlin, who, in the course of his remarks, said there was no place in the world where there is such genuine loyalty as in Canada, in fact, Canadians were far more loyal than Englishmen themselves.
Rev. WM. McLAREN in speaking to the toast, referred in eloquent terms to the reign of Victoria. No Sovereign ever sat upon the throne of Britain who had received such hearty and loyal homage as our Queen, and although he was not prepared, probably, to go as far as Orangemen, if ever the throne should be occupied by a Roman Catholic, it was quite likely his loyalty would come down nearly to zero. When they looked back to the period when Guy Fawkes attempted to destroy the King, Lords, and Parliament, and as we were told, said there was out of them had reason to thank God for that deliverance. At the time of the Spanish Armada Expedition, you will recollect that Spain was the foremost nation in Europe. A little before that period, England had embraced the Protestant Religion, while Spain rejected it. What was the effect? Spain had gone down, down, down, until she had sunk as low among the nations as the earth. That time was found so base as to do her reverence, while England had advanced in civilization, arts, and sciences, and stands to day the foremost nation in the world.

Rev. JOSEPH WILD acknowledged the sentiment in a very happy manner. Whether might have been his previous opinions of Orangism, he could not be blind to the revelations of history, and reading Orangism in the light of that history, he could not object to the institution. He had been met with the objection that the institution was not needed, but here again history compelled him to acknowledge what it had made to secure the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and that was the best evidence of the value of the Order, and it should be cherished for what it had accomplished. The fact that through its instrumentality they were able to meet in peace and harmony to-night, twenty years ago it was dangerous for an Orangeman to walk the streets alone at night—his life would be in peril to his home and take and read his Bible, now daring to molest or make him afraid, were evidences of the good the order had accomplished, and because it had done so much, it should be cherished.

The "Governor General" and "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," were next given.
Captain WILLS responded to the latter toast, referring to the triumph achieved by British prowess on sea and land from the time of Cromwell to the present period, and congratulating the Dominion of Canada upon having a well-organized army of Volunteers, who whenever called upon were willing to shed their last drop of blood to sustain British supremacy, and prove themselves worthy of their name and country.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "Our Order," making some suitable preliminary remarks.

DR. JAMES responded in a brief speech, in which he reviewed the progress of the Order, the principles upon which it was founded, and the achievements it had made.

"The Earl of Enniskillen" and the Grand Lodge of Ireland" was next given and heartily received.

The toast of the "Hon. John H. Cameron, and the Grand Lodge of British America," was responded to in an eloquent and forcible speech from Dr. Potts, one of the Grand Officers. He paid a high compliment to the Grand Master, who, in his speech, had brought the Order out of chaos, and reduced it to a system.

"The Dominion of Canada" was acknowledged in an appropriate manner by Robert Read, Esq., M. P., and by C. Graham, Esq., M. L. A.

"The Mayor and Corporation" was responded to in a happy manner by Henry Corby, Esq.

The Vice Chair next gave "The Press," which was acknowledged by Mr. W. A. Shepard.

Dr. Potts responded to "The Ladies." Several Voluntary toasts followed, and at about eleven o'clock, the company separated after singing the National Anthem.

—Clover, daisies, and buttercups are growing near Quebec.

From our Ottawa Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Nov. 5th, 1867.
The members are arriving from all parts of the Dominion, and quietly "floating" themselves in various parts of the city.—The feeling, generally, being in favor of private lodgings, though the Russell House, kept by Mr. Gouin, since its enlargement, is exceedingly comfortable, being airy and well kept.

There is much speculation as to the course which the Nova Scotian members will pursue. It has been rumored to-day that they hold a caucus to-night after the arrival of Mr. Howe, to decide upon the course which they shall pursue. Some say they intend to raise the question as to the legality and right they have to take their seats in the Commons of Canada. A proposition so foolish and absurd can scarcely be possible. If they had any doubt upon the subject the better way would have been to remain at home, and thus settle the point in accordance with their own ideas of right and wrong. I need scarcely tell you this is mere rumor, and as much reliance is displayed by them in keeping themselves almost exclusively to themselves—it is impossible to say what course they will pursue.

The resignation of Mr. Galt has been the topic of conversation all day, and various are the causes assigned, but the most relied upon is, that by the failure of the Commercial Bank he lost heavily, and that more attention to his private affairs was absolutely necessary, while others attribute it to difficulties in the Cabinet. This step on the part of Mr. Galt is much regretted by a large number of the members, many fearing that we have few men to take his place at the present momentous period, when the monetary affairs of the province are engrossing much attention, but as he will give the ministry an outside support, there can be no doubt he will give them the benefit of his experience and talent.

The Ministry have made an unexpected and decidedly unpopular appointment in the person of Mr. Cauchon, who has been elevated to the Senate and made Speaker thereof. That Mr. Cauchon has talent, fitting him for any position in the Ministry, is conceded by all who know him, and it is equally certain that he lacks that suavity of manner, so essential in a chairman. The result is that I have not heard from a single person, whether of the Senate or the Commons, a word of approval, and the "old ladies" are putting up their backs in a feverish state of excitement, at the idea of having a man sent from the Commons to preside over them.

Nothing is yet known, positively, of the Government candidate for the Speakership. It is generally conceded, however, that Mr. Cockburn will be the man. The Hon. Mr. Grey, of New Brunswick, and the Hon. John Rose are freely spoken of, the latter being a great favorite, more particularly among the old members, and if he were selected it would give general satisfaction. From all that I can learn, the Hon. Mr. Cockburn will be the successor to the ex-member for South Hastings.

Members who are here have been busy to-day selecting seats, and making other arrangements, and those who are not here, have had their seats selected for them. In looking over the names nailed upon the seats, I find that no regard has been had to party, if such a thing exists at the present moment, old Conservatives and old Reformers are admirably intermixed. On the left of the Speaker, where it is supposed the opposition "must do congress," I find the members for your County have found seats, while on the right, or what is supposed to be the ministerial side of the house, you will find Ross of Prince Edward, and so on ad infinitum. This will continue I doubt not, until now parties arise out of new questions that must be brought before the House in governing the new Dominion.

There was a slight fall of snow to-night and the weather to-day has been very cold.

QUITE.

—Mrs. Yalverton commences her readings at New York on Thursday.

—They have transplanted an elm in Chicago fifteen inches in diameter.

—The *Attaches* of the N. Y. Herald are to be uniformed.

—A bateau was upset in the harbor at Quebec on the 4th inst., and three men of the *Halifax* were drowned.

—Election disturbances took place in New York city yesterday, during which four men were killed.

—The London *Free Press* says the water in the river Thames has never been so low as it is now, within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

—The steamer *Boy of Quinte*, on her trip yesterday, reported a schooner aground on the bar between "The Brothers" and Amherst Island, name unknown.

Daily Intelligence.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

No. 161.

Reciprocity with Canada.

Since the Congress of the United States of America, and the Parliament of the United Provinces of America will each be in session before the close of the current month, it is certainly a hopeful sign when the journals of both countries voluntarily return to the subject, and advocate the early revival of the commercial treaty which for ten years so rapidly developed the resources of these two neighboring and kindred communities. Although two years have not yet elapsed since the Government at Washington declined to continue the force this mutually beneficial treaty of commerce, we now find a disposition on all sides here to entertain the question afresh. And this state of things has not been brought about without real cause. With the first flush of victory, the dominant and highly protective party of the Republic was exceedingly arrogant and self-willed. This party had taken advantage of the actual monetary necessities of the nation to adopt their highly protective tariffs, and in the hour of victory they as readily took advantage of a popular but transient irritation, to repeal an undoubtedly beneficial treaty. The confiding many of the country were led to believe that Canadian products were glutting the American markets, and that the foreigner was accordingly reaping the full benefits of their prosperity (1) without sharing any of the burdens of their taxation. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the participation in the Atlantic coast fisheries counted as nothing, when compared with the advantages of an American market for Canadian cereals and lumber. It was of no account that the Canadian shipper paid tribute to the Erie Canal and the leading railways of the Eastern and central States of the Republic; or of no account that Canadian merchants exchanged their raw materials, and hence earned products of the field and forest for the wooden outposts and gaudy fancies of inventive New England, so long as spread-eagle orators—led on by the Secretary of foreign real estate bureau at Washington told the people that the "Canadians were all ripe for annexation," and only required this last gentle commercial pressure to rush to the arms of "Uncle Sam." But how sadly have those confiding listeners been deceived! The New England manufacturer of boots and shoes, " Yankee notions," &c., now finds that offering his wares in Canada is like sending coals to Newcastle. The leather tanneries on the St. Lawrence find a ready and profitable market for all they can produce, some so far south as St. Louis, while the prairie farmer of Illinois is called upon to pay a one-third higher price for his lumber than formerly, while he cannot "swap" his surplus pork with the lumbermen who produce it on the upper waters of the Ottawa. And again, let us return to New England itself. There we find, even in Massachusetts, factories which cost, originally half a million of money—and would have brought a million when busily engaged in producing blankets for the use of the soldier in the field, from the raw wool supplied abundantly by Canada—now being knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer, for little more than a hundred thousand dollars; while in wool-growing Vermont, the farmer who sold his finer grades for 75 cents per pound in 1885, is now, with difficulty, disposing of the same qualities for 25 to 30c per pound, and showering Paddy's blessings upon the administration. And this is no fancy sketch; for the writer of this article has, within a week, been shown the actual Boston "account of sales" at 28 cents, when wool clipped from the same flocks in 1885 realized 75 cents at the grower's very door. These are but a few of the reasons which prompt such articles as are now appearing in even the Republican protective journals of this country—a specimen of which we insert above. We are glad to observe, however, that the leading men of the Dominion, while they manifest as they ought to do—a disposition to renew reciprocal relations in this country, still assert—as the new Minister of Maine has lately done at Quebec—that "in any new treaty the reciprocal right of registry and coast navigation in the United States for maritime Canada, must form a part of future agreements." The United States must be hereafter just, if not generous, in her dealings with the new Dominion, or she may suddenly be called upon to meet a general free trade policy on her northern frontier that would speedily work a still greater revolution in the minds of the masses of her own enterprising and practical people. —N. Y. *Albion*.

The *Charivari* publishes a good caricature of Bismarck as the giant at a fair, his head surrounded by an enormous helmet and a large club in his hand. The Prussian *langue* is made to say to a little Danish soldier, whose four limbs have just been cut off, "And now, my friend what about the guarantee?"

The progress of education in Great Britain, within the last twelve years, speaks very favorably for the rising population. In 1855 there were only 8,825 primary schools, attended by 478,000 children; now there is the large number of 8,758 schools, claiming an attendance of 1,867,000.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS:
Killed Woolens,
Hosiery and Combs,
Bathings,
Curtains,
Dresses,
Children's Wear,
Gent's Collars and Ties,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Valuet Ribbons, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 150-6m.

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.
Any parties about putting up new kilns for MALT OR OATMEAL will do well to correspond with the above. 150-6m.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wine, Sops, Tobacco, &c., &c.
416 St. Paul St. Montreal.

PEAVEY & MARCII,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 34 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt attention, and goods sent in stock will be purchased and charged at lowest market prices. 150-6m.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
40 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 150-6m.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. HUGAN, Proprietor.
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 150-6m.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Asses,
Leather, &c., &c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Wharf, Halifax.
Premises—Large, cool, dry and central, with every facility for handling provisions to advantage.

Advances—Cash advances made, and drafts authorized against shipments to our care for sale here or consigned to our friends in Great Britain or the Lower Provinces. 850-6m. Wm.

Richelieu Company!
Roval Mail Through Line
between Montreal and Quebec.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th of May, and until further notice, the RICHIEUX COMPANY'S Steamers will leave Montreal for Quebec as follows:—
The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:30 p.m. precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Trois-Rivières, and St. John's, and will take their passengers on board the Ocean Steamers can be seen on being in time taking their passage by this route, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers, without extra charge.
The Steamer RICHIEUX, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Seven o'clock, for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Trois-Rivières, and St. John's, and will take their passengers on board the Ocean Steamers can be seen on being in time taking their passage by this route, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers, without extra charge.
This Company will be accountable for specie or valuables placed in their hands, and will be held responsible for the same, if they are not taken care of at the Freight Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 39 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

J. B. LAMKRE,
Manager.
Office Richelieu Company,
39 May, 1887. 270-6m.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.
FIRE AND LIFE.

THE principles on which this Company is founded contain all the elements required to develop the benefits of Life Insurance, and to afford every facility to intending subscribers. One of the advantages secured by those who insure their lives with this Company is that the outside expenditure for Management is absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement. This most important restriction shows that the interests of participating policy holders are closely watched and carefully attended to by the Company. Attention is especially called to this point, as the proportion of premiums expended for Management Must Largely Influence Profits and Bonuses.
The next division of profits takes place in 1888, and all those who wish to participate in the profits should insure at once.
M. BOWELL,
Intelligence Office,
May, 1887. 410-6m.

Montreal Business Directory.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
630 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation before 10 A. M. between 2 and 3, and after 6 P. M.
Fees for Analysis, \$5 a metal, payable in advance. 150-6m.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured from Gold entrusted to his care, under his own supervision. 250-6m.

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Ball Room, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Mending Cotton, Derby, and L. M. Berry & Co.'s Gray's Patent Lines Fibre Collars, Nottingham, England. 150-6m.

MAITLAND FISHER,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

Regencies—Robinson & Beattie Robert Edalide, Esq., Jas. Terrence, Esq., 310m.

DAVE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
48 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL. 150-6m.

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant,
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French Goods. 150-6m.

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
And Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 273 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 250-6m.

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This attention of Tourists visiting the City is requested to my select stock of English Toilet Articles, which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed. 250m.

W. O. McDONALD,
Manufacturer of Fine Tobaccos.
OFFICE—340 Notre Dame St. Works—148 Water St. MONTREAL. 250m.

Established 1820.
J. W. HILTON,
CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS,
CARPENTERS & GLAZIERS, Importers and Dealers of all kinds of Glass, Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, also Importers of Carpets, Linoleum, Lace, Gimpes, and Upholsterers' Goods generally.

No. 61, Great St. James Street, MONTREAL. 250-6m.

Established 1861.
JOHN F. MCGUAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
OFFICE—Corner, Francis Xavier and Hospital, and 81 Common Street, Canal Wharf.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and Pearl Ashes and other Produce, and purchase of Montreal Merchants. 250m.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 RYAN STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE:—
DRAIN PIPES,
GAS PIPES,
Kiln Bricks,
Horse Nails,
Plaster and Putty,
Fire Bricks,
Flue Covers,
Chimney Tops, &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR, and BED SPRINGS. 240-6m.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments to our stores, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain and the Lower Provinces. 270-6m.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
419 AND 421 ST. PAUL STREET.
Yard Entrance, St. Felix Xavier Street. 270-6m.

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
123 NOTRE DAME ST., CORNER OF ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.

Bill of Lading, Blank Cheques, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business Cards, in any number of colors, Contracts, Drawings, Specifications, Music, &c., executed at the shortest notice, and with good work, on the most reasonable terms. 270-6m.

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Manilla, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares, Cloths, Canadian Woolens, Flannels and Blankets, Linens, Gaiters, Prints, Shirts, Dress Goods, Muslins, &c.
419 St. Paul Street & 399 Commissioners St. MONTREAL.

Anthony Woolfhill Miller, Peterboro', C. V. 110-6m.

Frothingham & Workman,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hardware.
Warehouse and Office 305 to 399, St. Paul St. Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools, and have constantly on hand a large stock of Powder, Blasting Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c. May 1st. 410-6m.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

23 Hospital St., MONTREAL.
OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines, at LOW PRICES.

ON AS GOOD TERMS as any House in the City, and solicit the patronage of their old friends and the Trade generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co. 74d.
July 27, 1887.

Delightful Beverage in hot Weather

PENNER'S
CHAMPAGNE CIDER!
IN
WOOD AND BOTTLES

AT THE
CORNER STORE.
A. FLETCHER & Co. 70-6m.

The Upper Cabin Steamer
"EMPRESS,"
McNAMARA, MASTER.

Will leave Trenton for Montreal every FRIDAY, at 8 1/2 o'clock A.M., and Melton's Wharf, Belleville, at TEN, calling at all ports on the Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

RETURNING,
Will leave Montreal every TUESDAY at ONE o'clock, for the above place, calling at Ogdensburg and all intermediate ports. This steamer has an Upper Deck Saloon, and every accommodation for passengers, who will find her safe, and the swiftest and most comfortable boat on the route.

For freight and passenger tickets apply to Capt. J. McNamara, Agent, Belleville, at the office of Road & Malheur, next door to Fanning's Hotel.

C. C. McFALL,
55 & 56 Common St., Montreal. 110-6m.

May 14.

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the Mail.

Canadian & United States Mails.
1887—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1887.
Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.

Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.
This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the underrated First-Class, Full-Powered, City-Built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships—

AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. AYTON.
NESTORIAN, 2700 " Capt. L. DEFEON, R.N.R.
MORAVIAN, 2800 " Capt. WILSON.
PERUVIAN, 2800 " Capt. J. J. ALLAN.
MEXICAN, 2800 " Capt. BECKY.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2800 " Capt. ALLAN.
NEW-AMERICAN, 1734 " Capt. GORDON.
HUNGARY, 1600 " Capt. GORDON.
DANUBIAN, 1600 " Capt. GORDON.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Fyne to receive on board and send and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

And their GLASGOW LINE of Steamships—
ST. GEORGE, 1400 Tons. Lt. Scott, R.N.R.
ST. ANDREW, 1400 " Lt. Scott, R.N.R.
ST. PATRICK, 1200 " Capt. FRANK.
ST. DAVID, 1200 " Capt. AYTON.

(Sailing between the Clyde and Quebec and Montreal at regular intervals throughout the season of Summer Navigation.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC as underrated, via—
AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 26th Oct.
MORAVIAN, Saturday, 2nd Nov.
PERUVIAN, Saturday, 9th Nov.
MEXICAN, Saturday, 16th Nov.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, Saturday, 23rd Nov.
NEW-AMERICAN, Saturday, 30th Nov.
HUNGARY, Saturday, 7th Dec.
DANUBIAN, Saturday, 14th Dec.

Rates of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or Liverpool, per Grand Trunk Railway, or Bay of Quinte and Royal Mail Line of Steamers to Quebec—
Single, \$10 00
Return, \$18 00
(according to accommodation.) 850-6m.

Passengers desirous of proceeding to Paris can procure "Coach Excursion Tickets" on application to the Agent at Quebec or Montreal.
An experienced Steward is carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
For particulars apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Canadian Express Office, Belleville.

W. WHARIN & Co.,
11 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, PHOTOGRAPHY, WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and Jewellery carefully repaired and warranted.
Wm. Wharin, 110-6m. W. L. WILKINSON.

C. W. WALKER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
DRAPERS, &c.
No. 7, King Street East, Toronto. 150-6m.

Belleville Business Directory.

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into a partnership under the name of Jellett & Bleasdel, Solicitors—Corner of Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville.

Six October 1887. J. H. T. JELLETT, J. H. T. BLEASDEL.

Maclean & Maclean,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency, 3 Attorney's Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c. Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 150m. Wm.

A. R. Doughty,
BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Solicitors in Chancery, Office over O'Neill's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligence" Office, Front Street, Belleville. 150m. Wm.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville. Hon. Jno. Ross, JOHN BELL, THOS. HOLDEN. 150m. Wm.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c., &c., Office—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville. ALEX. ROBERTSON, D. E. K. STEWART. 150m. Wm.

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c., &c., Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville. A. Diamond, Geo. D. Dickson. 150m. Wm.

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN and PATENT AGENTS, 1834 Front Street, Belleville. Wm. McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., Mtdco. 150m. Wm.

Picentich & Kelo,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. 150m. Wm.

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers, and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 175, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 150m. Wm.

Geo. H. Haymes,
Hatter and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest price paid for new furs. 150m. Wm.

Forrest & Lozo's,
ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHY, Laster's New Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 250-6m.

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Sops, and Pipes and all kinds of Groceries, 175, Front Street, Belleville. None but the best quality of lead used. 250m.

Pouton, Falkner & Denmark,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Front Street, Belleville. 150m.

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St., Belleville. A large stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always on hand. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. 150m.

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, Wholesale and Retail, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville. Dealers will find his stock the best and cheapest in the country. All orders promptly filled. 150m.

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St., Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel. Garments made to measure and warranted to fit. 150m.

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select assortment of ladies' gents' and children's boots and shoes constantly on hand and made to order. All work warranted. 150m.

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing always on hand. Garments made to measure and warranted to fit. 150m.

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at the subscriber's shop. Drills and sledges made of the best refined cast steel. Solid matched Sweden Iron Pick Axes and Prospecting Picks, cut of steel pointed. All warranted, and cheaper than any other shop in Canada—shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street, Belleville. W. M. POWELL. 150m.

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large, well assorted and of the best material, and is sold at extremely low prices. They are extensive manufacturers, and, being practical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction. All orders executed promptly, and all work warranted. Remember the place, opposite Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belleville. 150m.

NEW DISCOVERY.
Bullen & Gibson's
LIVERY
Office—Bullen's Store, 70 Front St., Belleville.

FIRST CLASS HORSES, new Buggies and Carriages of the latest style always on hand. Turn out for the Madco Gold Regions at reasonable rates.
WESLEY BULLEN, Geo. Gibson. 250-6m.

Miscellaneous Items.

In the "personal" column of a London journal there recently appeared the following advertisement: "Snackey dear, for Heaven's sake pray write one line to your broken-hearted Snackey." Let us trust that the affection of "Snackey" has been properly rewarded, and that, ere this, he or she has not only heard from, but been united to, "Snackey," who is evidently disposed to be rather negligent.

A Paris journal of fashion says that the proper costume for widows is: black dress, with jet neckties and ear-rings, and golden hair. The latter is absolutely indispensable for a fashionable widow. A lively young lady, in all the glory of early widowhood, recently remarked, that the present costume was calculated to make a wife look forward to her husband's demise with fortitude and pious resignation.

A practical joker residing in Aarold, Switzerland, lately stated that he was going to Zurich and should bring back the cholera. He went away, not to Zurich at all; but when he came back he was properly put into the *Abwenderungsbahn*, fumigated, and for several days kept in a room furnished with a sack of straw until, before he was allowed to mingle with his townsmen.

From the Brazilian seat of war we learn that the iron-clads had successfully forced the passage of the batteries of Cumparaty, and were within range of the chief fort of Humulita. The iron-clads suffered to some extent from the shots fired from the forts at point-blank range. The loss was 33 killed and wounded. The Paraguayans are actively working and strengthening their inner lines of defence. The allies are well supplied, and have fifteen days' provisions.

The New York Methodist has been studying the statistics of the denomination, and is surprised to find that the increase of its members is only about one seventh the number of probationers, year by year, which indicates that much the larger portion of the converts do not hold out for six months preceding their admission to full communion in the church.

In ten years, from 1850 to 1860, there were received on probation in the Methodist churches of the United States, the large number of 1,200,450 persons; yet in that time the membership of the church had increased only from 608,817 to 971,113—a net gain of but 172,296 in ten years. The losses by death and excommunication do not account for one-tenth of this difference between the probationers and the gain in the membership. What became of the million converts who are not in the church?

It appears that the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle, for the use of Her Majesty and the Court, weighs nearly thirty tons, and that its value may be roughly estimated at £3,000,000. It is secured in its stone chambers with railings, ceilings, which form part of the original buildings, and are thoroughly proof against burglars.

Among the plate is a single dial, not of silver gilt, but of solid gold made by order of George IV., and representing all the orders, both domestic and foreign, which that sovereign wore, or was entitled to wear; it is estimated at £8,000. Grand and magnificent as the assortment of plate is, our readers will be astonished to hear that very little of it is old or curious, most of the plate used by former sovereigns having been melted down and remodelled by George IV.; very much of it, consequently, is tawdry, and rocco, as might naturally be expected from the author of the Pavilion at Brighton. One exception, however, to the above rather sweeping statement must be made—in favor of the plate which belonged to Frederick, Prince of Wales; this is exceedingly massive, solid, and in good taste; and by some chance or other it was spared by George IV. TRAINED RATS.—A man in Paris is exhibiting a wonderful collection of trained rats. The name of this Rarety of the rat race is Antoine Leonard. If the former succeeded in breaking in the worst tempered brute ever created, Leonard, in three weeks certainly accomplishes the difficult task of inculcating habits of obedience on the biggest rats that ever ran. His favorite rat of action are some cross allies in the 14th and 16th Arrondissement. The sole theatre is a sort of perch, which he sticks into the ground, and then he takes his corps de ballet out of his pocket. At his word of command the rats run up and down the perch, hang on three legs, then on two, stand on their head, and in fact go through a series of gymnastic exercises that would put Diodon himself to the blush. His crack actor is an old grey rat he has had in his troupe for eleven years; this old fellow not only obeys Leonard, but is personally attached to him. It is a most curious sight to see Leonard put him on the ground, and then walk away. The creature runs after him and invariably catches him, however many turns he may make to avoid him. An Englishman offered \$07, for him about two years ago, but Leonard would not separate from his old and attached friend.

ALLSOP'S ALE,

Guinness' Stout, Blood's Porter!!

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT

HAMBLYN'S.

FOR PRESERVING.

Hot-House and Out-door Grapes,

BARTLETT PEARS, PEACHES,

Lemons, Apples, Sweet Potatoes

&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY

CONGER BROS.

Repr. 19th, 1867.

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, Imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either BLACK, GREEN, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00.

Sole Agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILKS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1867. D90-ly w27-ly

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards, carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail collecting money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 4 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do so to 100 lbs. Green Tea do so to 90 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to have the best in Montreal, and every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, \$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. \$0.45
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. \$0.45
SOUND OOLONG do. \$0.45
RICH FLAVORED do. \$0.60
VERY FINE do. \$0.75
JAPAN do. \$0.75
VERY FINE do. \$0.75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common do. \$0.38
FINE do. \$0.55
YOUNG LUYAN do. \$0.60
FINE do. \$0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do. \$1.00
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. \$1.00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. D90, w28-ly

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.,

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets.

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omibus to and from the Boats and Cars, Stabling and Livery.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

THE friend and publisher of the best literature of the age, the pattern from which all others copy.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (two complete) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

MARION HARLAND, Author of "Auntie," "Hidden Path," "Mist Side," "Nemesis," and "Marion."

who contribute to no other monthly publication, will be ready to run through the year. Her stories are so many and so good, and as they are copyrighted, can be found nowhere but in Godey's. Our former editors of writers have also been retained.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion-plates will be continued by Godey's. The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone. MARION HARLAND, the only magazine in which we are prepared expressly for it to appear.

We have also a CHILDREN'S, a HISTORICAL, and a REALTY department.

GODEY'S UNVALUABLE RECEIPTS.

upon every subject, for the Household, Nursery, Kitchen, House, and Laundry.—This is a series of engravings that no one who attempts to do herself.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—This is a series of engravings that no one who attempts to do herself.

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families to a large quantity of his present Stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDER TAKING in all its branches.

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENIGK, Belleville, April, 1867. 1D-1

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c.

May 1. 1D-1

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

QUEBEC, 6th March, 1868.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that heretofore Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 31 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

HURRAH FOR BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

RETURNING—Leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.

JOHN TANNON, Agent, Belleville.

S. GUTTEN, Agent, Madoc.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 22, 1867. D08

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

LEAVES Brighton 430, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 6 a. m., Colborne, 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. H. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 10 a. m., Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester (Charlotte), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p. m., Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Connects at North Shore Ports with G. T. H. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning Stages direct to Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

H. E. DAVY, AGENT. D11

July 22nd, 1867.



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as to command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Posters & Programmes,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

BY LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously

Book and Job Printing

AT THIS

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Ma

1D.

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN,

Founders and Machinists,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery,

in connection with

FLOUR, GRIST, SAW AND OTHER

MILL FURNISHINGS, &c. &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes, Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, with or without cleavers are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns and their construction is such as to be the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Machines, and improved Grain Grinders and Mills.

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer's" Cooking Stove is without a rival for farmer's use.

Potash Kettles cast in loam, lip up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 1D-11

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, or \$6 a year if paid by mail. Subscribers \$5 a year, \$2.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with complete and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., and in short, nothing pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$5.00

Half Square, 6 months, \$10.00

One Square, 6 months, \$20.00

Two Squares, 6 months, \$40.00

Four Squares, 6 months, \$80.00

Notices of Births, 50

Do of Marriages, 50

Do of Deaths, 50

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed or not, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at \$2 per annum in advance, or \$2.50 per annum if paid by mail; and \$2.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Above six lines (first) first insertion 0.75

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"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until notified, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

Parliament of Canada.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7, 1867.

His Excellency the Governor General, at three o'clock, p.m., this day, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the throne, His Excellency commanding the attendance of the House of Commons. The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Honourable James Cockburn, then followed His Excellency to the throne of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to both Speaker and he prayed for the members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges. His Excellency then delivered the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position, which has made it my duty to assist every step taken in the creation of this great Confederation.

I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new Nation, that I trust and believe will, ere long, extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

In the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the Members of Her Majesty's Government, on the one side, and the Delegates, who represented the Provinces, on the other—it was apparent to all those who took part in those Conferences, that while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and passed the principle of the Union, as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges, as a free and self-governing People, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions—harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects, novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial.

With the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the Laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally,—for the adoption of a uniform Postal System,—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion,—for the adoption of a well considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence,—for the proper administration of Indian Affairs,—for the introduction of uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery,—the Naturalization of Aliens,—and the assimilation of the Criminal Law and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constituting the Intercolonial Railway.

This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative union, which now unites the provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fisheries and Marine interests.

You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of a uniform Law relating to Elections, and the trial of Controversial Elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government.

The expenditure since the first of July has, therefore, been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown.

The details of that expenditure will be laid before you, and submitted for your sanction. I have directed that the estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of the public service.

The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the authority of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading rifle.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support—the material aid—and the most generous wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders, peace, security, and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such objects as will promote the welfare of your posterity, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union, which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada.

Notices of Motion.

The following notices of motion were given in Parliament yesterday.

Mr. MORRIS—To enquire whether it is the intention of the Government to create a stock or fund, in which administrators, trustees, corporations, &c., shall invest trust or other monies.

Mr. J. H. CAMPBELL—To enquire whether the Government intends to introduce in their postal bill a provision for any system of post office savings banks.

Mr. BOURASSA—Motion for a select committee for the investigation of all questions relating to the fixing of legal values of revenue coin.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Motion for return showing monies paid by Government in connection with the recent general election, aggregate number of votes polled, &c.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for the INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 15th of November, 1867.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867. M. BOWELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 8.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 7.22 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West, No passengers allowed on this train, 6.45 P. M.
Night Express going East, 12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East, 12.15 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East, No passengers allowed by this train, 9.45 P. M.
Montreal Time.

Belleville, Friday, Nov. 8.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

FROM HAMILTON.

(By Special Telegraph to the Daily Intelligencer.)

HAMILTON, November 8.

The old established firm of G. W. Gates & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, is reported to have suspended to-day, owing to the failure of the Commercial Bank. It is expected they will meet all liabilities.

Arrests.—During the last quarter, ending 30th Sept. inst, the Police of Belleville arrested 23 male and 11 female prisoners, 15 of whom could neither read or write. The entire 33 prisoners were summarily disposed of by the Police Magistrate.

Fishery Act.—Three of the mill owners on the River Moira have been prosecuted by the chief of police, before the Police Magistrate, and pleaded guilty to a charge of allowing saw dust and mill rubbish to be thrown into the river frequented by pickerel and bass. They were fined \$5 each and costs, and have promised to use precautionary measures in future.

Gold from the Barry Mine.—Mr. Strong, one of the proprietors of the Barry mine, brought in yesterday several fine samples of quartz with gold in it, from the Barry mine. The shaft now being sunk is fourteen feet from the old shaft, and at a depth of four feet from the surface a lead of white quartz, four feet wide, was struck, in which the gold is distinctly visible. The quartz shown by Mr. Strong was taken from a blast made on Tuesday. Its color is white, and contains considerable gold visible without the aid of a glass. The proprietors believe they have a "good thing," and we hope their most sanguine anticipations may be realized.

Magnesium Light.—Prof. Jules Delaunay will commence a course of four popular lectures, by means of the Stereopticon, or improved magic lantern, in the Ontario Hall, commencing on Saturday, 9th inst. The pictures used are instantaneous photographs, comprising views of Rome, Paris, Berlin, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Nineveh, Switzerland, beauties of art, magnificent statuary, shown by means of the magnesium light, the brightest illumination known. In order to bring his instructive lectures within the reach of all, Prof. Delaunay consents to charge but 10 cents for each evening, and for a reserved seat 50 cents for the four lectures.

Quoted under the foregoing heading, has the following respecting the trading match between "Draco Chief" and "John Moore" at the Belleville race the other day:—"Several persons of this place and vicinity, just returned from Belleville, Ontario, have illustrated the uncertainty of horse-racing, and come back from a wool gathering trip completely shorn. They took with them the last trotting horse, 'Draco Chief.' There was entered against him in the race, an old, ill-looking, ordinary 'bug'.

He was hit by a bullet to the head, and was killed, and the driver was a ragged, uncouth fellow, to all appearances just arrived from over the bounds of civilization. The idea that such a turn-out should be entered against 'Draco' was absurd to the point where it was with the Chief, and they went to the extent of their life in the purchase of pools and backing their favorite. When the horses were sent off on the first heat, they thought they were safe, but it was too late, their money was stolen, and lost, for the plug took the lead, and it was a long time before the race was over. The party were obliged to borrow funds to get back home."

The Governor's Speech.

The Speech from the Throne, at the inauguration of our new Nationally, will very naturally be looked for with considerable interest by the community. In length and style, it does not differ much from preceding documents of a similar character, but the subjects it refers to are of a magnitude and importance with which our Legislatures hitherto have not had to deal. Instead of petty Local legislation for a small Colony, they are called upon to consider the wants and requirements of a vast Dominion, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Instead of bothering their brains about Local affairs affecting a few manufactures and interests, and many other matters of comparatively a minor character, they are to regulate the tariffs of several countries, now happily united in one, and affecting all kinds of manufactures and very important to them. The mind no longer "cabined, cribbed and confined" to the territory embraced between Gaspé and Sandwich, must grasp a territory co-extensive with that of the neighboring Republic, and the legislation necessary to set the new machinery in motion will require clear heads, wise deliberation, and the most careful consideration of our representatives. A glance at some of the subjects requiring immediate legislation will give an idea of the important responsibilities devolving upon Parliament. There are measures for the assimilation of the laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs Excise and Revenue generally; for the adoption of a uniform Postal System; for the proper maintenance of Public Works and Properties of the Dominion; for the adoption of a well-considered Militia Organization and Defence; for the proper administration of Indian Affairs; for the introduction of uniform laws respecting Patents of Invention and discovery, the Naturalization of Aliens and the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency. Then there is the Intercolonial Railway, the Fisheries and Marine Interests, and Western Extension, questions which will give our representatives enough to do for the next twelve months, and to the satisfactory settlement of which Parliament must devote itself most assiduously and wisely, and with an intelligent appreciation of the wants and requirements of the whole country.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the 'Geologists,' we are bound to have gold in this region. The Richardson Mine is very rich, the Barry mine is pronounced its equal, and gold, unmistakably, is found all over the country. Of its richness and as to how well it will pay, the 'crushers' will be a tale unfold, but like certain pigsties, gold mines seem to have a tendency to get into Chancery. I am told that the Barry is in this unenviable position, with a fair chance of being bled by the lawyers.

In the meantime, shafts are being pushed down with a great deal of vigor all over the country, and judging from the reports of practical miners, with prospects of success. The mines on Moore's farm are very promising, and are being worked, the quartz being piled up waiting for the crushers.

The proposition for a Local Bank, made by the Hon. Mr. Flinn, meets with an honorable reception in this section, and if stock was asked for, I am sure it would be heavily responded to. There is a strong feeling against the Montreal Bank for the injustice done to the Commercial, and through that Bank the many widows and orphans whose all was in its stock.

I noticed in an issue of the *Intelligencer* some time since, a note referring to the oldest Bible, which was said to bear date 1509. Captain Brown of this village, has one of a long date 1595, said Bible having been in the possession of one branch of the family for more than a hundred years. If it has been well read, and it looks like it, the amount of good done by that volume cannot be calculated.

You will hear from me soon again.

GRANITE.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR,—A short time ago Mr. Keyes, a well-known auctioneer of this town, complained that I did not enter his name on a return of licenses called for by the Council. The reason his name did not appear is easily shown. The return called for, I understood, was for the licenses issued during the current year. The return was asked for in September, and made, I think, on the first day of October.

Auctioneer's licenses are different from other licenses, inasmuch as they all do not expire on a certain day in each year, but the time for which any one of them is issued is reckoned from the date thereof.

Mr. Keyes took out a yearly license on the third day of October, 1866, consequently he had not paid anything during 1867, up to the time the report was handed in, because his old license had not expired. On the 7th of October last, he took out a new license, which will be good for a year from that date. I know of no person who has a license and whose name does not appear on my books.

I am, sir, yours truly,
THOS. WILLIS,
Treasurer, Belleville.

November 7th, 1867.

The Stock Market.

The Montreal *Gazette's* commercial article of yesterday, quotes stocks as follows:

Bank of Montreal stock was again sold to-day at 18 1/2, with buyers still at that price. Ontario is in good demand at 10 1/2.

Commercial Bank is somewhat weaker. Bank of Toronto enquired for at 11 1/2.

Bank Jacques Cartier was sold to-day at 10 1/2, and Montreal Telegraph to about extent at 13 1/2.

Sales of Richelieu Navigation Co. are reported at 11 1/2, but no more could be had at that price.

Sales of City Passenger Railway took place at 98. There is a somewhat active demand for this stock at 97.

There is a feeling of increasing confidence prevalent in financial circles with respect to the prospects of the Commercial Bank. It is rumored that the Board of Directors will probably receive the assistance of a well known financier.

Royal Canadian 95 to 100.
Gore Bank 82 to 85.

A correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, speaking of the terrible carnage of the Chinese Taping rebellion says: "One district is described which yielded 50,000 chests of tea per annum before the war, and is now a desert waste. A belt of land 400 miles long by 300 miles wide is literally without an inhabitant."

QUINTE.

Post Office Statistics.

Deputy Postmaster General Griffin has furnished the following statistics of letters and newspapers circulated in Canada West and East, from 1863 to 1867 inclusive:

	Letters	Newspapers
1863	11,000,000	12,500,000
1864	11,500,000	12,500,000
1865	12,200,000	11,800,000
1866	13,000,000	12,800,000
1867	14,200,000	14,000,000

Of the fourteen millions of newspapers for 1867, eight millions were Canadian and the other six for Europe and the States.

FROM MADOC.

From our own Correspondent.

MADOC, Nov. 7th, 1867.

It is some time since I have "dropped you a line," for the simple reason that we have been waiting for the "crushers," and like "hope deferred makes the heart sick."

At one time, Oct. 20th, it was to start on Friday; then on Monday; positively on Tuesday; nothing should hinder on Wednesday; friends invited to witness the starting on Thursday, and after all the blasted thing has only just got to work.

Well, the affairs of crushers like the schemes of men "gang aft' glee." But at last the crushing mill of Scott & Taylor is to work and works well. The quartz is pouring in the mill from all quarters, and you may expect to hear something worth noting in a few days.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the 'Geologists,' we are bound to have gold in this region. The Richardson Mine is very rich, the Barry mine is pronounced its equal, and gold, unmistakably, is found all over the country. Of its richness and as to how well it will pay, the 'crushers' will be a tale unfold, but like certain pigsties, gold mines seem to have a tendency to get into Chancery. I am told that the Barry is in this unenviable position, with a fair chance of being bled by the lawyers.

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QUINTE.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

FLORANCE, Nov. 7.—In the recent engagement near Monte Rotundo, the Papal troops were badly beaten and the arrival of the French troops, when the tide of battle was turned.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—There have been serious riots, incited by the party action, in different parts of Italy, particularly at Milan, where it was found necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturbance. Many of the rioters were killed and wounded.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 7, noon.—The disturbances caused by want of employment and scarcity of food continue in Devonshire. Riots are reported at Torquay, Exmouth and other places in the county.

By the efforts of the authorities at Exeter, the capital of the county, the troubles were suppressed, and the town is now quiet. Many of the rioters are under arrest.

A Royal Commission to enquire into the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland has been appointed, with the Earl of Standish as Chairman.

The London Times this morning has an editorial on the "Alabama" claims, commenting with much severity on the latest despatch on the subject addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams.

The official returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £304,000 sterling in the amount of bullion since October 31st.

The Italians assert that 5,000 French soldiers, under the command of General Pothier, belonging to the division which first reached Rome, came to the assistance of the Papal forces during their last engagement with the insurgents, and the timely arrival of these reinforcements turned the tide of battle and caused the defeat of Garibaldi.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The *Moniteur* to-day says the embarkation of soldiers at Toulon has ceased, and that no more troops will leave that port for Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Times to-day predicts that should Napoleon fall in bringing about a general conference of the European powers, to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of the temporal power of the Pope, and leave Italy free to decide upon the future of Italy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—It is reported here on good authority that the Sultan of Turkey is making annual military preparations. In support of the report it is stated that 50,000 soldiers of the Turkish army have recently been disbanded by the Turkish War Department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces. It is also known that the Government has been restoring the citadel, completing the walls and otherwise strengthening the fortifications at Kars.

BELFAST, Nov. 7.—All the towns of Schleswig Holstein have joined the Zollverein, with the exception of Altona.

The election of deputies to the next Prussian Diet took place to-day. The most successful candidates belong to the progressive party.

PARIS, Nov. 7, eve.—The financial statement published on the *Bourse* reports that the metallic reserve of the Bank of France has increased 500,000 francs during the past week.

FLORANCE, Nov. 7, eve.—Accounts of the last engagement near Rome have been received. During the battle on Sunday, Garibaldi brought into action 10,000 men. At one time during the day the Papal troops were beaten, and Garibaldi was gaining ground, when the French came up and turned his victory into a defeat.

It is now reported that the insurgents have lost 800 killed and wounded, and 3,000 were taken prisoners.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Information has been received from Rome that the Pontifical authorities intend to prosecute those citizens who voted in favor of union with Italy. The French Government has made representations to the Pope, advising him not to allow this purpose to be carried into effect.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 8, eve.—At the session of the Special Commission to-day, the counsel for the Crown abandoned the count of murder in the remaining indictments, and all the prisoners now tried will be proceeded against on the charge of misdemeanour.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is in Montreal.

Commercial Bank Stock was purchased in Montreal yesterday at 25 per cent.

A number of newspaper editors from St. John and Halifax were present at the opening of Parliament at Ottawa.

General Sherman is soon to issue a general order announcing the formation of a treaty of peace with the Indians and directing the cessation of all hostilities among the troops in his military division.

The trial of Mr. Davis has been postponed until the first term of the Richmond Court, at the request of counsel for the government, in order that Chief Justice Chase may preside and also to take measures for framing a new indictment.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The iron rolling mill of Corlies & Walterton, on Tenth Street, were completely destroyed by fire this evening.

SEBASTIA, Nov. 7.—A fire last night consumed property valued at about \$300,000.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—McKow's large oil refinery, near this city, was completely destroyed by fire last night, about 1,000 barrels of oil and 3,000 empty barrels. The assistant fireman, Harry Cook, was burned to death. Another man was badly injured. Loss \$800,000.

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Excitement in a Circus.

We have laughed heartily over the following ludicrous story, and would not deprive our readers of the same enjoyment. A number of years ago, when Michigan was a new country, in Livingston, county of—there lived a family by the name of Clayton, and one called Perkins also, as well as a great many others.

Pete Clayton was a tall, fine looking fellow—a noble specimen of a backwoodsman—standing six feet two.

Pete had taken a shine to Miss Sally Perkins, and it was well known that they were engaged, but the day on which the knot was to be tied had not been divulged.

In the month of August, 1840, a circus came through for the first time, and in fact it was the first circus that had ever passed that way, and there was a great many people who had never seen one. When the important day arrived, the town was filled to overflowing with a motley crowd, of course, and every young fellow had his Sal.

Now Pete wanted to get married on the coming Christmas, but Sally wished to have it put off until the next Spring. When the ticket wagon was opened, the tent was filled in a hurry. Pete and Sally had been looking through the side show, and were late getting in and the performance had already commenced. They walked around the entire ring, trying to find a seat, and although two thousand people could be seated, every seat was full.

"Never mind," said Sal, "I'll just as lief stand up."

But the gallant Pete couldn't think of it and said—

"Wait a minute, and I'll get you a chair," and off he started, leaving Sal alone. Just at this moment the clown came in, dressed in his usual costume, and dancing round the ring, stopped right in front of Sal, and began to sing—

"O Sally is the girl for me."

This caused Sal to blush, for she thought the clown was looking at her. As she stood near the ring, of course she hid the view of those lower seats behind her, and as usual on such occasions, the clown cracks his jokes at the offenders until they take the hint and find a seat, but she said she had rather stand up. At this the clown commenced his jokes, remarking to the ring-master.

"There's a chance for me now."

"A chance for you? that gal has lost her head, and she is looking at me, I know," and turning three or four somersaults, he stopped in front of Sal, and began to sing,

"O Sally is the girl for me, I would not have her for nothing night, I'd marry Sally's mother."

This, evidently meant for her, raised Sal's anger, and she burst out with—

"I'm the gal for you, an' I'll marry my mother, would yer! You love-lyed, spotted scum of the earth! If my father was here he'd wallop you for that! I won't say here another word, nor neither would any decent people either!" Saying this she rushed out of the tent amid roars of laughter.

The clown, assuming a comical attitude, remarked to the ringmaster that his grand-father was a remarkable man, and to his grand-mother too, but that gal beat all his forefathers.

At this juncture Pete rushed in, closely followed by Sal, and jumping into the ring he squared off at the clown and said—

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1867. D0041 w27-1y

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Burens of Clubs and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or cash notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order, by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express mail. Cash forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 2½ chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 100 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

COMMON CONGO, Broken Leaf, Strong, 0 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 0 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLEAVORED do. 0 75
FINE FLAVORED do. 0 80
VERY FINE do. 0 75
JAPAN do. 0 75
VERY FINE do. 0 75

REDUCTIONS made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards. D05, w28-1y

August 24th, 1867.

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville. C. W.,
Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets.

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Onlines to and from the Boats and Cars, Stabling and Livery. 32

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES.

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

THE friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the picture from which all others copy.

READING MATTER.

In this there will be no improvement. The volume for 1868 will be set up with new design, type, and of a size that will enable us to give an additional quantity of reading matter amounting to about twelve pages in each number.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

On these the LADY'S BOOK contains fourteen each year, superior (two challenges comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

MARION HARLAND.

Authors of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Maid's Story," "Nemesis," and "Marion."

who contribute to no other monthly publication, will furnish a new novel for 1868, called "PARKER ROWLAND'S" and a story through the year. Her stories are unusually sought after, and they are copyrighted, can be found nowhere but in Godey's. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

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The original double fashion-plates will be continued. Messrs. Godey's have secured the sole right in this country that gives their designs in the LADY'S BOOK.

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GODEY'S IS A CHARMING, ANTIQUE, AND A HEALTHY PASTIME.

GODEY'S IS AN INVALUABLE RECEIPT upon every subject, for the Board, Nursery, Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

PRINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors in a style unequalled.

Terms for 1868.

One copy, one year, \$2.00
Two copies, one year, 3.50
Three copies, one year, 5.00
Four copies, one year, 7.00
Five copies, one year, 10.00
To the person getting up the club, making six copies, 14.00
Light paper, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies, 21.00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies, 27.00
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of \$4.00
Godey's Lady's Book and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$3.50
Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$8.00
Canada subscribers must send 25 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 15 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.
How to REMIT.—In remitting by mail, a Post Office Order or a Draft, is the best order. If by Cash, it is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If by Draft or Cash, the Order cannot be procured, send United States of National Bank notes.
Address: L. A. GODEY, N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families furnishing, to his present Stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches.

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENIGK.
Belleville, April, 1867. 1D-4f

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c. 1D-U

May 1.

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 6th March, 1863.

It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

It is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 29 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 3D1-4f Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

MURRAY FOR BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

RETURNING—Leave all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.

JOHN TARKNEY, Agent, Belleville.

S. GUSTIN, Agent, Madoc.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 23, 1867. D08

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

LEAVES Brighton 430. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 6 a. m., Colborne, 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Madoc, at 9:30 a. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester, (Charlotte), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m.

Connects at North York with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning Stage direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

July 23rd, 1867. D1f



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with this Daily and Weekly INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Given as great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES.

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues.

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing,

can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

1D-

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN.

Founders and Machinists,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery.

in connection with

FLOUR, GRIST SAW, AND OTHER MILL FURNISHINGS, &c. &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathe, Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, with or without cleaners are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Machines, and improved Grain Grinders and Mills.

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove is without a rival in the market.

Potash Kettles cast in loam, lip up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 1D-4f

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c. &c., and in short, nothing but news of the most reliable character will be published.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$5 00

Half Square, 6 months, 100 00

One Square, 6 months, 200 00

Two Squares, 6 months, 350 00

Four Squares, 6 months, 500 00

Notices of Births, 50

Do of Arrivals, 50

Do of Deaths, 50

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed or not, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks. Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

is published every Friday Morning at 10 per cent above its regular rate, or sent by mail; and 82½¢ if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout the town and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 10 00

Each subsequent insertion, 5 00

Over six lines, first insertion, 15 00

Each subsequent insertion, 10 00

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The Daily and Weekly INTELLIGENCER can be had at the following places: Belleville, at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, Front Street, Belleville.

BILL HEADS.

AND all other kinds of Job PRINTING, executed with neatness and dispatch at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Commercial Bank of Canada.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada beg to submit the statement showing the position of the Bank on the 31st day of October, 1894.

At this moment, when their energies are necessarily concentrated upon the best means of providing for the needs of the community and of effecting as favorable a settlement as possible for the Shareholders, the Directors do not deem it advisable to enter into a minute investigation of the immediate causes of the late unfortunate suspension of this institution. It will suffice to say that for a considerable period after the annual meeting of 23rd June last, the public mind appeared to be perfectly free from all apprehensions as to the solvency of the Bank. No withdrawals of deposits (except such as were distinctly traceable to ordinary business causes) seem to have taken place, until a few weeks prior to the suspension. From that date, however, the demands became daily more and more pressing and continuous, till at last, after an absolute withdrawal of deposits to the amount of one million and a quarter of dollars, and after receiving notice of further removals to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars, it became perfectly evident that nothing but the active intervention of Government, or of the other Banking Institutions of the country, would avert the impending disaster. Applications for aid were made accordingly in the above named quarters, but having failed, it became the painful though anxious duty of the Directors, on the common interests of all concerned, to suspend the payment of deposits, in the hope of effecting some arrangements which would enable the Bank to resume business within the sixty days limit fixed by its charter, either or in conjunction with some other similar institution.

Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, the Directors while far from seeking to conceal the gravity of the calamity, yet cannot but feel that the position of the Shareholders is by no means so desperate as it was at first imagined; and that should the Bank be compelled to resort to the extreme measure of going into liquidation, they entertain strong hopes of realizing a considerable surplus.

The Directors have caused the necessary advertisements to be published, of their intention to apply to Parliament for power to enable them to carry into effect such changes in the position of the Bank as may ultimately be decided on; and also for a general meeting of the Shareholders to be convened for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the proposed arrangements.

The Directors are strongly of opinion that the course indicated in the preceding paragraph, of applying to Parliament for powers to enable them to make such arrangements as may be necessary, is the only one which they would recommend that resolutions to that effect be passed by this meeting.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT,
President.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada.

Referring to the report on the value of the Assets of the Commercial Bank, presented on the 13th September last, with the important changes which have occurred since that time in the situation of the Bank, and the proceedings consequent thereon, the undersigned deemed it necessary to submit the following supplemental remarks.

The circumstances which occurred previous to and at the suspension of the Bank, having been recently published at great length in the newspapers, are known to the public. It is to be regretted, that the efforts made to sustain the Bank were not met in a more liberal spirit by the Institutions of a similar kind in the two provinces. If they had been so met, many of the inconveniences which have since occurred to these Institutions might have been avoided.

Since the suspension the efforts of the undersigned, in common with the members of the Board, have been directed to saving the property of the Bank, and to clearing the various questions arising from day to day in the altered position of the Bank.

Soon after the publication of the report presented in September, in answer to various applications to that effect, a pledge was given by the undersigned that an informal meeting of the Shareholders residing in and near Montreal, would be held previous to the present general meeting, for the purpose of obtaining their views on the position of affairs. It was considered advisable, in consequence of the Suspension, that the meeting should take place, and it was accordingly held on the 29th October. It was largely attended, and a full and free discussion took place, which resulted in the unanimous passing of the following resolutions:

[The resolutions have already been published.]

During the discussion, Mr. E. H. King, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, intimated to the meeting that his Bank was now disposed to assist the Commercial Bank to resume business, provided on an examination, by persons appointed by him, of the affairs of the Bank, they proved satisfactory, and that sufficient security was given for the repayment of the amount which would have to be advanced.

The undersigned being determined not to neglect any chance of obtaining the necessary assistance, met at an early hour the following morning and opened a correspondence with the Bank of Montreal, which has continued from day to day. The whole is submitted herewith for the information of the Shareholders.

The undersigned were not long in perceiving that the only terms on which this assistance could be obtained were such as, in their opinion, would not be for the interest of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank to agree to.

If it had been afforded previous to, and in time to prevent the Suspension, it would have been of the utmost importance, but now, after being impaired, a mere temporary loan, repayable in a few months, though of little permanent benefit, would be highly desirable, if it could be obtained on such terms, and would gladly have been availed of as a means of enabling the Bank to resume business, and affording time to strengthen itself by such measures as seemed most advantageous.

But for permanent purposes it is necessary that fresh Capital, sufficient to restore public confidence, either by new Subscriptions of Stock, or by some other method, must be resorted to, and the undersigned recommended the meeting to-day to pass resolutions similar in character to those adopted in Montreal.

It will then be the duty of the Directors, prior to the meeting of 17th December, to make the best arrangements in their power for the interest of the Shareholders, which arrangements must then be submitted to the General Meeting for ratification.

(Signed.)

HUGH ALLAN,
L. H. HOLTON,
ALEX. M. BIRN.

Kingston, Nov. 21st, 1897.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 15th of November, 1897.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1897.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West, 8:00 A. M.

Evening Express going West, 10:35 A. M.

Mixed Train going West, 10:35 A. M.

Merchants' Express Freight going West, No passengers

allowed on this train, 6:45 P. M.

Non Express going East, 12:04 P. M.

Mixed Train going East, 11:10 P. M.

Merchants' Express Freight going East, No passengers

allowed by this train, 9:45 P. M.

Montreal Time.

ST. ROCHESTER.—The steamer Rochester

leaves Flint's Wharf on Monday at one o'clock,

for Oswego, touching at Mill Point and Pictou.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

SEE FOURTH PAGE

FERRY READINGS.—These Readings are being given very popular, and if we are to judge from the audience present last Thursday evening in the Ontario Hall (which was crowded to overflowing), they will not soon lose their popularity. The selections of Mr. W. Hynes, Mr. J. B. Flint, and the Rev. Mr. Jones, were well received. The music, as usual, was excellent.

PROPELLOR BURNED.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning, the propeller North white wooding at Lambton village, twenty miles down the St. Clair River, was discovered to be on fire. The flames burst out from the fire hold and spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to save the vessel or cargo. She was burned to the water's edge. Loss unknown; cause a mystery.

A CHANCE FOR OUR LA CROSSE PLATERS.—Dr. Allen, Mayor of Cornwall, offers to back the St. Regis La Crosse Club against any other club in Canada, and to induce to the amount of \$100, or a gold medal and flags worth that sum. All he asks is that the game shall be played at Cornwall, and twelve players on each side. What do our Belleville players think of the challenge?

ACCIDENT TO THE "KINGSTON".—On Thursday morning at half-past seven o'clock, the steamer Kingston, when going up the Gallop Rapids, struck a rock, and made a small hole in her fore-castle. She was run ashore at Edwardsburg; they immediately set for hand-pumps, and are now repairing the hole. It was expected that she would be able to proceed on her trip the next day.

LA CROSSE.—The match between the Volunteers and Citizens of the Belleville La Crosse Club, was resumed yesterday, when the Civilians won the game easily in about ten minutes. After the match was decided, a "lose up" game was played, which was well contested on both sides, and some fine playing was exhibited. The Belleville club is improving very rapidly, and will soon be classed among the first in the Dominion.

NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.—The following are the members of the Local Government of Nova Scotia, who were sworn in on Thursday: Provincial Secretary, Mr. Vall; Attorney-General, Mr. Wilkins; Commissioner of Mines and Minerals, Mr. Robertson; Treasurer, Mr. Anand; President of the Executive Council, Mr. McEffe; Members of the Council, Messrs. Troop, Northrup, Flynn and Ferguson; Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Marshall.

(For the Intelligencer.)

"Our Respectable Beggar."

POESY NO. 1.

Q. Money, gay and happy,
Frisken, lazy and chatterbox too,
Why slogging dost thou wander?
For the poor, none never knew.

ANSWER NO. 2.

On the street for ever gadding—
Mad or sunshine, it matters not;
All you want is the "mercantile" trifling,
To gladden the heart of the Hottentot.

SIMILIBUS NO. 3.

Beauteous creature, free from guile (?)
Man's better half—by half a mile,
Hoffin from being a little wife,
At home, at household duties till
Till the Commercial agent strikes off.

The last effort was penned with a high view of

poesy. Rise clear, thou wander!

Yours lovingly, JAMES.

Belleville, Nov. 7, 1897.

—Money in the open market in London continues to command only one per cent. Eighteen months ago it was held at ten per cent.

"Mr. Galt and Mr. King."

Under the above heading the *Globe* has devoted a column of editorial to the *Intelligencer*, in which an attempt is made to prove that while attacking Mr. King for the course he pursued in refusing aid to the Commercial Bank, we shold Mr. Galt from the effects of a scheme which brought about the bank failure. It is somewhat singular that the *Globe* did not discover this point until we had charged it with an attempt to make political capital out of the misfortune of a Bank rather than to argue the question upon its merits. It will be remembered that the *Globe* did not at first attempt to direct public opinion upon this question, but waited until the Press had spoken out plainly, when it sided with the popular cry, but lost sight of the real merits of the question, in its endeavor to fasten upon Mr. Galt the ruin which has befallen thousands who held stock in the unfortunate Bank. The relief of those who have been reduced to want, is a matter of small moment to the *Globe*, if a political opponent can be injured, George Brown extolled, and his policy held up to the world as an example to follow.

The *Globe* says, "without conceding that the *Intelligencer* understands better than the Managers of the 'other banks' what they ought to have done fifteen months since, we may explain to our contemporary that it is wrong in speaking of the Commercial Bank as having taken so decided a stand against Mr. Galt's scheme."

"It was one of the first to cease opposing." We accept the correction with deep humility, but if a reference is had to the journals of the House, it will be found that Mr. Cartwright, the president of the Commercial Bank, continuously opposed the Government scheme, and we have good reasons to know that he regrets it now, believing that had the bank accepted the scheme, the present disaster would not have fallen upon that institution. But, says the *Globe*, "the unwillingness of the banks to give up the privileges secured to them by their charters, was the best possible reason for respecting those privileges—privileges which were based on the good faith of Parliament. The charters gave the banks a right to issue 'promissory notes.' And again, 'so highly did the banks value their right to issue notes, that they chose to retain it, even under all the threatened disadvantages.' Their decision affords some evidence how great a wrong was done them. They would not for a trifle, have unanimously resolved to brave the power which Mr. Galt was putting in Mr. King's hands." And the result has proved that they were wrong. It does not follow by any means, that because a number of chartered institutions will not abandon a privilege they possess, that they act for the public good. Banks are established for two reasons. To facilitate commerce, and for capitalists to make money; the latter being the most important to those who invest in bank stock, and to whose interests bank directors must look. This being the fact, it is not unreasonable to suppose that course is and will be pursued in the management of a bank, which enables the largest dividend to be declared; hence it often follows, that the interests and necessities of the commercial community are not in unison with those of bank stock holders; therefore it is no evidence that a scheme which has for its object the changing of the paper currency is the best suited to the wants and requirements of a trading people, because the banks refuse to accept it. The present crisis is an evidence of the truth of this position.

Had the Commercial Bank joined the Bank of Montreal in withdrawing its own circulation and issuing Provincial bills, there would have been no run upon the Bank, and consequently no failure. Besides, was the course pursued by the "other Banks" that which was most beneficial to the stockholders? If we are to accept facts as they present themselves to us from experience, it was not. What has been the result of the acceptance by the Bank of Montreal of the Government scheme? Its stock has risen from a little above par to between 80 and 40 per cent premium. Ah, says the *Globe*, that proves that the country is paying too much to Mr. King and his Bank, and yet with the same breath declares that it was the interest of the Banks to reject the scheme. The *Globe* may write till doomsday, but it will fail to convince the people that a Dominion currency is not preferable to individual bank paper. The late failures have not been lost upon the people. They have convinced them that it is safer to hold notes issued upon the security of the whole Dominion than upon a precarious security.

The *Globe* also takes exception to our approval of Mr. Galt's manner of raising the funds necessary to meet the requirements of the country, and contends that the Bank

of Montreal was compelled to loan a certain amount to the Government. This may be true, but the arrangement made by Mr. Hulton, when Finance Minister, we take it, was not for a permanent loan, but to meet the temporary requirements of the Government, and it is well known that that Bank was clamoring for repayment of its advances and if money could be raised in the country, by which the interest would be retained here, and at the same time provide a circulating medium for the requirements of trade, it was the correct policy to pursue.

If, says the *Globe*, this money had to be raised, why did not Mr. Galt accept the plan carried out by Mr. Hinks? So he did to a certain extent. Mr. Hinks did raise money to meet the immediate wants of the provincial exchequer by the issue of negotiable debentures and placing them upon the stock market alone. He tried the *Globe's* plan and it failed. The result was that he paid all the government employees with them, who in return had to submit to a discount when disposing of them to provide means to subsist upon. Does the *Globe* desire a return to that state of things? And would not such a scheme have been condemned as vehemently and energetically as that which was proposed by Mr. Galt? The truth is, all the blunders and follies of the past are wasted on such papers as the *Globe*.

The House Yesterday.

The House Yesterday was occupied in considering the speech from the Throne. Hon. Mr. Fisher, from York, New Brunswick, moved the address, which was seconded by Mr. Desautels. Hon. Mr. Howe took the floor after the recess, and made a speech of two hours in length. Of course he took strong ground against Confederation, but his speech disappointed the whole House. It was not so brilliant as his reputation led members to expect, and produced very little effect upon the House. Hon. Mr. Tupper, of Nova Scotia, replied to him in a forcible and effective speech. It is supposed Mr. Howe will move an amendment to the address.

Explanations connected with the retirement of Mr. Galt from the Cabinet were made. Mr. Galt said there were two motives which actuated him in taking the step he did—personal interests and personal feelings. Of the evidently the former, but with regard to the second motive, personal feeling, he alluded to the failure which had recently occurred in Ontario. He had not been able to conceal from himself that the tendencies of public sentiment in that great and important province had been adverse to him personally. He had not failed to observe the injustice, if not the misdirection, the misapprehension of his views, which his colleagues had been regarded in that province. He had seen in the public press his name coupled with the ruin of confiding shareholders; he had seen his name coupled with the ruin of the provinces had been reduced from competence to penury through his action, and the feeling of injustice which existed against him fastened the responsibility upon him for whatever injury had been done. These things showed to him that his public usefulness was, to a considerable extent, impaired. He said that he could not expect to be received with the same generous support from members from Ontario which had formerly been accorded to him; he could not reasonably expect that the hon. members would be more favorably disposed towards him than the people whom they represent. He therefore felt that until all the facts connected with the banks were known, and until the sense of Justice returned to the public mind, it was better for him to resign his position in the Government, as one of weakness rather than of strength. He would state, however, on this first occasion presented to himself as a member of the House, that he had done everything he could as a man and as a minister, to arrest the disaster to which he had alluded. He could point to the directors of the Commercial Bank for testimony to the fact, that more than that, he was happy to be able to say that he could appeal to the gentleman who had been the most prominently opposed to his financial policy, the member for Chateaugay, for corroboration of the statement he had made. He then read a resolution passed on the 23d of Oct. by the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank, thanking him for his zealous and persevering exertions to avert disaster to that institution. He (Mr. Galt) had no doubt that in time justice would be done to him, not only in regard to this but other matters. He preferred to wait for that time in an unofficial position; he no longer desired to assume the burdens of office, and become responsible for the duty of guiding the financial policy of the country.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said was a source of great pain to him to hear his honorable friend, Mr. Galt, misrepresent. The failure of the Commercial Bank was owing to the withdrawal of confidence on the part of depositors alone, and had not been caused by the policy of his honorable friend who had always been zealous in his efforts to render assistance to that institution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOLTON said he was in a position to corroborate every word uttered by his hon. friend the Minister of Finance, and the member for Lennox and Addington, who happened to be president of the Commercial Bank of which, he (Mr. Holton) was a director, and he could further say that the vote of thanks passed by the Board to the Minister of Finance was not a mere formal acknowledgment of services, but a sincere recognition of the valuable services which he had rendered.

Mr. MORRIS said it would be unbecoming in him if he were not to express his belief that everything which had been stated by his hon. friend the member for Chateaugay and Lennox and Addington, was perfectly

true, that no institution, no board of directors, in circumstances of such extreme trial, could have received more aid, countenance and assistance than that which the Commercial Bank was in his view to be best entitled to the legislation of last session.

Lecture on "Babel" by Rev. Joseph Wild.

On last night, Nelson's Hall was crowded by an appreciative audience, anxious to hear the popular Lecturer, Rev. Joseph Wild, on the interesting subject "Babel." The chair was occupied by the Mayor, Henry Corby, Esq., and the lecture lasted for one hour and a half.

Mr. Wild referred to the recent examinations made at Birnsmuir, or Babel, by Layard and other explorers; to the discovery of inscribed tablets that confirmed the sacred writers in their description of the rise and fall of that remarkable city. He explained the discrepancy between the account of the destruction of Babylon by the Persians, as related in Berossus, and that given by the sacred historians. An allusion to the admitted fact, that while Nebuchadnezzar was temporarily banished, his son, Belshazzar, reigned in his stead, brought out the remarkable truth that the promise to make Daniel the third ruler, was entirely corroborated by the recent excavations which, after thousands of years, are now to be seen in the museums of London, Paris, and New York. Mr. Wild, with many other persons, holds the belief that the Continent of America was first peopled by the lost Ten Tribes of Israel; that the descendants of old Father Noah were scattered over the earth, and that the Shemites, or red people, having a Caucasian origin, settled in America, travelling thitherward by way of Denmark and Lapland, through Belzing Straits. He believed that the wonderful cities of Tumuli and Barrows, found in Mexico, Ohio, and the countries bordering on the Mississippi, had their origin, not with the Indian race, but with the descendants of those men that built Tadmor and Palmyra, and the city of Persopolis; that they were the Master Masons of the age; men who could work with instruments of copper, and tin and bronze; men who knew the secrets of dyeing in scarlet and purple, which this age with its science could not reach; and men, whose memorials at the present hour reflect an undying lustre on their history. The Rev. Lecturer inclines to the belief that the Ark, with all its occupants, moved eastward from probably South Carolina, or on an island in mid-ocean, and that it still rests on Mount Ararat, covered with evergreen and cedar, and that the land of Ophir must have been situated in some part of this continent, probably at Madoc, and that the Island Atlantis, of the Ancients, was evidently the same, and that the land was subsequently discovered by Columbus. Mr. Wild made a passing allusion to the Mystic brethren; showed that whether amidst the wilds of Australia, the savages of the Pacific, or the backwoods of the red man, the Masonic pass-words and signs were universally recognized.

Professor DeLaunay, at the close of the lecture, exhibited the wonderful Magnesium Light.

A vote of thanks to Rev. Joseph Wild for his able and instructive address, proposed by Allan T. Petrie, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Stewart, was unanimously carried, and the crowded meeting dispersed.

It was one of the most interesting and instructive Lectures given by Rev. Mr. Wild, and the talented lecturer was repeatedly applauded during its delivery.

American Despatches.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 9.—The steamer "St. David" passed here at 1 o'clock this morning inward bound.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—An explosion occurred this morning in the mill of Griffin & Dall. About twenty persons were killed and many wounded.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The brown gelding "John Stewart" attempted to trot twenty-one miles within an hour to-day for a bet of \$2,000. Although he failed to accomplish the feat, he made the bet twenty miles in 50 minutes, and trotted twenty and a half miles in 52 minutes 31½ seconds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Miss Helen Evans yesterday took by mistake a dose of opium, and lost consciousness. She expired before assistance arrived.

Another exposure of revenue frauds among high parties in this city may be expected shortly.

The Herald's Washington special says Henry L. Smythe, Collector of New York, has been tendered the office of Postmaster General or Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Chandler will resign on December 31st.

The Times' special says the Postmaster General's report will show this year a deficiency, instead of a small surplus.

General Grant has issued a circular stating that much property abandoned by rebels during the war, has since been occupied by them without making the required application for its restoration. All such property will be formally taken possession of by the Government on the 1st of January next and rented to refugees and freedmen.

OVER-DRESSING.—The N. Y. Tribune alludes to the style of over-dressing the girls, as well among the ladies of the United States, as well among those of Canada. To the morning walking-dresses, clanking with jet and resplendent with all kinds of fancy trimmings, says truly, that the fair wearers of all this inordinate and inappropriate finery are much mistaken if they imagine that their gauds are the fault. "Give the smart effect of high, serious and simple, with linen collar and cuffs, and plain belt do to the well born English girls who wear them."

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

(COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 15th of November, 1867.)

M. BOWELL.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVEILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West. 8:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West. 5:22 P. M.
Mixed Train going West. 10:35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West. No passengers allowed on this train. 6:45 P. M.
Night Express going East. 1:08 P. M.
Mixed Train going East. 11:15 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East. No passengers allowed by this train. 9:45 P. M.
Montreal Time.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVEILLE, MONDAY, NOV. 11.

SEEK FOURTH PAGE.

SALE AT MONTREAL.—The attention of the trade is directed to the great Catalogue Auction Sale by Banning & Baranoff, on the 30th of November. This will afford an excellent opportunity for Dry Goods Merchants to replenish their stocks.

Mr. King and the Commercial Bank.

A lengthy correspondence, of recent date, between Mr. King and Messrs. L. H. Holtou, Hugh Allan, and Alex. Morris, appears in the Montreal papers of Saturday. The correspondence was opened by Messrs. Holtou and Allan, in consequence of what passed at the meeting of the shareholders on the 30th October. Their first letter was addressed to Mr. King, enquiring whether the Montreal Bank would, by itself, or in co-operation with other banks, come to the assistance of the Commercial. Mr. King replies that his directors are desirous of assisting the Commercial, but insisted, first, that he or other representatives, might make "such an examination of the liabilities and assets of the Commercial Bank, as they now stand, as would enable them to form their own estimate of the nature and extent of the assistance required and the conditions upon which it could be afforded." To this Messrs. Allan & Co. replied, if they could be assured that proper assistance would be afforded, they would be prepared "to allow as close an examination into its Liabilities and Assets as may be considered necessary."

In reply to this, Mr. King asked for the amount, and assistance they proposed.—The special directors replied that \$1,000,000 or \$1,250,000 would be required, "with an assumed prospect of maintaining its position," the forms and terms to be discussed in a personal interview. Mr. King answers that he has laid the correspondence before his Board, and that the Directors, while still desirous of assisting the bank, insisted that "the examination of the assets and liabilities referred to should take place before they are in a position finally to say whether the Bank of itself, or in connection with others, afford the full measure of assistance necessary, and before the terms and conditions can be discussed in detail." This was too much of a good thing, and rather more than the Special Directors were prepared to concede, and they replied, "regretting that the Directors of the Bank of Montreal should insist upon an examination into the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank, not only before they will promise to give the requisite aid, if the result of such examination should be satisfactory, but before they will even discuss the terms and conditions of any possible arrangement. In view of the various plans now under consideration for the rehabilitation of the Commercial Bank, we think it would be in the last degree injurious to its interests to submit its affairs in detail to an officer of another Bank, except with the express understanding that adequate assistance will be forthcoming in the event of the representations on which we propose to found the negotiations being proved on examination to be well founded. There is surely nothing unreasonable in our asking that our representations may be assumed to be accurate until the negotiations reach a point at which their verification would become a matter of practical importance to the parties professing to advance the money required by the Commercial Bank. At that point of the negotiations, we repeat, we shall be prepared to submit the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank to as close an examination as may be considered necessary."

The Directors further said that a part of the security offered would be the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Bonds, which Mr.

King had suggested himself, should be the basis of the proposed advance. Mr. King fenced considerably in his answer to these propositions, wishing to take "broader ground," and wanting "something more definite to lay before the Directors," and in anticipation of something "more definite" before four o'clock, had summoned a meeting of his Directors. Messrs. Holtou & Co. thanked Mr. King for his promptness, and called his attention to the fact that their object was to secure the early resumption of the Commercial Bank, "not assistance to liquidate, nor the virtual annihilation of its affairs by another Bank." They still desired to open up negotiations on the basis they proposed, and desired a personal interview with the Directors of the Montreal Bank, which they thought would greatly accelerate matters. As to security, they proposed to give \$75,000 in Milwaukee Bonds, and the remainder in Bills receivable. Mr. King replies that his Directors had held their meeting, and after considering the proposition, decided that it was one which they could not receive, and then follows a whining regret that the Directors of the Commercial did not meet Mr. King in a better spirit.

And thus fell through a second attempt at negotiation with the Montreal Bank. The correspondence was first opened by the Special Directors of the Commercial Bank, in consequence of some proposition having been made by Mr. King, with a view to resumption. The Directors were willing to submit a statement of their affairs in detail, were willing to allow Mr. King or any of his subordinates to examine their own books, first wanting an assurance that he would give them relief if he found their affairs in a satisfactory condition; in fact, were willing to do almost anything to secure the resumption of the Bank, except to forget that they were men. But Mr. King at once came down with a proposition which, in view of the circumstances that had already taken place, no man nor body of men could accept. The Directors did perfectly right in refusing to submit its affairs in detail to an officer of another Bank, particularly an officer whose mysterious conduct compelled the Commercial to go to the wall, and well nigh produced the ruin of another Bank, except with the express understanding that that assistance would be given if the affairs of the Bank were in a solvent condition. The whole correspondence shows that while professing friendship for the ruined Bank and expressing a warm desire to assist it, all his efforts were to accomplish what conditions which no man nor body of men, not lost to all self-respect could accept.

FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8th, 1867.

Nothing has transpired in reference to the filling of the vacancies in the Cabinet, further than what was stated by Mr. McDonald in the House to-day, during the debate upon the address, which was that negotiations were going on, and that so soon as completed, information would be given to the House.

The House, to-day, sat for half an hour with closed doors, discussing, it was supposed, the question of the opening of the saloons in the Parliament buildings, and the result was, so far as I can learn out of doors, that this resort of tipping and drinking is to be abolished altogether. It is also said that Sir John A. McDonald took the lead in this much needed reform, and that he was followed and supported by the Hon. John S. McDonald, and Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, the Premiers from Ontario and Quebec. Members will be enabled only after this to obtain a cup of tea or coffee, but no liquor. If they must have this, they will have to go to the saloons or taverns to the city, or keep it in their basks. The beginning is a good one, and it is to be hoped that it may be continued.

The Address to the Governor in answer to the speech from the Throne was moved by the Hon. Charles Fisher, from New Brunswick, and seconded by Mr. Desaulniers. Mr. Fisher is what may be termed a very fair speaker; his voice is not strong, but he makes his points well. He is what may be termed a Liberal, but has, like many others, thrown the weight of his influence into the scale of the Union party. Immediately after the speeches of the mover and seconder of the Address, Mr. Galt gave his Ministerial explanations for leaving the Cabinet, which consisted merely of private reasons, but it was evident there was something behind which did not come out. One important fact transpired, however, which justifies the course you have taken in reference to this gentleman and the failure of the Commercial Bank. You will see by the report that he, of all the members of the Cabinet, was the most anxious to render assistance to the Bank to prevent the disaster which followed, and it was amusing to watch the countenances of the Grits when Messrs. Cartwright, Morris and Holtou confirmed the statement made by Mr. Galt. The first two declared that the financial scheme of last session had nothing whatever to do with the suspension of the Bank, that it arose entirely from a withdrawal of confidence by the people, and a consequent run upon the Bank by the depositors. These testimonies in his favor

were evidently gall and wormwood to the great McKendzie, who declared that the feeling in the west was that the failure was caused by the policy of the Financial Minister of last session. No attention was paid to him, and the debate proceeded by Mr. How taking the floor. He occupied the attention of the House, and made a half, in attempting to prove that the union of the provinces was a wrong and an injustice to Nova Scotia. His arguments were weak, and while the pleasant manner in which he brought them before the House pleased and captivated his hearers, the effect that was intended to be produced fell flat and unprofitable upon it. Those who have read his election speeches delivered in Nova Scotia during the past election know what he said upon this question, as the attempt was a mere repetition of them. His idea of a Government is evidently that of south of the line, and his attempt at belittling our power to defend this and the western territory, even with the aid of the power of England, was not well received by the House, and had such sentiments fallen from the lips of any man, but one whose age and position command a respect, they would have been received in a very different spirit, but there is a respect felt for the "eloquent old man," which I should judge would receive anything which may fall from his lips. He was ably answered by the Hon. Mr. Tupper, the only Unionist elected for Nova Scotia. His speech was forcible, argumentative, and to the point, and had a powerful effect upon the House and the galleries. He pointed out that while the petitions which were presented to the House of Commons, professed to have 40,000 signatures, and that the petitions numbered 31,000, and that while the petitions contained 31,000 signatures, the anti-Unionists brought to the polls but 19,000 voters out of 47,000 in the country, and that the Unionists brought 15,000, and that giving the anti-Unionists the two-thirds of the voters in the country which were not contested, would give them but 7,500 majority in the whole country. He also pointed out the impotence of the question of Union and anti-Union did not come into the point exclusively, but that local questions entered more into the different contests than the question of Union of the Provinces. He told the House that when the Finance Minister brought down the expenditure, it would be found that Nova Scotia would have no cause to complain, but it would be found that the other Provinces would be the ones to find fault. He was loudly applauded when he sat down, and those who followed him were reluctantly listened to.

The House adjourned about twelve o'clock until Monday.

FROM BOSTON.

From our Occasional.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1867.

Rain! rain! rain! such is the bill of fare by that mysterious and very much persecuted personage, the clerk of the weather, to the people of this part of the world during the last two days. Commencing yesterday morning, it poured down during the whole of the day, and has continued to do so with very little intermission ever since, to the utter disgust of every one whose business requires them to be out of doors. But however, we should not grumble, by any means; for the weather, during the two weeks preceding the storm, has been all that could be desired—genuine autumn days, warm and hazy.

The election of Governor for the State of Massachusetts takes place on Tuesday next, and there is considerable excitement in regard to it. The contest lies between the present Governor (Bullock) and the Democratic candidate, John Quincy Adams. There is a great deal of interest taken in it by the people, on account of the Maine liquor law, which is now in force in this State. As this measure was instituted by the Republicans, and the Democratic party is seeking to upset it, and of course the views of the people in regard to it will be expressed by their vote on Tuesday next. But, as this State has always gone the Republican way, I hardly from very expressions of those with whom I have conversed on the subject, that it is very doubtful if the Democrats will be able to have their own way. They are a strong party here, however (composed of Democrats and those Republicans to whom the present law is obnoxious), called the P. L. L.'s, or People's Liquor League, a secret society formed for the purpose of upsetting the present liquor law. All the "old soakers" are anxiously awaiting the denouement of the affair, for at present these poor "chippy souls" have to content themselves with lager, and even that poor consolation is denied them when four o'clock every night, except, of course, what they get on the sly, that liquor can be had in that way that can be no doubt, as I have seen as many as twenty drunken people on the street on a Saturday night.

NOVEMBER 2nd.

The city is to-day in mourning for the loss of ex-Governor Andrew, who died very suddenly on Wednesday last. He was one of the most popular men in the country, from very popular throughout this State. His funeral took place at noon to-day, and was very largely attended. Stores were, as a general thing, closed, and a strong party here throughout the entire city. The people are sad, and all feel as if they had lost a friend.

Some excitement was caused on Thursday by the arrival of the Western Express, who is walking from Portland to Chicago for a wage of \$10,000, this city being on his route. The steamer in front of the Parker House, where he put up, was crowded with people anxious to get a sight at him. He left the city early in the evening, followed by Washington Street by a crowd of men and boys, who had to run rather fast to keep up with him.

That the people of Boston are fond of amusements cannot be doubted by any person that reads the city papers. As the cold weather comes on again, the theatres, concert

halls, and everything of that sort prepare to make their harvest. It is a fact spoken of by the United States in its efforts to better support or better appreciated than in this city. As I have not devoted any portion of my former letters to the subject, I propose to devote the remaining portion of this letter to a short notice of the amusements of this city, trusting that it may serve to interest at least a few of the many readers of THE INTELLIGENCER.

First and foremost in this line stands the BOSTON THEATRE. This very fine temple of the drama is acknowledged by all to be the largest and best arranged place of that description in the country. Its magnificent proportions are attained in good style, and it can comfortably seat several thousand people. It opened for the season in September last, and is under the management of J. B. Booth, brother of the celebrated Edwin Booth, and the late notorious J. Wilkes Booth. The present attractions are the Hailan Bros., gymnasts Harry Gurr, the champion swimmer of the world from London, Eng., who sports himself in a large glass tank on the stage, and can be seen eating, drinking, smoking, &c., all covered by water. Pette Eldardo, the spiral acrobat,—that created great excitement at the Crystal Palace, London, a few months ago,—who performs many novel feats to delight audiences, and on Monday week comes the great Batori, for a short engagement, opening with Giacometti's drama of "Marie Antoinette," which was written expressly for him, and in which he has just achieved a great triumph in New York. The fine opera troupe of Max Strakosch will appear during November, and will no doubt draw full houses. These with other attractions during the coming winter, combine to make the Boston Theatre a very popular place of resort.

The Boston Museum is another very fine Theatre, and is a very fashionable place of resort. It supports one of the best stock companies in the city, and the production of old English comedies, and novelties of a standard character, is a specialty only to be found at this place. The popular play of "Caste" has lately had a fine run at this Theatre, and was nightly applauded by delighted audiences. In fact, everything put upon the boards is successful, and the most fastidious could not fail to be pleased.

The Continental and Howard, are very popular with the masses, and, as a general thing, "put up" with plays of a sensational character. The reproduction of the "Black Crook" (at the former), was very successful, augmented, as it was, by new scenic effects, &c., and drew large houses. Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, has also just closed a very successful engagement at this theatre.

The Theatre Comique, as the name signifies, devotes itself to the production of pantomimes, burlesques, &c. The Morris Brothers Minstrels are very popular, and their comic antics are sure to draw, not only the crowd, but the broad grin on the faces of those who attend. Their principal forte is to burlesque the different plays of other theatres, and their opera house is a very neat affair, and everything is conducted in the best style.

Notwithstanding the above places of resort, the "box" of the city is very long for the want of a theatre, such one as they could more especially call their own, where the fashions could be displayed to the best advantage, also, one devoted to pure comedy of the highest standard, which would receive the encouragement of the educated and refined, and thus attain high ends and aims. Such an one they now possess. Two enterprising citizens, Messrs. McKim & Cheney (the former the gallant Commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, mentioned about in one of my former letters), a few short months ago, commenced the erection of a new theatre, to be called Selwyns, after the manager whom they have engaged to conduct it, and it now stands the model theatre of the country.—Although not so large as the Boston, it excels in all that theatre in beauty and style of finish. The symmetry of the whole interior, and the painting and frescoing are really beautiful, amber, blue, and gold being the prevailing tints. The seating capacity of the house is between 1,800 and 1,700. Monday night last witnessed the opening performance, and the scene was very brilliant, in fact, excelling anything in the memory of that distinguished personage, "the oldest inhabitant."

There are a great many other amusements on the tapis for the coming winter, such as concerts, by Parepa, Brigpoll, Carl Rosa and others; oratorios, lectures, &c. There are different associations who have their several courses of lectures by such people as Horace Greeley, Chas. Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, E. H. Chapin, Anna Dickinson, Geo. Vandewater (not the one that failed to appear in Belleville a short time ago) and other distinguished personages, which are not only interesting but instructive.

There are also a great many Sunday evening lectures, some of which are, to say the least, questionable, on such subjects as spiritualism, &c. The majority of people who attend such places go for the purpose of being amused, and are of a class who are not in the habit of attending Church. We have also Sunday evening preaching in the Continental Theatre by the Rev. Henry Morgan, who is a sort of city missionary devoting the greater part of his time to the bookishness and news boys. The Rev. gentleman draws large houses of non church-goers and others, whom he does not fail to amuse, at the rate of fifteen cents a head. When a good hit is made, he uses theatrical phrases, it "brings down the house." And as if that was not enough of that sort of thing, we are to have an anti-theatrical lecture next Sunday evening at the Marlborough Theatre by another Reverend (?)

What the next sensation may be "deponent sayeth not," and as I am afraid I have already spun this letter to a great length, I will "unwind."

"The Democratic majority in New York toots up 30,000.

"Fever and small-pox are very prevalent in Toronto.

"Fish's saw mill, at Sunnidee, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A large quantity of finished lumber was burned.

"We observe by the Canada Gazette, that Elijah Horton, of the County of Hastings, has obtained a second-class certificate from the commandant of the School for Military Instruction.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, Nov. 10, etc.—Garibaldi's friends state that at the recent battle near Monte Rotondo, Garibaldi had only 4,000 men.

The Standard, a semi-official journal of this city, says that the sums of Garibaldi have not been captured, but are still at large, though concealed.

FLORENCE, Nov. 10.—Gen. Garibaldi will be tried at Florence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11, noon.—Stock of cotton in port 371,000 bales, of which 183,000 are American. Market open firm; Orleans 84; uplands 85 1/2.

LONDON, Nov. 11, noon.—Cotton 94 1/2; 50's 70 1/2; 1 C 82; Erie 47.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Herald's Havana special gives additional particulars of the late trouble at St. Thomas. Several American vessels were driven ashore and dismantled, but no mention is made of any loss. Of the vessels destroyed 15 were British, 9 French, 2 Spanish, 8 Danish, 4 Dutch, 4 German, 1 Bremen, 1 Moroccan and 4 Venezuelan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A robbery of jewelry to the amount of \$27,000 is reported, but names withheld.

The Times' Knoxville special says: An ex-robber and arrested yesterday, while offering for sale \$10,000 worth of jewelry and watches marked "Hampton & Preston." The prisoner claims to have found the articles during the war, buried with other jewelry.

The Herald's city of Mexico correspondence of October 18 says: Great preparations are making for the reception of Senor Romero and General Banks, who it was thought had sailed together.

Lopez had published a pamphlet vindicating himself against the charge of treachery. Prince Salm Salms denies Lopez's statements in toto, and challenges him to mortal combat as a traitor and murderer.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—A fire to-night, near the corner of Oliver and Seventh streets, destroyed property to the amount of \$25,000.

Government officers recently seized about 3,000 barrels of highwines at Hurlin, Illinois. The owners attempted to rescue it, but failed. It is valued at \$800,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The steamer "Hendrick Hudson," bound hence for Havana, sank in fifteen fathoms of water twenty miles from Havana. Passengers and crew saved.

The Herald's special says: Notwithstanding the determination of the Senior Council of the Government to postpone the trial of Jeff. Davis until May, the Chandler Junior Council are making great efforts to bring the case to hearing this month.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Advice from Cullaire to October 10, says that Minister of Foreign Affairs had stated in Congress that it was intended to withdraw any of the demands made by Chile as a basis of settlement with Spain. The war spirit was rampant, and everybody was wishing the Spanish fleet would come to Valparaiso, where the defenses are still rapidly going on. Statements were also recently reported that a one year's truce between the powers had been agreed upon, but they were not credited. It is now stated that a messenger passed through Havana just before the bombardment of Valparaiso in 1866, bearing instructions from Washington to General Kilpatrick and Commodore Rogers, to prevent the bombardment, and to protect the city. He arrived too late, however.

The Chileans propose sending aid to Prads to suppress the revolt in Peru.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Herald's Paris letter of October 30th, says that the Roman expedition as an evidence of the state of Italian anxiety and hesitation in which the Emperor had been in this affair, that the order for the departure of the fleet was sent to Toulon on Saturday morning at four o'clock, but that at nine o'clock the Emperor relented and thought he had acted too hastily, and sent a counter-order to Maritime Prefect at Toulon, ordering him to stop the fleet. The Prefect replied that it was too late, as the fleet had sailed three hours previous. It was believed the cause of the transmission of the first order, the arrival in Paris during the night of Friday of an important communication from Florence, giving reasons for the refusal of General Cialdini to attempt to form a new Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Craghton House, outside the city limits, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$20,000. Ten horses were burned to death.

This morning the boilers in Marble's floating mill, Canal Street, exploded with tremendous violence, tearing the building to fragments, and scattering the debris over the entire neighborhood. The iron roof was thrown one hundred feet. The building took fire and was entirely consumed. Loss \$75,000. The engineer is supposed to have been buried in the ruins.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the block between Wells and LaSalle Streets. Ten buildings, occupied as saloons and boarding houses, were destroyed. Loss \$70,000.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—The storm of Friday night did considerable damage at Franklin, Kentucky. At Greentown, Indiana, \$35,000 worth of property was destroyed. In the country much valuable timber was blown down and considerable damage done.

BRIDGEPORT, Mass., Nov. 10.—Williams' basket manufactory, at Northampton, was burned this morning. Loss \$50,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet. No. 1 at \$1.85; No. 2 at \$1.75 to \$1.74 1/2; No. 3 at \$1.65 to \$1.64 1/2; No. 4 at \$1.55 to \$1.54 1/2; No. 5 at \$1.45 to \$1.44 1/2; No. 6 at \$1.35 to \$1.34 1/2; No. 7 at \$1.25 to \$1.24 1/2; No. 8 at \$1.15 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 9 at \$1.05 to \$1.04 1/2; No. 10 at \$0.95 to \$0.94 1/2; No. 11 at \$0.85 to \$0.84 1/2; No. 12 at \$0.75 to \$0.74 1/2; No. 13 at \$0.65 to \$0.64 1/2; No. 14 at \$0.55 to \$0.54 1/2; No. 15 at \$0.45 to \$0.44 1/2; No. 16 at \$0.35 to \$0.34 1/2; No. 17 at \$0.25 to \$0.24 1/2; No. 18 at \$0.15 to \$0.14 1/2; No. 19 at \$0.05 to \$0.04 1/2; No. 20 at \$0.00 to \$0.00 1/2.

Food for Fattening Fowls.

The best food for fattening poultry is sweet fresh oatmeal or barley meal, mixed either with cooking milk or water. Cooked fowls should be supplied with fresh food three times a day—namely, at daylight, or as soon after as possible, at mid-day, and again at roosting time; as much as they can eat should be given to the fowls on each occasion, but no more than can be devoured by the next morning, and given to the other fowls; as, if kept, it is apt to become sour when the birds will not eat it freely. The troughs for the soft meat should be scalded out daily, which can be done conveniently by having a supply of spare ones.

In addition to soft food, a supply of fresh, clean water must be constantly present, and a little gravel must be given daily, otherwise the grinding action of the gizzard, which is necessary to the due digestion of food, does not go on satisfactorily; the supply of a little green food will be found very advantageous to health; a little sliced cabbage or some turnip tops, or green turnip to pick at occasionally, being all that is required.

A variation in the diet will be found very conducive to an increased appetite, and therefore the occasional substitution of a feed of boiled barley for the soaked oatmeal is desirable. Some feeders have divisions in their troughs, or, still better, a small extra trough, which always contains some grains for the fowls to peck at.

Should the birds be required to be very fat, some mutton suet or trimmings of the loins may be chopped up and scalded with the meal, or they may be boiled in the milk or water preparatory to its being poured over the food, and the fat of fowls so fattened will be found exceedingly firm.

In the course of about a fortnight to three weeks at the utmost, a fowl will have attained, under this system of feeding, the highest degree of fatness of which it is capable, and it must then be killed, for if the attempt is kept up longer in that state, it becomes diseased from an inflammatory action being established which renders the flesh hard and even unwholesome.

When the fowls have arrived at a state fit for killing they should be kept for twelve or fifteen hours without food or water, in order that the intestines may be as empty as possible, otherwise the bird turns green and useless in a short time.

In situations where good sweet Indian corn meal can be obtained at a low rate, it will be found to answer quite as well as oatmeal; it contains a very large amount of oil, and is invariably used in the States of America, as a food for all animals put up to fatten. Wheat meal is too expensive, but some small fall wheat is far superior to barley to place in the trough as whole grain for the fowls to peck at.—*London Field.*

Military Intelligence.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION FOR CANADA.

The Times of the 22nd October says: The military store department in Woolwich Arsenal was engaged yesterday and Sunday in shipping at Gravesend on board the steamship St. Lawrence, 400 tons of ammunition, contained in upwards of 15,000 barrels, for transport to Quebec and Montreal.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN REGIMENTS SERVING IN CANADA.

18th Hussars.—Frank Osborne, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Walker promoted. Athelstan Robert Pryce, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Moore promoted. Rifle Brigade.—Ensign the Hon. Henry Marshall to be Lieut., purchase, vice George Caulfield, who retires; and Henry James Fitz-Roy, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. H. Marshall.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Duxton to be Assist.-Surg., vice W. Ramsey, M.D., promoted on the staff.

A Few Facts.

The following are ways in which people render themselves very impolite, annoying and ridiculous: Boisterous laughing.

Reading while others are engaged in talking.

Leaving strangers without a seat.

A want of reverence for your superiors.

Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.

Making yourself the topic of conversation.

Laughing at the mistakes of others.

Joking others in company.

Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.

Answering questions which are put to others.

Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table.

Whispering, talking loudly in church, or leaving before it is closed.

Cutting or biting the finger nails in company, or picking the teeth.

Drumming with the feet, or fingers, or leaning back in the chair, or putting the feet upon the furniture.

Gazing at strangers, or listening to the conversation of others when not addressed to you.

A band of twelve kypars, subject to the command of a queen, who is reported to be remarkably beautiful, is now encamped near Bladenburg. They are doing a good business in fortune telling, and, in the absence of yellow gold, are not averse to taking greenbacks.

—Northwest Indians are venturing a claim to the Hudson's Bay Territory. They recently met at the Portage, Red River, and appointed a deputation to proceed to England in the spring to claim protection from the Imperial authorities.

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest produce of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1887. 100-17 w27-17

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of pure and genuine teas, to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Cheats Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards can be made free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order, and will contain money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express mail. Cash orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards can be made free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, 1/2 cts. about 50 lbs. Cheats do 1/2 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had on application. The Company is determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong, 40 cts.

FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 50 cts.

EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 60 cts.

VERY FINE do. 70 cts.

VERY FINE do. 80 cts.

JAPAN do. 90 cts.

VERY FINE do. 100 cts.

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common, 30 cts.

FINE do. 40 cts.

YOUNG HYSON do. 50 cts.

FINE do. 60 cts.

SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do. 70 cts.

FINE GUNPOWDER do. 80 cts.

EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 90 cts.

Reductions made to buyers of Five Obata and upwards.

August 24th, 1887. 100-17 w28-17

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,

Barrington & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omibus to and from the Boat and Cars.

Stabling and Livery. 32

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

THE friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the pattern which all other copies

READING MATTER.

In this there will be an improvement. The volume for 1868 will be set up with new-fangled type, and of a size that will enable us to give additional quantity of reading matter amounting to about twelve pages in each number.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year (one new novel for 1868, called "The Lady's Book," which will be a great acquisition to the collection).

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

MARION HARLAND.

Authors of "Auntie," "Helen," "Miss Noddy," "Nemesis," and "Narcissa."

who contribute to no other monthly publication, will furnish a new novel for 1868, called "The Lady's Book," which will be a great acquisition to the collection.

Originals of "Auntie," "Helen," "Miss Noddy," "Nemesis," and "Narcissa," can be found nowhere but in Godey's. Our former editors of writers has also been retained.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion-plates will be continued.

MODELS. The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS. In these are also the original designs, and as they are the only magazine in which models prepared especially for it appear.

We have also a CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, and a HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECIPTES.

Upon every subject, for the Household, Nursery, Kitchen and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves.

LARGE PAPER. We have a series of engravings of the designs in this department are printed in color in a style unequalled.

TERMS FOR 1868.

One copy, one year, \$3.00.

Three copies, one year, 8.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 12.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 14.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 16.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 18.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 20.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 22.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 24.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 26.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 28.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 30.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 32.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 34.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 36.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 38.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 40.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 42.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 44.00.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 46.00.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families for furnishing, to his present stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., all ways on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDER TAKING in all its branches.

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

Belleville, April, 1887. 1D-17

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c.

May 1. 1D-17

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

QUEBEC, 8th March, 1883.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that heretofore Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, June 8, 1887.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 20 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

3D-17 Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

HURRAH FOR

BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

RETURNING.—Leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM,

Proprietor.

JOHN TANGREY, Agent, Belleville.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unloading booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 22, 1887. 1D8

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 6 a. m. Colborne, 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning train from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester, (Clar lotte), daily, on arrival of evening Express Train, at 10 p. m., Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Connects at North York with O. T. R. morning train for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning Express direct for Campbellford, Madoc, & the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, Agent.

July 23rd, 1887. 3A1



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as would command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Give us great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

such as

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues,

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY-LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlet printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

1D.

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN.

Foundries and Machinists,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery,

in connection with

FLOUR, CRIST, SAW AND OTHER

MILL FURNISHINGS, &c. &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes, Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Thrash ing Machines, with or without cleavers are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Machines, and Improved Grain Grinders and Mill.

In the Stove Department

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 165

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 15th of November, 1887.

M. BOWELL.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1887.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLVILLE STATION	
Morning Express going West.	8:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	7:30 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10:30 A. M.
going West. No passengers allowed on this train.	
Evening Express going East.	6:45 P. M.
Night Express going East.	11:15 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	12:15 P. M.
going East. No passengers allowed on this train.	
Freight Train.	9:45 P. M.
Montreal Time.	



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

Gold News.

(By Special Telegram to the Daily Intelligencer.)

We received this afternoon the following important telegram from Madoc, showing the result of the crushing of one ton of quartz from the El Dorado mine. We understand Scott & Taylor's mill is working admirably.

"Madoc, Nov. 12, 1887.

"Scott & Taylor report to-day from their crushing mill, fifty-three dollars in gold from one ton for the El Dorado mine."

PRESENTATION.—We are requested to state that the Sabbath School at Roslin, in connection with the Church of Scotland, presented Rev. J. R. Thompson, who has been filling, temporarily, the place of Rev. J. McCann, with the sum of Two Dollars, as a slight token of their appreciation of his services.

RUNAWAY.—A horse and wagon came to grief at the corner of Front and Bridge Streets this afternoon, after tearing it down Murney's Hill and over the bridge at Glipa pace, the wagon struck the lamp post with such force as to break it off as easily as a boy would a pipe-stem, generally "demoralized" the wagon and threw the horse into "heap." The horse did not seem to be much the worse after being extricated.—Owner unknown.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of this Company. The company now insures just eight millions of dollars, and although over eighty-five thousand dollars have been paid in claims, the Company during the year realized a profit, after the payment of all claims and expenses, of over thirty-seven thousand dollars. The income of the Company is still increasing, and exceeds that of almost every other insurance Company in Canada, whether English, American or Canadian, and amounted during the past year to more than eighty-seven thousand dollars. The Directors now consist of some of the first merchants in Canada.

RAMPANT.—The Toronto Irish Canadian, the Fenian organ in Canada, encourages a lunatic to write as follows: "England stands on a volcano, as a powder magazine. Twenty million of Irish are ready to assault her within, without, at home, abroad, everywhere—and moreover, the first victory gained would be the signal of revolt to one-third of her navy, one-half of her army, and the majority of her working classes." It is about time there was an end put to this sort of thing. This paper has been for a long time persistently preaching sedition and the silence of the authorities only emboldens it to pursue its treacherous course. There is such a thing as too much trifling with treason. The viper we have named will give his deadly bite when we least expect, and perchance, when least prepared. The best way is to take the sting out of it by putting its conductor where his fellow conspirators are, breaking stone in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Disaster at St. Thomas.

Late advices from St. Thomas say that nearly 500 lives were lost and the town nearly destroyed by the tornado. Pieces of wrecked vessels and wrecked material are reported as having been fallen in with floating around, off Santiago de Cuba. The Bay at St. Thomas was full of wrecks. Five steamers and sixty vessels were destroyed. An official despatch from the Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at St. Thomas, to the British Consul in New York, says that all the property of the Company which took place on the 28th of October. The steamer Rhone was lost on Peter Island, and the Wyne, Capt. Taylor, on Buck Island. The Conaway, Capt. Hammett, went ashore on Tortolo Island, and the Derwent at St. Thomas. The Solent and the Tyne were dismasted. The town of St. Thomas is in complete ruins. Fifty vessels are ashore. The loss of life has been very great, and the destruction of property immense. The tornado had indeed been a fearful one. All the officers and engineers of the Rhone, and all others on board of her are lost. From the Wyne 40 persons were saved, including Capt. Taylor and Mr. Hodgson. Of the passengers on board the regular steamer for Southampton, which had sailed with 100 passengers, only 12 were saved. A French steamer was also damaged by the hurricane, and the list of other vessels that received injuries is very large.

A Good Movement.

The action of the House of Commons in prohibiting the sale of liquors within the Parliamentary buildings, will meet with general approbation. There may be a few who won't like it, who will stick up their noses at this Puritanic legislation, as they call it, and call in question the honesty of the motives of those who put their feet upon the neck of this evil. But no one who witnessed the scenes which took place in the Parliamentary Saloon during the late session of the Legislature, and who has any regard for the character of our public men, will disapprove the action of the Commons. Every one knows the power of association, the influence of social qualities, made more attractive and brilliant by sparkling champagne and derry brandy, and there is no place where that power of association is felt, no place where those social qualities exist and seek kindred companionship to that extent, as at the Capital of any country, no body of men whose situation and circumstances render them so susceptible of becoming affected by exciting influences, as those who compose a legislative body like the Canadian House of Commons. It is well, therefore, that they took the bull by the horns and pitched him into the street. What they have gained will best be known at the end of the session, when a comparison between the past and present is instituted. Apart from the moral road which will have been achieved, the business of the country will feel the beneficial effects of the movement. Time won't be squandered as it has been, and clear heads will be more apt to dispose satisfactorily of the business, than heads rattled and muddled by nights of debauchery and dissipation.

FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11th, 1887.

Saturday is not a parliamentary day.—The House does not sit, consequently members devote themselves to whatever work they have to do, or to resting, if their mental and physical organization requires it.

On that day last week the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors of the Civil Service Regiment took place in front of the main entrance to the parliament buildings. The different articles were presented to the officers and men by Lady Monk, who was accompanied to the dais, erected for that purpose, by Lord Monk and his daughter. Her Ladyship presented the prizes very gracefully, and to the evident satisfaction of the lucky ones.

Upon the speaker taking the chair, this afternoon, the Hon. John S. McDonald presented a petition against the return of the Hon. J. C. Abbott, member for the county of Argenteuil. Mr. Harrison presented a petition from the merchants of the city of Toronto, in reference to the foreign silver.

Before the address from the Throne was again taken into consideration, Mr. Howe stated that having ascertained that full discussion would be allowed upon every paragraph of the address, he had decided not to move an amendment, but would take the opportunity when it presented itself upon each paragraph, to express his views.

The debate was then resumed by Mr. Blake, who spoke for about an hour and a quarter; using which time he rebuked the Globe's articles for the last three months, denouncing the coalition and the immoral effect it must have upon the rising generation. He avowed himself an admirer of the Confederation Act, but an opponent of coalition and combination governments in general. While he is a pleasant speaker he failed in this instance to prove, except to a few rabid grits, that he was correct in the position he had assumed. There was one point which he brought out, and which created a little amusement. He complained of seats being occupied by members on the left of the speaker with whom his party could never combine. He did not consider the still more important fact that there are not seats enough on the right of the speaker for those who will not combine or coalition with the Blake party, from Ontario, which, for the credit of the province, is very small in numbers.

He was followed by Mr. Cartwright, who spoke for some time upon the general topics mentioned in the address. Mr. Morris also replied to the remarks of Mr. Blake in an effective manner, and took occasion to produce more evidence from Mr. Howe's former speeches to show how fervently he desired a union of the whole British American provinces, and then regretted that the Season of former days should come into the new Dominion, fettered with narrow and sectional prejudices.

Mr. Smith, the leader of the anti-union party of New Brunswick, defined his position, which was to accept the position as it was at present presented to him, New Brunswick having, by a majority of the electors, declared in favor of union, and, therefore, it was his duty to endeavor to work it out to the best advantage of his province. He regretted that the Address was so worded as to call forth the

opposition of any member. He regretted that Mr. Galt had left the Ministry, as he looked upon him as the best and clearest financier in the Dominion, having been associated with him upon two important occasions, and ever anxious for the rights and interests of the people of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, from Nova Scotia, defined his position which was to the effect that he had opposed the Union to the best of his ability, but declared that he would not lend his aid or influence to agitate the repeal of the Union. He was followed by Mr. Savary, also of Nova Scotia, who speaks rapidly, and gave his reasons for opposing the Union. He contended that the Banking interests in Nova Scotia were established upon a sound basis, and that those of Canada, and therefore the Banking interests of that Province should not be interfered with. He also objected to the making of the Laws of Marriage and Divorce uniform in all the Provinces. He then contended that Nova Scotia would pay more to the revenue of the Dominion, in proportion to her population, than any other part of the Dominion, and therefore was entitled to a larger representation, and that the members of Nova Scotia would never cease their agitation until the Union shall have been repealed. The remarks of Mr. Tupper, he contended, were based upon a false cry, that they did not count over by the numbers in the Senate and to the Imperial Parliament against the Union, but that they were aware, that it was not the unpopular acts of the Nova Scotia Ministry that led to the defeat of the Union cause, because the School Bill was in many countries, popularly he implored the House not to put too much dependence in what Mr. Tupper had, or might say, in reference to popular opinion in Nova Scotia. He was followed by Mr. Clouston, of Nova Scotia, in a similar strain, making Dr. Tupper's special object of attack, contending that the Commons and Lords in England were deceived, and that those who had been opposed in the first place to the whole scheme, were brought over by the numbers in the Senate, and amused the House by reading some fly-sheets which had been issued to influence the elections.

Mr. Grey, of New Brunswick, replied in a most eloquent speech, in which he gave Mr. Howe credit for all he had done for the people, but regretted that he had taken the course he had.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1887.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees took place this evening. Present: Messrs. Willis, Martin, Shepard, Thompson, Walton and Smith. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Willis was elected to preside. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A memorial from Thomas VanAllen and twenty-one others, expressing confidence in Mr. Pollock as a teacher, and asking for an increase in his salary, was read.

A letter from Mr. Ashley, Teacher of School No. 3, calling for a new school, and asking for the damage done to the school house by idle boys. Nearly every window had one or more lights out, the locks were broken and fences destroyed. The letter was referred to the Committee of the School.

A letter from Mr. McKewen, Teacher of School No. 4, was read, informing the Board that he had been obliged to suspend one of the scholars for continued bad conduct.

Mr. Shepard, on behalf of the Committee of School No. 5, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Simon Balantyne and ten others, complaining of general inefficiency of School No. 3, having taken the statement of Mr. Pollock, the Teacher, and having had laid before them a memorial from twenty-one rate-payers, in which they expressed their confidence in Mr. Pollock as a Teacher, and having heard the satisfactory report of Mr. VanAllen and others, of the opinion that the amount expended on School No. 5 is already sufficient, and cannot, therefore, recommend compliance with the prayer of said petition.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee recommending the payment of certain accounts, was read and adopted.

Mr. Shepard called the attention of the Board to the dilapidated condition of School No. 4. Its condition was a disgrace to our civilization. Half the windows were broken, the floor was full of holes, the staircase in a dangerous state, a considerable portion of the foundation was torn away, and altogether it was not fit for human habitation.

Mr. Willis said it was a question whether we should close the school for the winter. If another place could be rented for a year it would be preferable.

Mr. Smith did not think we could get another place.

Mr. Thompson said it looked like throwing money away to expend in repairing the old building.

Mr. Shepard asked Mr. Smith how much it would probably require to make the building habitable for the use of the school.

Mr. Smith thought \$35 would be sufficient.

Mr. Shepard moved, seconded by Mr. Walton, that the committee of School No. 4 be requested to have the windows in said school building immediately repaired, and whatever other repairs are necessary to render the school house habitable for the winter.—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Smith, the secretary was requested to call the attention of the Town Council to the amount of \$300, being the balance of the School Board of monies levied in 1886, for school purposes.

founders and have them punished. The following resolution relating thereto was adopted:

Moved by Mr. Shepard, seconded by Mr. Walton. Whereas complaints having been repeatedly made by Teachers of the various schools, of the wanton destruction of the school property, such as smashing windows, breaking benches, and otherwise injuring the property, the Town Council is hereby requested to instruct the police officers of the town to endeavor to ferret out the offenders, and use such other means as may be in their power and within their province to protect said property from destruction.

It was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Secretary be instructed to inform the teachers of the several Common Schools of this Town that they in no case, allow any boy or boys suspended from any other school for any misconduct whatever, to attend any or either of their schools until a satisfactory apology has been made to the Teacher suspending such boy or boys, and that the Secretary report to the several Teachers, the name of any such boy or boys so suspended.—Carried.

The Board adjourned.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

MADOC, NOV. 1, 1887.

As the matter of "Mining Licenses" has created a good deal of discussion in this locality, and as the matter of a new mining law will soon be brought under the attention of Parliament, allow me through your journal to make a few suggestions, confining myself in this communication to the one point of Licenses.

1st. I would propose that Mining Licenses be done away with altogether, and that the revenue for the Crown be collected from the crushing of the mine.

2d. That the per centage collected from the gold produced should be in proportion to the yield of gold from the quartz, per ton, from each mine.

The force of the above suggestions will be seen when you consider that it costs as much to quarry a ton of ore when the yield will be only \$10 per ton as it would when the yield will be \$500, and charges for crushing would be just the same, consequently if an equal per centage was charged on all the gold, the result would be that the mine with less quartz would have a much heavier tax to pay than the richer one. A percentage at about the following proportion, would probably be right: Say a ton of quartz yielding \$15, one-eighth; \$25 to \$50, one-fourth; \$50 to \$100, one-half; \$100 to \$150, \$1.00 and so on in the same ratio to any larger amounts.

Farms rent from \$50 to \$300 in proportion to what they will yield, and County and Township taxes are levied based on the value. Now if the principle is correct in farming, why not in mining?

Flinging out these few suggestions with the intention of returning to the subject again.

I remain yours truly,

AN OWNER OF MINERAL LANDS.

—A new ore, called "follars," has been discovered in the Foxdale mines, in the Isle of Man, and a portion has been sold for \$500 sterling per ton.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Telegrams have been received here stating that a second typhoon has occurred at Macao, in China. The damage to property was immense. Beyond this no particulars have been received.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The annual yellow book is now ready for publication. It shows that Russia was long warned of the plans of the insurgents under Garibaldi, and of the action France was certain to take in the premises.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—The jury in the case of Costello, who was on trial in the city for alleged complicity in Fenianism, was unable to agree.

LONDON, Nov. 8, midnight.—The bread riots at Torquay, Exmouth and other places have been suppressed, and all parts of Devonshire are now quiet.

Charles Dickens sails to-morrow in the steamer "Cuba" for Boston.

The news of the great loss of shipping and destruction of property by the hurricane at St. Thomas creates a wide spread feeling of depression in mercantile circles, as British shipping merchants and underwriters are heavy losers by the calamity.

England, France and Austria have come to a common understanding as to the policy to be pursued by them hereafter in the Eastern question.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8, evening.—The trial of Garibaldi has been postponed, it being considered doubtful whether any of the courts here have jurisdiction in his case.

The Sublime Porte has replied to the last joint note of the European powers. He declines to receive their advice, and accepts responsibility for the events which may ensue.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A despatch from Glamorgan, Wales, states that a terrible explosion took place in one of the mines of the Fensale colliery in that country. All the miners, three hundred in number, were at work at the time. At least accounts the mine was on fire, and it was feared that but few lives would be saved.

Great efforts are being made in England and Ireland for the pardon of the convicts at Manchester, on the ground that the officer committed was a political one.

Disturbances have again broken out in Devonshire. There was a great riot at Barnstaple to-day which exceeds in ferocity and destruction on record at Exeter. The rioters broke into the butcher's shops and bakeries and plundered them, then set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire upon the mob.

Second Despatch.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 8, evening.—The steamer *Palatin*, from New York, October 25th, arrived this afternoon and sailed for Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 10.—The steamer *Bonavia*, from New York, October 26th, arrived this morning and sailed for Hamburg.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Additional particulars have been received of a terrible calamity in Glamorgan, Wales. But few of the miners escaped from the burning pit at Fensale. Did not know how many lives were lost.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet took place yesterday. All the members of the Derby-Diary Ministry were present, except Lord Derby. Mr. D'Israeli made a speech, in the course of which he alluded to the controversy which had arisen between the English and the United States, but he said better feelings had arisen in America since last year, and he had every reason to hope for the maintenance of those relations of friendship, demanded by the material interests, and by every friendly feeling that could unite the Nations.

FLORENCE, Nov. 10.—The Italian says King Victor Emmanuel having fulfilled all the obligations imposed upon Italy by the September Convention, now demands of the Emperor Napoleon the departure of the French troops from Italian soil, and the result of the French fleet from the Italian coast. The Italian also says that the King in his communications to the French, still firmly protests against the conference, composed only of Catholic powers, for the settlement of the Roman question.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Napoleon is at Lyons, where he met with a cordial reception from the people. An address of welcome and congratulation was made by the Mayor, to which the Emperor responded.

Gen. Taillat, commander of the French expeditionary force to Rome, reports that the French in the fight at Monte Rotondo lost 40 killed and wounded. The Papal troops lost only 12 men. The casualties of the Garibaldi army were 800 killed and a many wounded, while 2,500 were taken prisoners. The credit of the great slaughter of the rebels is due to the Chassepote rifle. The troops were only half armed.

ELORENCE, Nov. 10.—King Victor Emmanuel has extended aid to the families of the Garibaldians who were killed in the recent engagement.

There is general discontent throughout Italy, and a state of siege is threatened in every large town.

LONDON, Nov. 10, midnight.—The latest accounts from Wales state that two hundred lives were lost in the Fensale mine.

The London Times thinks that the American nationality of General Niles will save him from conviction.

PARIS, Nov. 10, eve.—France is seeking to raise a loan of 20,000,000 francs, which it is represented the Government wants for peace use.

The *Adria* says the assembling of a general established conference is uncertain, as the views of the great powers on the subject are as yet unknown.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 10.—The steamship "Union," Captain Von Statten, which left New York on October 30, has arrived here en route for Bremen.

PARIS, Nov. 11, eve.—The French Government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. In this matter, even the third-rate powers of Europe are called upon to participate. It is thought none will decline.

FLORENCE, Nov. 11, eve.—The Government of Italy, which is hostile to the projected conference, has sent a note to the European powers, in order to enable them to declare against the necessity of any conference whatever. In this note the Roman question is discussed from an Italian standpoint. The details, however, have not transpired.

LONDON, Nov. 13, noon.—Consols 94½; 1 C 83½; Erie 40½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13, noon.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; sales 30,000 bales; uplands 85½d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 2 p. m.—Consols 94½; 1 C 83½; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13, 2 p. m.—Cotton dull; Orleans 44; Red Wharf 13½; Chees 54; Lined Castles 21½; Lined Oil 240 10s; Clover Seed 39s; Whale Oil 22s.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 3 p. m.—Consols 94½.

American Despatches.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Another cargo of coolies has been hauled on the south-easterly coast of Porto Rico.

The steamer "Barcelona," from Vera Cruz on the 6th, has arrived, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 6th.

The remains of Maximilian were to be given to Admiral Tietzsch on the 6th.

The citizens of Matamoros are suffering from the effects of the recent inundation.

General Banks, who accompanied Minister Romero in his visit to Mexico, had arrived at the capital and been received by President Juarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Advices from Yokohama state that the United States Consul at Hakodady, with the English Marshal, visited the wreck of the whale ship "Canton Packet," accompanied by the survivors at Hakodady, where the first officer states, they were treated like beasts, and fared no better after being transferred to Yokohama. At the latter place, the United States Consul, with the English Marshal, visited the wreck of the whale ship "Canton Packet," accompanied by the survivors at Hakodady, where the first officer states, they were treated like beasts, and fared no better after being transferred to Yokohama. At the latter place, the United States Consul, with the English Marshal, visited the wreck of the whale ship "Canton Packet," accompanied by the survivors at Hakodady, where the first officer states, they were treated like beasts, and fared no better after being transferred to Yokohama. 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Albany Lumber Market.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 1.

The receipts of lumber are not so large as last week, as the high canal freight on the Erie canal have lessened shipments. There is a good supply of lumber in the market of all kinds, except clear boards and 1/4, which are scarce. Most shingles, both shaven and sawed, are also nearly out of the market.

The sales of the week have not been large, as in many places dealers report a dull retail trade. Prices are about the same as by our last week's report, though few changes will be noted.

Shipments have been fairly active at previous rates of freight.

The following table shows the prices current at the principal yards at the date of our report:

Shingles have been fairly active at previous		
prices of freight		
The principal yards at the close of our report	\$ 85 00	\$ 85 00
100 ft. 10 inch plank, each	15 00	15 00
100 ft. 12 inch plank, each	17 00	17 00
100 ft. 14 inch plank, each	19 00	19 00
100 ft. 16 inch plank, each	21 00	21 00
100 ft. 18 inch plank, each	23 00	23 00
100 ft. 20 inch plank, each	25 00	25 00
100 ft. 22 inch plank, each	27 00	27 00
100 ft. 24 inch plank, each	29 00	29 00
100 ft. 26 inch plank, each	31 00	31 00
100 ft. 28 inch plank, each	33 00	33 00
100 ft. 30 inch plank, each	35 00	35 00
100 ft. 32 inch plank, each	37 00	37 00
100 ft. 34 inch plank, each	39 00	39 00
100 ft. 36 inch plank, each	41 00	41 00
100 ft. 38 inch plank, each	43 00	43 00
100 ft. 40 inch plank, each	45 00	45 00
100 ft. 42 inch plank, each	47 00	47 00
100 ft. 44 inch plank, each	49 00	49 00
100 ft. 46 inch plank, each	51 00	51 00
100 ft. 48 inch plank, each	53 00	53 00
100 ft. 50 inch plank, each	55 00	55 00
100 ft. 52 inch plank, each	57 00	57 00
100 ft. 54 inch plank, each	59 00	59 00
100 ft. 56 inch plank, each	61 00	61 00
100 ft. 58 inch plank, each	63 00	63 00
100 ft. 60 inch plank, each	65 00	65 00
100 ft. 62 inch plank, each	67 00	67 00
100 ft. 64 inch plank, each	69 00	69 00
100 ft. 66 inch plank, each	71 00	71 00
100 ft. 68 inch plank, each	73 00	73 00
100 ft. 70 inch plank, each	75 00	75 00
100 ft. 72 inch plank, each	77 00	77 00
100 ft. 74 inch plank, each	79 00	79 00
100 ft. 76 inch plank, each	81 00	81 00
100 ft. 78 inch plank, each	83 00	83 00
100 ft. 80 inch plank, each	85 00	85 00
100 ft. 82 inch plank, each	87 00	87 00
100 ft. 84 inch plank, each	89 00	89 00
100 ft. 86 inch plank, each	91 00	91 00
100 ft. 88 inch plank, each	93 00	93 00
100 ft. 90 inch plank, each	95 00	95 00
100 ft. 92 inch plank, each	97 00	97 00
100 ft. 94 inch plank, each	99 00	99 00
100 ft. 96 inch plank, each	101 00	101 00
100 ft. 98 inch plank, each	103 00	103 00
100 ft. 100 inch plank, each	105 00	105 00
100 ft. 102 inch plank, each	107 00	107 00
100 ft. 104 inch plank, each	109 00	109 00
100 ft. 106 inch plank, each	111 00	111 00
100 ft. 108 inch plank, each	113 00	113 00
100 ft. 110 inch plank, each	115 00	115 00
100 ft. 112 inch plank, each	117 00	117 00
100 ft. 114 inch plank, each	119 00	119 00
100 ft. 116 inch plank, each	121 00	121 00
100 ft. 118 inch plank, each	123 00	123 00
100 ft. 120 inch plank, each	125 00	125 00
100 ft. 122 inch plank, each	127 00	127 00
100 ft. 124 inch plank, each	129 00	129 00
100 ft. 126 inch plank, each	131 00	131 00
100 ft. 128 inch plank, each	133 00	133 00
100 ft. 130 inch plank, each	135 00	135 00
100 ft. 132 inch plank, each	137 00	137 00
100 ft. 134 inch plank, each	139 00	139 00
100 ft. 136 inch plank, each	141 00	141 00
100 ft. 138 inch plank, each	143 00	143 00
100 ft. 140 inch plank, each	145 00	145 00
100 ft. 142 inch plank, each	147 00	147 00
100 ft. 144 inch plank, each	149 00	149 00
100 ft. 146 inch plank, each	151 00	151 00
100 ft. 148 inch plank, each	153 00	153 00
100 ft. 150 inch plank, each	155 00	155 00
100 ft. 152 inch plank, each	157 00	157 00
100 ft. 154 inch plank, each	159 00	159 00
100 ft. 156 inch plank, each	161 00	161 00
100 ft. 158 inch plank, each	163 00	163 00
100 ft. 160 inch plank, each	165 00	165 00
100 ft. 162 inch plank, each	167 00	167 00
100 ft. 164 inch plank, each	169 00	169 00
100 ft. 166 inch plank, each	171 00	171 00
100 ft. 168 inch plank, each	173 00	173 00
100 ft. 170 inch plank, each	175 00	175 00
100 ft. 172 inch plank, each	177 00	177 00
100 ft. 174 inch plank, each	179 00	179 00
100 ft. 176 inch plank, each	181 00	181 00
100 ft. 178 inch plank, each	183 00	183 00
100 ft. 180 inch plank, each	185 00	185 00
100 ft. 182 inch plank, each	187 00	187 00
100 ft. 184 inch plank, each	189 00	189 00
100 ft. 186 inch plank, each	191 00	191 00
100 ft. 188 inch plank, each	193 00	193 00
100 ft. 190 inch plank, each	195 00	195 00
100 ft. 192 inch plank, each	197 00	197 00
100 ft. 194 inch plank, each	199 00	199 00
100 ft. 196 inch plank, each	201 00	201 00
100 ft. 198 inch plank, each	203 00	203 00
100 ft. 200 inch plank, each	205 00	205 00
100 ft. 202 inch plank, each	207 00	207 00
100 ft. 204 inch plank, each	209 00	209 00
100 ft. 206 inch plank, each	211 00	211 00
100 ft. 208 inch plank, each	213 00	213 00
100 ft. 210 inch plank, each	215 00	215 00
100 ft. 212 inch plank, each	217 00	217 00
100 ft. 214 inch plank, each	219 00	219 00
100 ft. 216 inch plank, each	221 00	221 00
100 ft. 218 inch plank, each	223 00	223 00
100 ft. 220 inch plank, each	225 00	225 00
100 ft. 222 inch plank, each	227 00	227 00
100 ft. 224 inch plank, each	229 00	229 00
100 ft. 226 inch plank, each	231 00	231 00
100 ft. 228 inch plank, each	233 00	233 00
100 ft. 230 inch plank, each	235 00	235 00
100 ft. 232 inch plank, each	237 00	237 00
100 ft. 234 inch plank, each	239 00	239 00
100 ft. 236 inch plank, each	241 00	241 00
100 ft. 238 inch plank, each	243 00	243 00
100 ft. 240 inch plank, each	245 00	245 00
100 ft. 242 inch plank, each	247 00	247 00
100 ft. 244 inch plank, each	249 00	249 00
100 ft. 246 inch plank, each	251 00	251 00
100 ft. 248 inch plank, each	253 00	253 00
100 ft. 250 inch plank, each	255 00	255 00
100 ft. 252 inch plank, each	257 00	257 00
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100 ft. 390 inch plank, each	395 00	395 00
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100 ft. 558 inch plank, each	563 00	563 00
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100 ft. 562 inch plank, each	567 00	567 00
100 ft. 564 inch plank, each	569 00	569 00
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100 ft. 568 inch plank, each	573 00	573 00
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Belleville Intelligence.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALLY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. I.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1887.

No. 167.

Miscellaneous Items.

Two constables, who were sleeping watch over some seized property at London, were securely tied hand and foot, by a practical joker, who then shouted "fire" and enjoyed the fun.

The water of a lake about sixty miles from Houston, Texas, is so sour that it cannot be drunk. Analysis shows that it contains iron, alum, magnesia, and sulphuric acid.

It is stated that it will cost \$13,000,000 to complete the reconstruction of the fortifications in France, and that the amount will be voted in five annual instalments. A French writer adds that it will cost another \$13,000,000 in the general investment and paralysis of trade to which these works will give rise.

Very pretty is the following idea taken from the local column of the *Playmate*: "The light of love is very beautiful amid scenes of sorrow, and as the moon beams seem holier and more tender round a ruin and churchyard than in festive halls, so is affection brighter when bestowed upon the wretched than when attracted by youth and happiness."

A man in Hartford, Conn., advertised recently that on the receipt of a certain sum, he would by return mail, instruct any applicant how to make a fortune. His directions were, "Peddle cigars, half Havana and half home made, as I did, and if that fails, advertise as I do, that you will instruct others how to make a fortune—and pocket the proceeds."

Two venturesome French Canadian youths were caught by Mr. McLeod, car inspector at the Grand Trunk station at Cornwall, taking free passage to Montreal on one of the trucks of the passenger car last Tuesday evening. Nothing short of utter recklessness could permit a person to hazard life in such a position, yet in the experience of railway men people are found who try the experiment.

The people of Surrey, in England, were much astonished on the night of October 3rd, by witnessing what appeared to be a shower of fire. The strange phenomenon lasted about a quarter of an hour, and, while the shower continued, had the appearance of long threads of fire. The next morning it was evident that sulphur must have been the immediate cause of this extraordinary shower, since the puddles and water-buts were covered with a thick deposit of sulphur.

A CIGAR DID IT.—The *Saint Public* tries to make out that the cigar smoked by M. Fould was the cause of his death: "Nicotine, the redoubtable poisonous principle of tobacco, acts as a heart poison. In experimenting on animals, our eminent physiologist, Claude Bernard, observed that it paralyzed the central organ of the circulation, then sudden death. A dose insufficient to kill, nevertheless, produces symptoms analogous to those of *dyspnea* *pectoris*. Now, M. Fould was a smoker, and subject to palpitations of the heart, evidently had a slight attack of *dyspnea* *pectoris* in the morning, to which he paid little attention, and then in the evening, a violent and mortal attack. In the interval a cigar was smoked, and who can say that this cigar was not the last straw which broke it?"

FEMINISM A BAD SPECULATION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Irishman* writes: "I met three Irish-American officers of distinguished service here, in Paris, during the last year, will give you an example of the luxury in which they were living. Their breakfast cost nothing, for they lay in bed till dinner hour; their dinners cost five sous, that is about 24¢; their supper were made up of the remains of the dinners. The last I saw of Captain C., of the Corcoran's Legion, was when he was leaving for London, on money lent by a friend of mine; the last time I heard of Captain K., of the Irish Brigade, he was seeking employment as a common laborer in the Exhibition; the last occasion on which I met the gallant Captain B., of the Federal engineers, he had his earthly goods wrapped up in a half sheet of a newspaper, and didn't know where he'd lay his head that night."

Rev. H. A. Edison, addressing the teachers of the public schools of Indianapolis recently, on the subject of the English language in the Hoosier capital, enumerated a large number of the peculiar forms of speech prevalent there. Prominent among them is the use of the word "and." For example, "Where do you live?" "Where did you get cold at?" The word "like" is used in the sense "as though." He talks like he was crazy. "Watch out," is the usual synonym for "look out," or "be on your guard." "Just" is a pet word; it is just too bad; "I am just glad." "School takes up," is used instead of "school opens;" and "school has fetched to," instead of "school has begun." "I don't guess I shall go," is the common way of saying "I guess I shall not go." The boys all say "rock" when they mean a pebble or a stone. Having the fever and ague, they call "chill;" "I guess you're a patch," "awful fine," "powerful weak," "right wrong," "a heap night," "a right smart chance" and a "good fit," are common expressions.

Montreal Business Directory.

do B. MACDONALD & Co., IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, 19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.

Hosiery, Knitted Wools, Fringes and Combs, Ladies Collars and Sets, Straw Goods, Small Wares in great variety, Trimmings and Ornaments, Valves Ribbons, &c. HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN, Hardware Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES AND CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for MALT OR OATMEAL will do well to correspond with the above. 156-6m

BURROWS & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandy, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c. 418 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Peavey & Margie, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries, Provisions, And everything usually found in a first class Grocery. No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Hunter, Duffy & Johnson, MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 50 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

St. Lawrence Hall, 50 St. James Street, Montreal. 1D-6m

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Lard, &c. &c. &c. COMMISSION MERCHANTS ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins Wharf, Halifax.

Richelieu & Co., Company! Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and Pearl Ashes and other Produce, and purchase of Merchandise.

Royal Mail Through Line between Montreal and Quebec.

Office Richelieu Company, 6th May, 1887. 27D-6m

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL - - - \$10,000,000. FIRE AND LIFE. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company is founded contain all the elements required to develop the benefits of Life Insurance, and afford every facility to intending assurers.

One of the advantages secured by those who insure their lives with this Company is that the outside expenditure for Management is absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement to Ten per Cent of the Net Life Insurance.

This most important restriction shows that the interests of participating policy holders are closely watched and carefully attended to by the Company. Attention is especially called to this point, as the proportion of premiums expended for Management Must Largely Influence Profits and Bonuses.

The cost division of profits takes place in 1888, to develop all those who wish to participate in the profits should insure at once.

M. BOWELL, Agent, 4D-6m

Montreal Business Directory.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D., Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 330 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

H. GRANT, Watch and Clock Maker, 303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

A. BOOKER, Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant, Office and Sale Room, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MAITLAND FISHER, TEA AND GENERAL BROKER, OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON, VINEYARDIST AND Commission Merchants, 43 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL. 1D-6m

J. V. MORGAN, Commission Merchant, Importer in order of all kinds of English and French Goods, 1D-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP, BRUSH MANUFACTURER, and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes, No. 325 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 2D-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store, Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer of Fine Tobaccos, OFFICE: 340 NOTRE DAME ST. WAREHOUSE: 140 WATER ST. MONTREAL. 2D-6m

Established 1820. J. W. HILTON, CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS, OF ALL KINDS OF CASES, MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES, Also Importers of Brackets, Lamps, Cases, Gimpes, and Upholsterers' Goods generally.

Established 1861. JOHN F. MCGAIG, Shipping and General Agent, OFFICE: Corner St. Francois Xavier and Hospital, and St. Clement Street, Canal Wharf, MONTREAL.

W. & F. P. OURRIE & Co., 100 GREY STREET, MONTREAL.

THOS. HOBSON & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, 100 GREY STREET, MONTREAL.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 410 AND 408 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

W. A. LITTLE, LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER, 178 St. Paul Street, corner of St. John St., Montreal.

A. ROBERTSON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 470 St. Paul Street & 390 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

Frothingham & Workman, IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hardware, 470 St. Paul Street & 390 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

W. WHARIN & Co., IMPORTERS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY, 470 St. Paul Street & 390 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

O. W. WALKER, MERCHANT TAILORS, 470 St. Paul Street & 390 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

J. C. FRANCK & Co., IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c., &c.

23 Hospital St., MONTREAL. OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines, at as LOW figures and ON AS GOOD TERMS as any house in the City, and solicit the patronage of their old friends and the Trade generally.

July 27, 1887. J. C. FRANCK & Co. 74d.

Delightful Beverage in hot Weather PENNER'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER! IN WOOD AND BOTTLES AT THE CORNER STORE. A. FLETCHER & Co. 74d.

The Upper Cabin Steamer "EMPRESS," McNAMARA, MASTER, WILL leave Trenton for Montreal every Monday at SIX o'clock A. M., and McIntosh's Wharf, Belleville, at TEN, calling at all ports on the Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

RETURNING, WILL leave Montreal every TUESDAY at ONE o'clock, for the above places, calling at Ogdensburg and all intermediate ports. This steamer has an Upper Deck Saloon, and every accommodation for passengers, who will find her safe, and the swiftest and most comfortable boat on the route.

For freight and passenger tickets apply to Capt. McIntosh, Agent, Belleville, at the Office of Read & McIntosh, next door to Fanning's Hotel. C. C. McFALL, 55 & 57 Common St., Montreal. 1D-3m

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the Canadian & United States Mails.

1887-SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1887. Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool. Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the underrated, Fast-Class, Full-Powered, Clip-Ship, Double-Engine Iron Steamships: AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. Aitken, NESTORIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. Dutton, MORAVIAN, 2500 Tons, Capt. Wyle, CAPT. BARNETT, HIRSHMAN, 2434 Tons, Capt. Brown, NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2300 Tons, Capt. Ross, BELGIAN, 2434 Tons, Capt. Wattle, DANUBIUS, 2434 Tons, Capt. Wattle.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Fyne to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

And their GLASGOW LINE of Steamships: ST. GEORGE, 1488 Tons, Lt. Smith, R.N.R. ST. ANDREW, 1488 Tons, Capt. Scott, ST. PATRICK, 1307 Tons, Capt. Tucker, ST. DAVID, 1307 Tons, Capt. Aird.

(Sailing between the Clyde and Quebec and Montreal at regular intervals throughout the season of Summer Navigation.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC as underlined, viz: MORAVIAN, 2700 Tons, Saturday, 28th Oct. NESTORIAN, 2700 Tons, Saturday, 2nd Nov. BELGIAN, 2434 Tons, Saturday, 9th " HIRSHMAN, 2434 Tons, Saturday, 16th " NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2300 Tons, Saturday, 23rd " DANUBIUS, 2434 Tons, Saturday, 30th "

ST. GEORGE leaves Quebec for Glasgow, Saturday 12th November.

Rates of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or Liverpool, per Grand Trunk Railway, and Bay of Quinte and Royal Mail Line of Steamships to Quebec: CABIN, 1st, according to accommodation, \$10 to \$15. 2nd, 5 to 7. 3rd, 3 to 5. 4th, 2 to 3. 5th, 1 to 2. 6th, 50c to 1. 7th, 25c to 50c. 8th, 10c to 25c. 9th, 5c to 10c. 10th, 2c to 5c. 11th, 1c to 2c. 12th, 50c to 1. 13th, 25c to 50c. 14th, 10c to 25c. 15th, 5c to 10c. 16th, 2c to 5c. 17th, 1c to 2c. 18th, 50c to 1. 19th, 25c to 50c. 20th, 10c to 25c. 21st, 5c to 10c. 22nd, 2c to 5c. 23rd, 1c to 2c. 24th, 50c to 1. 25th, 25c to 50c. 26th, 10c to 25c. 27th, 5c to 10c. 28th, 2c to 5c. 29th, 1c to 2c. 30th, 50c to 1. 31st, 25c to 50c. 32nd, 10c to 25c. 33rd, 5c to 10c. 34th, 2c to 5c. 35th, 1c to 2c. 36th, 50c to 1. 37th, 25c to 50c. 38th, 10c to 25c. 39th, 5c to 10c. 40th, 2c to 5c. 41st, 1c to 2c. 42nd, 50c to 1. 43rd, 25c to 50c. 44th, 10c to 25c. 45th, 5c to 10c. 46th, 2c to 5c. 47th, 1c to 2c. 48th, 50c to 1. 49th, 25c to 50c. 50th, 10c to 25c. 51st, 5c to 10c. 52nd, 2c to 5c. 53rd, 1c to 2c. 54th, 50c to 1. 55th, 25c to 50c. 56th, 10c to 25c. 57th, 5c to 10c. 58th, 2c to 5c. 59th, 1c to 2c. 60th, 50c to 1. 61st, 25c to 50c. 62nd, 10c to 25c. 63rd, 5c to 10c. 64th, 2c to 5c. 65th, 1c to 2c. 66th, 50c to 1. 67th, 25c to 50c. 68th, 10c to 25c. 69th, 5c to 10c. 70th, 2c to 5c. 71st, 1c to 2c. 72nd, 50c to 1. 73rd, 25c to 50c. 74th, 10c to 25c. 75th, 5c to 10c. 76th, 2c to 5c. 77th, 1c to 2c. 78th, 50c to 1. 79th, 25c to 50c. 80th, 10c to 25c. 81st, 5c to 10c. 82nd, 2c to 5c. 83rd, 1c to 2c. 84th, 50c to 1. 85th, 25c to 50c. 86th, 10c to 25c. 87th, 5c to 10c. 88th, 2c to 5c. 89th, 1c to 2c. 90th, 50c to 1. 91st, 25c to 50c. 92nd, 10c to 25c. 93rd, 5c to 10c. 94th, 2c to 5c. 95th, 1c to 2c. 96th, 50c to 1. 97th, 25c to 50c. 98th, 10c to 25c. 99th, 5c to 10c. 100th, 2c to 5c. 101st, 1c to 2c. 102nd, 50c to 1. 103rd, 25c to 50c. 104th, 10c to 25c. 105th, 5c to 10c. 106th, 2c to 5c. 107th, 1c to 2c. 108th, 50c to 1. 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India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

FINE Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

Respectfully Bankers, Agents, Brighton. T. W. BAKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1887. 090-ly w27-ly

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!
Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported large quantities of Green and Black Tea, to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their stock of prices. Buyers of Cheats and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 35 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notice. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 35 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, 4 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong, 50 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 50 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 50 75
SOUND and VERY CHOICE do. 50 85
RICH FLAVORED do. 50 90
VERY FINE do. 50 95
JAPAN do. 50 95
VERY FINE do. 50 95

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common, 50 38
FINE do. 50 55
YOUNG HYSON do. 50 60
FINE do. 50 65
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do. 50 100
FINE GUNPOWDER do. 50 85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 50 100
Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards. 090-w28-ly

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets.

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omnibus to and from the Boston and Cars, Stabling and Livery.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

For 1888.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES.

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

THE friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the paper from which all elegant copy is derived.

READING MATTER.

In this there will be an improvement. The volume for 1888 will be set up with new-class type, of a size that will enable us to give an additional quantity of reading matter amounting to about twelve pages in each number.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the Lady's Book contains, fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

MARION HARLAND.

Author of "Auntie," "Helen's Path," "Miss Julia," "The Little House," and "The Little Girl."

who contributes to our monthly publication, will furnish a new novel for 1888, called "PARKER HOWLAND," which will run through the year. Her stories are so popularly sought after, and as they are copyrighted, can be found nowhere but in Godey. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion-plates will be continued.

MONTE COTTAGE. The only magazine in this country that gives three designs in the "Ladies' Book."

DEWILLYE. In the "Ladies' Book."

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—In the "Ladies' Book," we have made special provision for the appearance of music, which we have secured especially for it.

We have also a column of "Horticultural," and a "Health Department."

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS.

upon every subject, for the Boarder, Nervous, Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

THESE RECIPIES.—This is a series of savings that no one has attempted but ourselves.

LADY'S FASHION WORK.—Some of the designs of our department are printed in colors in a style unequalled.

TERMS FOR 1888.

One copy, one year, 83 00

Two copies, one year, 5 50

Three copies, one year, 7 50

Four copies, one year, 10 00

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Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies, 21 00

Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies, 27 00

Twelve copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making thirteen copies, 33 00

The "Ladies' Book" Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Book will be sent you gratis and without cost.

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THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspapers, we have one of the best equipped

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box Stoves, on the shortest notice, of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove is without a rival for farmer's use.

Polish Kettles, in iron, in up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

On the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairs made on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 1887

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Give us great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

such as

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues,

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placeards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

July 22nd, 1887.

Df

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE

G. & J. BROWN,

Founders and Machinists,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery,

in connection with

FLOUR, GRIST, SAW AND OTHER

MILL FURNISHINGS, &c., &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes, Iron and Wood Planes, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural Implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, with or without cleaners are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Pullers, and Improved Grain Grinders and Mills.

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In any Size or in any Colour.

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July 22nd, 1887.

Df

GOOD ADVICE.—Keep a smile on your countenance. Smiles breed smiles, and are far more ornamental than seventy-five cent vest chains. It is dangerous to sleep in the same town with the proprietor of a perpetual frown. Don't walk around looking as dismal as a sick undertaker, or as if you were going to your own wedding or funeral. If you feel downhearted, avoid laudanum. Take to clean linen and victuals, and you'll come out all right.

PLEASURE OF READING.—Of all amusements that can possibly be imagined for a workingman, after a day's toil, or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which the man has had enough; it relieves his mind of all dullness and sadness. Nay, it suggests him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of during the day. It occupies his mind, and he is not so much of a dreamer as he is with pleasure.

The celebrated Mrs. Yerverton made her debut before a New York audience on Thursday evening last. Some of the papers speak very favorably of her powers as reader and eloquist, while by others, her rendition of "Locksley Hall," and some other poems, is criticised in the most unflattering manner. The New York World says that she is the "very worst reader of poetry" that has ever dared to appear before a New York audience. All agree, however, in pronouncing her a very pretty, as well as an exceedingly badly used woman.

A terrible typhoon swept over Hong Kong on the 8th September, causing great destruction of life and property. There is distress in the neighborhood of Peking, in consequence of the failure of the rice crops. The prices of all commodities have fallen considerably, and many of the poor people have already pawned all that they possess. The rumour which was mentioned in the Hong Kong China Mail, that a foreigner was there buying rice for the Imperial government, proves to be well founded. Mr. Wright, formerly deputy-commissioner of customs here, being the gentleman depicted.

FACTS IN BRIEF.—Out of every thousand men twenty of them die annually. The number of inhabitants of a city or country is renewed every thirty years. The number of old men who died in cold weather, as seven to four. The men able to bear arms form a fourth of the inhabitants of a country. The proportion between the deaths of woman and those of men 100 to 108. The probable duration of female life is sixty; but that which cannot be calculated is more favourable to them than men. One half of those who are born die before they attain the age of seven. Among 3125 who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person of one hundred years of age. More than 5000 are found in elevated situations than in valleys and plains.

Conscientious men, men of truth and of extensive learning, are the last men in the world to be positive of anything which is not akin to demonstration; and, least of all, positive of anything which leans on memory alone. The weakest minded and the least informed are habitually the most positive. The lesson is, adore Truth, in writing in conversation, and action; do not assert as a truth that which cannot be demonstrated or corroborated, if need be, by outside evidence. A true gentleman habitually avoids making positive statements, thus securing himself from the charge of falsehood, and society would be greatly benefited, if, in addition, the habit were sedulously cultivated of making no statement which is not literally true, with a wide margin, and if "often" and "very" were our highest epithets, instead of always, never, awful, and the like.—Halt's Journal of Health.

G. C. Holton & Co.,

ARE SHOWING NEW

Canadian Hosiery,

Canadian Undershirts,

Canadian Drawers,

Canadian Tweeds,

Canadian Flannels,

Canadian Cottons,

Canadian Blankets.

Commercial Bills at Par.

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Important to Miners and

MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for Wet Ground and Submarine Blasting, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States, from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiewall, Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wearn, and others.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address JOHN'S C. Sherbrooke, Q.

MARINE BRANCH

Western Insurance Company

OF TORONTO.

A. FLETCHER & Co., Agents,

ARE prepared to take FULL and CARGO RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Liberal and prompt settlements of all claims for losses incurred.

Office—Corner Front and Bridge Streets.

A. F. & CO.

Belleville, Sept. 26, 1887.

W29

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL.—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL.—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 168

American Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—The display of meteors from 2 to 5 o'clock this morning was very fine. Five hundred were counted in 20 minutes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The observers at Evanston, Illinois, report a fine display of meteors. 1109 were seen and counted between 2:30 and 4:42 a.m.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—Meteors fell at the rate of 1500 an hour at 4 o'clock this morning.

There was a brilliant meteoric display at Charleston, lasting several hours.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Fire occurred this evening at the piano-forte warehouse of Geo. Stock & Co., on Walker Street, Loss \$10,000. Also at a saw and blind factory on Forty-second street. Loss \$21,000. Also in a building on Park Street, occupied by Van Wilt, cotton merchant, Loss \$30,000. Several other minor fires took place in various portions of the city.

NEWARK, Conn., 14.—The bridge across the Yantic river at this place, fell this evening about 7 1/2 o'clock. A wagon with five horses attached, and containing three men, was passing over at the time and went down, but strange to say, none were injured. The bridge cost upwards of \$25,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov.—Hon. Nathaniel Bullock died in Bristol last night, aged 89. He was the oldest member of the R. I. House of Representatives, and the last Lieutenant Governor of the State under the charter of Charles II.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—John and Joe Douglas Wile, who assaulted E. A. Pollard, were bailed in \$3,000 each to appear before the Grand Jury on Saturday next. Pollard's wound is severe, the bone being shattered. He is now doing well.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 15.—The steamer "Lady of the Lake" was burned to the water's edge yesterday, while lying at her wharf at Wolfboro.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—There are no new cases of cholera. The excitement is abating.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—There are indications that the parties who have invested in the presentation enterprise of Clarke, Webster & Co., are all vicarious to one of the sharpest speculations of the age. Over a million dollars' worth of tickets were sold.

KIRBY & Co.'s book store was robbed last night of \$1700 worth of property.

The Tribune's Washington special says:—Official reports show that the Government has lost, by the non-collection of the whiskey tax alone during last year, upwards of a hundred million dollars. The loss on tobacco is set down at twenty-five millions. These losses are attributed to the corruption and mismanagement of collectors.

The President has pardoned C. B. Chittenden, of Kentucky, who was a rebel Major General.

GREEN POINT, L. I., Nov. 15.—Schooner & S. Barnes of Albany, loaded with sand, sprung a leak and sunk off Orient Point. Vessel and cargo total loss; all hands saved.

The Abyssinian Expedition—Letters From two of the Captives.

Advices from Bombay to the 14th of October are at hand. The advance brigade of the Abyssinian field force under Col. Field of the 10th Native Infantry, left Bombay for Massowah on the 7th inst. Her Majesty's ship Totipotile (1) is to assist in landing the troops and stores. A depot will be established at Massowah, and the advance brigade will probably march 60 miles into the interior of the country. Up to the 12th of October 25 vessels had been chartered for transport service by the Bombay Government. The Scinde brigade of the Abyssinian force will leave Kurrachee about the 20th of October. Eighteen hundred mules have been bought in the Punjab for service in Abyssinia.

The telegraph department in Calcutta has been instructed to furnish the Abyssinian Expedition with materials for creating the working 450 miles of telegraph.

A letter from the Rev. H. A. Stein, one of the captives, addressed to his wife in England, had arrived. It is dated Magdala Sept. 7. In it he details the atrocities which the King has committed, and which have been already published, and states that he trusts no small force of the English which may be sent out will fall into the King's hands, for that his thirst of blood is so great that they will assuredly perish.

A letter from Mr. Rossane has been published, in which he says that King Theodore, speaking of an English expedition, said: "Let them come; they shall see that I am not a woman or a coward!"

A Wedding Story.

An English paper tells this story:—A year or two ago, there was a most extraordinary scene at a wedding breakfast. It should be said that the officiating clergyman was an intimate friend of all the parties, which may, perhaps, exaggerate his want of caution and compliance with the law, although the oversight committed by several persons at the same time was most singular. The incident was sufficiently remarkable, and we freely make it over to the use of Miss Bradshaw and that great unknown, Mr. Babbington White. At the breakfast one of the bridesmaids asked the clergyman if he happened to have with him the marriage license, as she had a great desire to behold, with her bodily eyes, that sacred and mystic document. All at once the thought flashed before the mind of the unhappy man that he had performed the marriage without a license. He at once explained the unaccountable oversight which he and the bridegroom had committed. A scene of terror and confusion ensued.

The parents caught up the young lady from the embrace of the pseudo-groom, and carried her off to a place of safety. A license was promptly procured, and the parties were married afresh next morning; but the unhappy clergyman was made miserable by the threat of a criminal prosecution on the part of the dissenting interest in the parish.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 1st of December, 1867.

M. BOWELL.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 8.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 7.30 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.30 A. M.
Express Freight going West, No passengers allowed on this train, 6.45 P. M.
Night Express going East, 12.00 P. M.
Night Express going West, 12.15 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.10 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11.10 P. M.
Morning Express going East, No passengers allowed by this train, 9.45 P. M.
Montreal Time.



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

CONSTITUTION FOR MR. RICHARDS.—Solicitor General Richards has at length obtained a seat. Mr. Robertson, of Niagara, retires, and Mr. Richards will probably be elected by acclamation. The election will probably come off in ten days.

TREATH IN ADVANCE.—A St. Louis paper talking of the Dominion, says:—"If the Rulers of Lower Canada hanker after annexation, they cannot be sincere in doing so through love for their French nationality, language and religion. For if they know anything, they ought to know that within twenty-five years after their admission into the Union, the French Canadians as a people would cease to exist."

CUSTOMS AND IMPORTS.—The amount of customs duty collected during the fiscal year ended on the 30th June, 1867, in the former Province of Canada, amounted to \$7,028,327, as compared with \$7,330,274 during the same period last year. The total value of the imports amounted to \$59,048,957 in 1867, as against \$33,802,919 in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1866. The value of the Free Goods imported in 1866-67, amounted to \$29,527,043, and in 1866-67 to \$29,339,338.

TRENTON FLOURISHING.—The Trenton Courier says: "Trenton, we are happy to say is lately feeling large additions to its population, and many new establishments have sprung into existence. We wonder the waters of the magnificent Trent have not been utilized long before this. A joint stock company that would build a dam and canal down the side of the river would realize a fortune by the sale of water privileges for manufacturing purposes. There is water sufficient to drive the machinery of the Province allowed to run unemployed."

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday last, 12th inst. The reports of the year's operations were read, and showed that the sum of upwards of \$300 had been disbursed for charitable purposes aforesaid. Many deserving families have received aid and support, and much suffering has been relieved through the benevolent efforts of the members of this Society.

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
GEO. D. DICKSON, Esq., 1st Vice-President.
HUGH WALKER, Esq., 2nd Vice-President.
ROBT. THOMSON, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. WEBSTER, Esq., Secretary.
The Rev. Messrs. WALKER and McLEARN, Chaplains.

Dr. NICOL, Surgeon.
Dr. WATERS, Esq., Marshal.

ALLAN T. PETRIE, Esq., Steward Bearer.

William Tennant, James Harold, William McEide, James Robertson and James Gordon, Esqs., Charitable Committee.

We are informed that, owing to the 30th of November falling this year on a Saturday, Tuesday, the 3d day of December next will be held by the Society as St. Andrew's Day. The day will be celebrated by a promenade concert and ball, of which due information will be given to the public. We may add that an active and able committee have the arrangements in hand for this celebration, and, among other attractions, they have secured the services of two pipers from the band of the 78th Highlanders, Montreal, who played at the relief of Lucknow.

—Many Danes are emigrating to Salt Lake City.

—The Cable Company have reduced the price of messages of ten words from \$50 to \$25.

—The Times say Sir G. Bowen will succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand.

—Six cases of Foulsm and ammunition arrived at Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week, addressed to a prominent citizen of that place.

New Agricultural Bill.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Provincial Association lately held in Kingston, a meeting of the delegates representing the various County Societies was held in the Music Hall, Toronto, commencing on Tuesday last, for the purpose of submitting a draft of an amended Agricultural Bill to Parliament. Most of the Agricultural Societies in the Province of Ontario were represented, except North Hastings and Prince Edward. Resolutions were passed for the purpose of defining the general principles to be contained in the Bill, relating to the formation and management of Agricultural Societies, and a committee was appointed to draft the Bill in detail. Resolutions were passed which, if carried into effect, will make important alterations in the present law. One of the most important will be the election of members of the Board of Agriculture; the principle contained in what is known as Cowan's Bill was adopted, consequently Hastings, Prince Edward and Lennox will be called upon to elect one member of the Board. Another important resolution was carried, authorizing the different Societies to appoint auditors at their annual meetings, to audit the accounts of the Societies. Some Societies have already adopted this principle, but not so with the Board of Agriculture, who will now be compelled to have their accounts audited, and such auditor's report printed and forwarded to the various County Societies not later than the month of December each year. A resolution was carried authorizing the formation of Societies in each electoral division in the Province, the limits of such division to be the same as those for representative purposes. Thus there will be a County Society in each electoral division of this County, and as all electoral division Societies are to receive the same Government grant, if the three County Societies will unite we can have a splendid exhibition. Another important resolution was carried, affecting branch or Township Societies, requiring such Societies to raise the sum of seventy-five dollars to be paid over to the County Society, and are allowed only to draw from the parent Society one-half of the Government grant instead of three-fifths as formerly. Some other suggestions were made which may be introduced in the new Bill.

FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

[This letter, which was posted in Ottawa on the 13th, for some cause or other, was not received until today.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 13th, 1867.

Last night the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society held its annual Soiree and was addressed by the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Hon. Mr. McGee, both of whom charmed the audience with their eloquence. The objects of the Society being of a benevolent kind, it was well attended by all classes of the people.

At three o'clock to-day the House met, and the Hon. John S. McDonald asked leave to withdraw the petition which he had presented against the return of the Hon. John C. Abbott, as it contained some errors and inaccuracies. Sir John A. objected, stating that it was in possession of the House, and could not be withdrawn, unless he first gave notice. The result of such a refusal would be that when received it would be thrown out for informality, and Mr. Abbott retain his seat.

The debate upon the Address was resumed by Dr. Tupper, who continued his attack upon Mr. Howe, showing in the most incontrovertible manner that the latter gentleman has made a complete sourestout upon the question of Confederation. He then turned his attention to Mr. McDonald of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, who he proved to have misrepresented him, and misquoted Lord Durham. Being the only union man from Nova Scotia he has to fight the whole of the continent. He does it, not only manfully, but most completely. He speaks rapidly, fluently, and argumentatively. It is highly gratifying to find the interests of one of the maritime provinces in such able hands, though he is a unit; and it is more gratifying still to know that this man, who so ably leads the union party, is and has always been a Conservative, showing that in this as upon all other questions, the liberal conservatives are more desirous of progress, where it can be done consistently with the interests of the people, than those who make louder and more earnest professions. He was followed by Mr. Belrose, in French, and then by Mr. McEllen, of Colchester, Nova Scotia, who rejected the advice given to them by the number of Cumberland, Dr. Tupper. In fact the whole debate so far has been conducted by members from Nova Scotia, the whole of whom seem to be determined to have their say, and then it is supposed they will quietly go to work in a more harmonious manner.

The next speaker was the new member from the South Riding of Waterloo, Mr. James Young, who spoke well from his

stand point. He gave the House the benefit of the opinions held by the so-called Tories generally, and pitched the debate on the man who could not rise equal to the occasion was not fit to hold a seat in the Commons of Canada. On the whole, it was not a bad speech for a beginning, and after experience we shall not be surprised to see him take a position among his Grit confederates.

Mr. Fortin from Gaspe followed in French and in English, during which he told Mr. Howe that instead of losing his fisheries, his experience of sixteen years taught him that he never found a single Canadian fisherman fishing in Nova Scotian waters, but had found many Nova Scotians fishing in Canadian waters, and that he as the servant of Canada had protected all alike.

Mr. Harrison next took the floor and delivered an address upon the Union, in which he showed by figures, that before the Union we had but 3,000,000 inhabitants, now we have 4,000,000, before the Union we had but 235,000 able bodied men, now over 400,000 able bodied men, and that our seamen had increased from about 6,000 to over 28,000, and that if we had a long frontier, so had the United States, so that what was once a weakness to us could not be one of strength to the United States. He then gave statistics, which show the great advantages to be derived from Confederation.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14, 1867.

After the close of my last letter, Mr. Cayley, the new member for Beauharnois, addressed the House in French, contending that the spirit of Nationality pervaded the whole people of Canada. Next upon the list came Mr. Malcolm Collin Cameron, of the South Riding of Huron, who spoke warmly in favor of a party government; and was followed by Nova Scotian, Mr. E. M. McDonald, of Lunenburg. This gentleman gave a description of the feeling in Nova Scotia among the people, that the Volunteers refused to drill and take the oath of Allegiance, and would at any moment use the rifles which had been served out to them, against any man who would go from Canada down to that Province to interfere with them in the affairs of that Province. He avowed himself a determined opponent of the Union, and would do all he could to obtain the repeal of that Union. Mr. White, of Ottawa, then took the floor and delivered a humorous speech, in which he expressed the hope that Mr. Howe would yet endeavor to help work out the Confederation Act. Dr. Parker next tried his hand, and sat down, apologizing to the House, on the ground of not being able to control his ideas, promising to try again. Mr. Bynal entered the House for a few minutes, and however much he may be laughed at, he says a number of very good things and in a very good way. The debate was relieved from its monotony by a singular and humorous speech, during the delivery of which, the House was kept in a roar of laughter, and the honorable member seemed to enjoy it as much as any one, he laughing and chuckling as he spoke. He was as at his own wit, when it was at his absurdity and the ridiculous manner in which he delivered his remarks. It being half-past twelve, the House adjourned.

Today at three o'clock, on the assembling of the House, the Speaker was instructed to issue his writ for a new election in the County of Montmorency, to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of M. Caution to the Speakership of the Senate. This having been decided, the Hon. Mr. Holtton asked what had been done towards filling the vacancies in the Cabinet. The Hon. Sir John A. McDonald replied that negotiations were in progress, which he believed he would be enabled to communicate to the House in a short time.

The debate upon the Address was resumed by Mr. Jones of North Leeds, who spoke in defence of the Coalition, showing that the increased debt of the Province was not owing to the formation of that Coalition, but the works commenced before it came into power, and contended that the North-West territory was not of so much importance to Canada as many supposed, and he would rather see it populated as a Crown Colony instead of forming a part of Canada. He was followed by M. Joy, of Lotbiniere, who, by the way, is a French Protestant, defending the Hon. Mr. McGee, who was absent on account of the member for Lambton, who spoke in a sneering manner of the efforts made by Mr. McGee to discourage Fenianism in Canada, stating that he had done more to serve Canada in this respect than any other man in it, and that the country owed him a debt of gratitude for what he had done. It is a remarkable fact in this debate that the extreme Grits, led by Mr. McKenzie, of Lambton, have defended those whom it is known have Fenian prejudices. The reason for this is obvious, a section of the voters in Ontario supported a Grit candidate whenever he pronounced himself a Grit, and whenever he pronounced himself a Grit, it is not, therefore, a matter of surprise when we find the Grit leaders deriding men of the O'Hanly stamp, and those who attended the Fenian meeting in Toronto, called together by the Hon. George Brown. Mr. Joy spoke well and to the point, and his remarks were received by the house with many hearty cheers.

Mr. Bodwell followed in defence of the Union, and in favor of the accession of the Red River Settlement, and told the Nova Scotia members that he had secured the best of the Grits, and spoke well, and gave evidence of becoming a good debater. He was followed by Mr. Tremblay, of Colchester, Nova Scotia, who gave another history of his election, and that he believed Confederation would lead to annexation. Mr. Oliver, of the same place, delivered a good speech, in which he proved from figures that Ontario had more to complain of than Nova Scotia, and that in fact he received more money per head than any of the other Provinces. He declared his belief in free trade, and did not believe that the American people were desirous of making any aggression upon this country; he denied that the elections in

Ontario sustained the policy of the late government, gave an account of how, in his mind, the election should be conducted; and then condemned the Church of England, to which he attributed the bank failures in Ontario. Upon an amusing little anecdote Mr. McGee next took the floor, whose speech I may refer to in my next.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The London Times in a leading editorial on the Italian situation, referring to the last note of the Prime Minister Menabrea, boldly declaring the abolition of the temporal power is essential to the production of peace, calls Italy's ultimatum to France.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—By the new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, the rate of postage on single letters weighing half an ounce or less, has been reduced to fifteen cents.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The *Moniteur* to-day publishes the Imperial decree, making the following Cabinet appointments:—M. Marie Ocar Pineau, to be Minister of State for Interior; M. Pierre Dugue, to be Minister of Finance.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Previous to the departure of the French troops from Rome, the Holy Father received the staff officers in a body at the audience chamber of the Vatican, and addressed them in the most feeling manner. He expressed his happiness at having the soldiers of France around him once more, but never had his happiness been so great as it was now, because of the recent peril to which he had been exposed.

He returned thanks to the officers, to France, and to Emperor Napoleon, for the deliverance of the Holy See. He was filled with grief to see that Italy had sent out as a vanguard against Rome, a horde of anarchists, upon whose flags were inscribed rapine and devastation. While the valor of the Pontifical troops had successfully defended the soil of the church, the army of France had come to crown the splendid defence. The Pope concluded by saying that in the midst of his trouble, he had the consolation of receiving sincere expressions of Catholic sympathy from all parts of the world. His Holiness then terminated the interview by giving his apostolic blessing to the army, the people, and the Emperor of France.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Maguire, one of the five prosecutors who were convicted of murder before the Special Commission, at Manchester, and were condemned to death, has been pardoned by the Queen. All through his trial Maguire stoutly maintained his innocence, declaring that he was not even present at the attack on the Police Van when Sergeant Brett was killed.

LONDON, Nov. 14, evening. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased \$24,000 since the last statement.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 14, eve.—Late despatches received from Italy state that the feeling against the French on the part of the Italians has reached a perfect fury. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent any further outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops have been dispatched from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. King Victor Emmanuel and the Prime Minister Menabrea are very unpopular with the people. Katalzi, the former Prime Minister, has openly joined the Radical party. King Victor Emmanuel has called out the reserves of the Italian army, and ordered the formation of three large camps. Garibaldi is closely confined.

The Florence Italia this morning scents the fear of a coup d'etat by the insurgents.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—It is stated that the Fenian Kelly, who was rescued from the police at Manchester, has appeared in Belgium.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—It is reported that General Ignatieff, the present Minister of Russia at Constantinople, will replace Prince Gortschakoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,000 francs.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Cabinet has resolved to place all the telegraph lines of Great Britain under the direction of the Post Office Department.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15, noon.—The steamship *China*, from Boston, has arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 14, noon.—Consols 94 1/2; F.C. 84 1/2; Erie 47 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15, noon.—Cotton sales of the week 60,000 bales; market dull and declined 1/2 to 3/4; middling uplands 8 1/2; Orleans 8 1/2; stock in port 238,000 bales, of which 117,000 are American. Market dull. Breadstuffs, provisions and produce unchanged.

—Referring to the meteoric showers due, according to astronomers, last night and to-night, Horace Greeley says: "We propose to leave the force to our Democratic friends, having seen 'stars enough' last week to satisfy us for at least one year."

Does it PAY to ADVERTISE?—A gentleman doing business in Boston, and travelling in the cars a year or two since, took a copy of the *London Punch*, which was intended to relieve the monotony of a tedious journey; and, having finished reading its well-stocked columns of "fact, fun and fancy," took to reading the advertisements.

At last, in a remote corner he discovered an announcement, about half an inch in length, which told him that he had largely in his power in England; and, being one of the shrewd, sharp kind of men, he wrote the parties to the advertisement, where an inch of space, for a price like the result of watching several hundred pounds sterling, and during the year his partner, visiting Europe, left another or larger order; and they still remain good customers. All this was the result of a half-inch advertisement! Who will say that it does not pay to advertise?

Statistics about Weston's Walk.

A Hartford paper thus philosophizes on the feat attempted by Weston:

"To give the reader a clear idea of the magnitude of the undertaking in which Mr. Weston is engaged, and the great power of endurance necessary in order to accomplish the feat, we have made an estimate of the number of steps which he would have to walk for the whole distance of 1,230 miles, including the number for each day and each hour. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, and at his ordinary gait Weston would probably average just 30 inches at each stride, in which case he would have to take 3,893,312 steps in going the entire distance from Portland to Chicago. Limiting the time of actual travel to twenty-seven days, he will have to take 55,000 steps per day; and if he travels on an average of sixteen hours per day, he will have to take 3,893 steps for each of the sixteen hours. Can he keep up this constant strain of nerve and muscle for sixteen hours per day for twenty-seven consecutive days?"

The Live Man.

The live man is like a little pig, he is weaned young and begins to grow early. He is the proper size of Creation—the all-pie of the world.

A man who kin draw New Orleans molasses in the month of January thru a half-inch auger hole, and sing "Home! sweet home!" while the molasses is running, may be strictly honest, but he ain't sudden enough for this climate.

The live man is as full of business as the conductor of a street car—he is often like a honnet, very busy, but about what the Lord only knows.

He lights up like a cotton factory and hasn't got any more time to spare than a school-boy has on Saturday afternoons.

He is like a runaway horse, he gets the whole or the road.

He trots when he walks, and lies down at night only because everybody else hez.

The live man is not always a deep thinker; he jumps at conclusions just as the frog does, and don't always land at the spot he is looking at.

He is the American pet, a perfect mystery to foreigners; but hez dug more (with charcoal) to work out the greatness of his country than any other man in it.

He don't alwuz die rich, but alwuz dies bizzzy, and meets death a good deal as an oyster dug, without any fuss.

He is just as necessary as the grease on an axle.

JOHN BILLINGS.

Miscellaneous Items.

Connecticut is forming a company to manufacture a wood-sawing machine and grindstone combined. When the saw gets dull it is sharpened on the grindstone.

A monstrous creature eight feet long, and having the face of a dog, is said to haunt the woods in Frelbe county, Ohio. Several school houses have been closed to prevent the children running the risk of being devoured by the beast.

The Gardiner Home Journal relates that a gentleman recently purchased some school books for his son and directed him to hurry to school and see if he could get there before the text books were changed. The fable has a wide application.

A marriage in Hamilton has been rendered miserable by a cat. The wife loved puss, husband hated cats. Husband undertook to throw puss out of the window; seized the corpus delicti by the head, wife by the tail; cat scratched her liveliest; couple separated. A sad catastrophe.

The *Iron Ore of Paris*.—Among the many economies of municipal administration in Paris is the sale of the yearly "mud crop." In 1883 this yielded only \$15,000. It now brings \$120,000, and when left for some time in rotting tanks is sold for more at the increased value of \$30,000.

Mothers who have delicate children, who are subject to Croup. When your child goes to bed wheezing and coughing, you know not before morning Croup may set in, and before you can get a Physician, your child may be beyond the reach of help. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM should always be kept in your house, and be given immediately when the first symptoms appear, which will remove the mucus collected in the throat, and save the life of your dear child.

G. C. Holton & Co.,

ARE SHOWING NEW

Canadian Hosiery,
Canadian Undershirts,
Canadian Drawers,
Canadian Tweeds,
Canadian Flannels,
Canadian Cottons,
Canadian Blankets.

Commercial Bills at Par.

TO BE

MARINE BRANCH
Western Insurance Company
OF TORONTO.

A. FLETCHER & Co., Agents,
ARE prepared to take HULL and CARGO RISKS on the most moderate terms.
Liberal and prompt settlements of all claims for losses incurred.

OFFICES—Corner Front and Bridge Streets,
Belleville, Sept. 26, 1887.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.

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DIRECTORS:

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FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.

Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

R. MCANNANY, Esq., JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.

November 12, 1887. 296m-1655m

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—33 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE AND GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00.

Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLIS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 10th, 1887. 296-1y w27-1y

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for Wet Ground and Submarine Blasting, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States; from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear, and others.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address JOHN'S & Co., Sherbrooke, Q.

150-3m

BUY YOUR TEA

DIRECT FROM

THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Tea, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will find it to their advantage to direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. Carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Chests collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 1/2 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, \$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do., 0.55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do., 0.75
SOUND OLONG do., 0.45
RICH FLAVORED do., 0.60
VERY FINE do. do., 0.75
JAPAN do., 0.55
VERY FINE do., 0.75

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common, \$0.38
FINE do., 0.55
YOUNG HYSON do., 0.65
FINE do., 0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE, 1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER do., 0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do., 1.00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1887. 296, w24-1y

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omnia bus to and from the Boats and Car.

Stabling and Livery. 32

HURRAH FOR

BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

Returning—Leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.

JOHN TARNNEY, Agent, Belleville.

S. GUTHRIE, Agent, Madoc.

S. S. P. will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 23, 1887. 296

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENICK, MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families furnishing, to his present Stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches.

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENICK. 1D-1

Belleville, April, 1887.

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c. 1D-1

May 1.

American Invoices--Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

QUEBEC, 6th March, 1883.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that heretofore Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal to such Notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, June 8, 1887.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 29 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

3D-1-1 Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SUNDAY STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 8 a. m., Cobourg, 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester (Charlotte), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, 10 p. m.

Connects at North Shore with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning Stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

July 23rd, 1887. 2D



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

OF

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Gives us great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES.

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues.

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS.

BY LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

1D-

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN.

Founders and Machinists,

REPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery.

In connection with

FLLOUR, GRIST, SAW AND OTHER

MILL FURNISHINGS, &c., &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes, Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural Implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, with or without Crushers are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of various different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn Crushers, Corn and Mill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Machines, and Improved (Grain) Grinders and Mills.

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove is without a rival for farmer's use.

Potash Kettles cast in loam, lip up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and pattern made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 1D-1

The Daily Intelligencer

Will appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year, if paid in advance, \$5 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$5 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Madoc and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 50 cts per month.

Half Square, 6 months, \$1.00

One Square, 6 months, \$2.00

Two Squares, 6 months, \$3.00

Four Squares, 6 months, \$5.00

Notices of Births, 50 cts

Do of Deaths, 50 cts

Business Notices: All matter under this heading, headed or sold, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than one square, will have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cts per line for first insertion, and 3 cts for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at \$3 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$4.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cts

Each subsequent insertion, 10 cts

Above six lines (per line) first insertion 50 cts

Each subsequent insertion per line, 10 cts

Long "Business Notices"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

COMMERCIAL.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTER-PROVINCIAL OFFICE,
Belleville, Nov. 10, 1887.

Wheat—No. 1, 80 to 81 1/2
Wheat—No. 2, 78 to 79 1/2
Wheat—No. 3, 76 to 77 1/2
Wheat—No. 4, 74 to 75 1/2
Wheat—No. 5, 72 to 73 1/2
Wheat—No. 6, 70 to 71 1/2
Wheat—No. 7, 68 to 69 1/2
Wheat—No. 8, 66 to 67 1/2
Wheat—No. 9, 64 to 65 1/2
Wheat—No. 10, 62 to 63 1/2
Wheat—No. 11, 60 to 61 1/2
Wheat—No. 12, 58 to 59 1/2
Wheat—No. 13, 56 to 57 1/2
Wheat—No. 14, 54 to 55 1/2
Wheat—No. 15, 52 to 53 1/2
Wheat—No. 16, 50 to 51 1/2
Wheat—No. 17, 48 to 49 1/2
Wheat—No. 18, 46 to 47 1/2
Wheat—No. 19, 44 to 45 1/2
Wheat—No. 20, 42 to 43 1/2
Wheat—No. 21, 40 to 41 1/2
Wheat—No. 22, 38 to 39 1/2
Wheat—No. 23, 36 to 37 1/2
Wheat—No. 24, 34 to 35 1/2
Wheat—No. 25, 32 to 33 1/2
Wheat—No. 26, 30 to 31 1/2
Wheat—No. 27, 28 to 29 1/2
Wheat—No. 28, 26 to 27 1/2
Wheat—No. 29, 24 to 25 1/2
Wheat—No. 30, 22 to 23 1/2
Wheat—No. 31, 20 to 21 1/2
Wheat—No. 32, 18 to 19 1/2
Wheat—No. 33, 16 to 17 1/2
Wheat—No. 34, 14 to 15 1/2
Wheat—No. 35, 12 to 13 1/2
Wheat—No. 36, 10 to 11 1/2
Wheat—No. 37, 8 to 9 1/2
Wheat—No. 38, 6 to 7 1/2
Wheat—No. 39, 4 to 5 1/2
Wheat—No. 40, 2 to 3 1/2
Wheat—No. 41, 0 to 1 1/2
Wheat—No. 42, -2 to -1 1/2
Wheat—No. 43, -4 to -3 1/2
Wheat—No. 44, -6 to -5 1/2
Wheat—No. 45, -8 to -7 1/2
Wheat—No. 46, -10 to -9 1/2
Wheat—No. 47, -12 to -11 1/2
Wheat—No. 48, -14 to -13 1/2
Wheat—No. 49, -16 to -15 1/2
Wheat—No. 50, -18 to -17 1/2
Wheat—No. 51, -20 to -19 1/2
Wheat—No. 52, -22 to -21 1/2
Wheat—No. 53, -24 to -23 1/2
Wheat—No. 54, -26 to -25 1/2
Wheat—No. 55, -28 to -27 1/2
Wheat—No. 56, -30 to -29 1/2
Wheat—No. 57, -32 to -31 1/2
Wheat—No. 58, -34 to -33 1/2
Wheat—No. 59, -36 to -35 1/2
Wheat—No. 60, -38 to -37 1/2
Wheat—No. 61, -40 to -39 1/2
Wheat—No. 62, -42 to -41 1/2
Wheat—No. 63, -44 to -43 1/2
Wheat—No. 64, -46 to -45 1/2
Wheat—No. 65, -48 to -47 1/2
Wheat—No. 66, -50 to -49 1/2
Wheat—No. 67, -52 to -51 1/2
Wheat—No. 68, -54 to -53 1/2
Wheat—No. 69, -56 to -55 1/2
Wheat—No. 70, -58 to -57 1/2
Wheat—No. 71, -60 to -59 1/2
Wheat—No. 72, -62 to -61 1/2
Wheat—No. 73, -64 to -63 1/2
Wheat—No. 74, -66 to -65 1/2
Wheat—No. 75, -68 to -67 1/2
Wheat—No. 76, -70 to -69 1/2
Wheat—No. 77, -72 to -71 1/2
Wheat—No. 78, -74 to -73 1/2
Wheat—No. 79, -76 to -75 1/2
Wheat—No. 80, -78 to -77 1/2
Wheat—No. 81, -80 to -79 1/2
Wheat—No. 82, -82 to -81 1/2
Wheat—No. 83, -84 to -83 1/2
Wheat—No. 84, -86 to -85 1/2
Wheat—No. 85, -88 to -87 1/2
Wheat—No. 86, -90 to -89 1/2
Wheat—No. 87, -92 to -91 1/2
Wheat—No. 88, -94 to -93 1/2
Wheat—No. 89, -96 to -95 1/2
Wheat—No. 90, -98 to -97 1/2
Wheat—No. 91, -100 to -99 1/2
Wheat—No. 92, -102 to -101 1/2
Wheat—No. 93, -104 to -103 1/2
Wheat—No. 94, -106 to -105 1/2
Wheat—No. 95, -108 to -107 1/2
Wheat—No. 96, -110 to -109 1/2
Wheat—No. 97, -112 to -111 1/2
Wheat—No. 98, -114 to -113 1/2
Wheat—No. 99, -116 to -115 1/2
Wheat—No. 100, -118 to -117 1/2

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.
Montreal, Nov. 10, 1887.

Wheat—Superior Extra 77 1/2 to 80 1/2
Wheat—Superior 75 1/2 to 78 1/2
Wheat—Extra 73 1/2 to 76 1/2
Wheat—No. 1 71 1/2 to 74 1/2
Wheat—No. 2 69 1/2 to 72 1/2
Wheat—No. 3 67 1/2 to 70 1/2
Wheat—No. 4 65 1/2 to 68 1/2
Wheat—No. 5 63 1/2 to 66 1/2
Wheat—No. 6 61 1/2 to 64 1/2
Wheat—No. 7 59 1/2 to 62 1/2
Wheat—No. 8 57 1/2 to 60 1/2
Wheat—No. 9 55 1/2 to 58 1/2
Wheat—No. 10 53 1/2 to 56 1/2
Wheat—No. 11 51 1/2 to 54 1/2
Wheat—No. 12 49 1/2 to 52 1/2
Wheat—No. 13 47 1/2 to 50 1/2
Wheat—No. 14 45 1/2 to 48 1/2
Wheat—No. 15 43 1/2 to 46 1/2
Wheat—No. 16 41 1/2 to 44 1/2
Wheat—No. 17 39 1/2 to 42 1/2
Wheat—No. 18 37 1/2 to 40 1/2
Wheat—No. 19 35 1/2 to 38 1/2
Wheat—No. 20 33 1/2 to 36 1/2
Wheat—No. 21 31 1/2 to 34 1/2
Wheat—No. 22 29 1/2 to 32 1/2
Wheat—No. 23 27 1/2 to 30 1/2
Wheat—No. 24 25 1/2 to 28 1/2
Wheat—No. 25 23 1/2 to 26 1/2
Wheat—No. 26 21 1/2 to 24 1/2
Wheat—No. 27 19 1/2 to 22 1/2
Wheat—No. 28 17 1/2 to 20 1/2
Wheat—No. 29 15 1/2 to 18 1/2
Wheat—No. 30 13 1/2 to 16 1/2
Wheat—No. 31 11 1/2 to 14 1/2
Wheat—No. 32 9 1/2 to 12 1/2
Wheat—No. 33 7 1/2 to 10 1/2
Wheat—No. 34 5 1/2 to 8 1/2
Wheat—No. 35 3 1/2 to 6 1/2
Wheat—No. 36 1 1/2 to 4 1/2
Wheat—No. 37 -1 1/2 to 2 1/2
Wheat—No. 38 -3 1/2 to 0 1/2
Wheat—No. 39 -5 1/2 to -2 1/2
Wheat—No. 40 -7 1/2 to -4 1/2
Wheat—No. 41 -9 1/2 to -6 1/2
Wheat—No. 42 -11 1/2 to -8 1/2
Wheat—No. 43 -13 1/2 to -10 1/2
Wheat—No. 44 -15 1/2 to -12 1/2
Wheat—No. 45 -17 1/2 to -14 1/2
Wheat—No. 46 -19 1/2 to -16 1/2
Wheat—No. 47 -21 1/2 to -18 1/2
Wheat—No. 48 -23 1/2 to -20 1/2
Wheat—No. 49 -25 1/2 to -22 1/2
Wheat—No. 50 -27 1/2 to -24 1/2
Wheat—No. 51 -29 1/2 to -26 1/2
Wheat—No. 52 -31 1/2 to -28 1/2
Wheat—No. 53 -33 1/2 to -30 1/2
Wheat—No. 54 -35 1/2 to -32 1/2
Wheat—No. 55 -37 1/2 to -34 1/2
Wheat—No. 56 -39 1/2 to -36 1/2
Wheat—No. 57 -41 1/2 to -38 1/2
Wheat—No. 58 -43 1/2 to -40 1/2
Wheat—No. 59 -45 1/2 to -42 1/2
Wheat—No. 60 -47 1/2 to -44 1/2
Wheat—No. 61 -49 1/2 to -46 1/2
Wheat—No. 62 -51 1/2 to -48 1/2
Wheat—No. 63 -53 1/2 to -50 1/2
Wheat—No. 64 -55 1/2 to -52 1/2
Wheat—No. 65 -57 1/2 to -54 1/2
Wheat—No. 66 -59 1/2 to -56 1/2
Wheat—No. 67 -61 1/2 to -58 1/2
Wheat—No. 68 -63 1/2 to -60 1/2
Wheat—No. 69 -65 1/2 to -62 1/2
Wheat—No. 70 -67 1/2 to -64 1/2
Wheat—No. 71 -69 1/2 to -66 1/2
Wheat—No. 72 -71 1/2 to -68 1/2
Wheat—No. 73 -73 1/2 to -70 1/2
Wheat—No. 74 -75 1/2 to -72 1/2
Wheat—No. 75 -77 1/2 to -74 1/2
Wheat—No. 76 -79 1/2 to -76 1/2
Wheat—No. 77 -81 1/2 to -78 1/2
Wheat—No. 78 -83 1/2 to -80 1/2
Wheat—No. 79 -85 1/2 to -82 1/2
Wheat—No. 80 -87 1/2 to -84 1/2
Wheat—No. 81 -89 1/2 to -86 1/2
Wheat—No. 82 -91 1/2 to -88 1/2
Wheat—No. 83 -93 1/2 to -90 1/2
Wheat—No. 84 -95 1/2 to -92 1/2
Wheat—No. 85 -97 1/2 to -94 1/2
Wheat—No. 86 -99 1/2 to -96 1/2
Wheat—No. 87 -101 1/2 to -98 1/2
Wheat—No. 88 -103 1/2 to -100 1/2
Wheat—No. 89 -105 1/2 to -102 1/2
Wheat—No. 90 -107 1/2 to -104 1/2
Wheat—No. 91 -109 1/2 to -106 1/2
Wheat—No. 92 -111 1/2 to -108 1/2
Wheat—No. 93 -113 1/2 to -110 1/2
Wheat—No. 94 -115 1/2 to -112 1/2
Wheat—No. 95 -117 1/2 to -114 1/2
Wheat—No. 96 -119 1/2 to -116 1/2
Wheat—No. 97 -121 1/2 to -118 1/2
Wheat—No. 98 -123 1/2 to -120 1/2
Wheat—No. 99 -125 1/2 to -122 1/2
Wheat—No. 100 -127 1/2 to -124 1/2

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 10.

Cotton quiet at 18c to 18 1/2c for middling uplands.

Flour, dull, 10c to 10 1/2c for the lowest receipts; 30, 37 1/2c to 38c for No. 1; 38 1/2c to 39c for No. 2; 39 1/2c to 40c for No. 3; 40 1/2c to 41c for No. 4; 41 1/2c to 42c for No. 5; 42 1/2c to 43c for No. 6; 43 1/2c to 44c for No. 7; 44 1/2c to 45c for No. 8; 45 1/2c to 46c for No. 9; 46 1/2c to 47c for No. 10; 47 1/2c to 48c for No. 11; 48 1/2c to 49c for No. 12; 49 1/2c to 50c for No. 13; 50 1/2c to 51c for No. 14; 51 1/2c to 52c for No. 15; 52 1/2c to 53c for No. 16; 53 1/2c to 54c for No. 17; 54 1/2c to 55c for No. 18; 55 1/2c to 56c for No. 19; 56 1/2c to 57c for No. 20; 57 1/2c to 58c for No. 21; 58 1/2c to 59c for No. 22; 59 1/2c to 60c for No. 23; 60 1/2c to 61c for No. 24; 61 1/2c to 62c for No. 25; 62 1/2c to 63c for No. 26; 63 1/2c to 64c for No. 27; 64 1/2c to 65c for No. 28; 65 1/2c to 66c for No. 29; 66 1/2c to 67c for No. 30; 67 1/2c to 68c for No. 31; 68 1/2c to 69c for No. 32; 69 1/2c to 70c for No. 33; 70 1/2c to 71c for No. 34; 71 1/2c to 72c for No. 35; 72 1/2c to 73c for No. 36; 73 1/2c to 74c for No. 37; 74 1/2c to 75c for No. 38; 75 1/2c to 76c for No. 39; 76 1/2c to 77c for No. 40; 77 1/2c to 78c for No. 41; 78 1/2c to 79c for No. 42; 79 1/2c to 80c for No. 43; 80 1/2c to 81c for No. 44; 81 1/2c to 82c for No. 45; 82 1/2c to 83c for No. 46; 83 1/2c to 84c for No. 47; 84 1/2c to 85c for No. 48; 85 1/2c to 86c for No. 49; 86 1/2c to 87c for No. 50; 87 1/2c to 88c for No. 51; 88 1/2c to 89c for No. 52; 89 1/2c to 90c for No. 53; 90 1/2c to 91c for No. 54; 91 1/2c to 92c for No. 55; 92 1/2c to 93c for No. 56; 93 1/2c to 94c for No. 57; 94 1/2c to 95c for No. 58; 95 1/2c to 96c for No. 59; 96 1/2c to 97c for No. 60; 97 1/2c to 98c for No. 61; 98 1/2c to 99c for No. 62; 99 1/2c to 100c for No. 63; 100 1/2c to 101c for No. 64; 101 1/2c to 102c for No. 65; 102 1/2c to 103c for No. 66; 103 1/2c to 104c for No. 67; 104 1/2c to 105c for No. 68; 105 1/2c to 106c for No. 69; 106 1/2c to 107c for No. 70; 107 1/2c to 108c for No. 71; 108 1/2c to 109c for No. 72; 109 1/2c to 110c for No. 73; 110 1/2c to 111c for No. 74; 111 1/2c to 112c for No. 75; 112 1/2c to 113c for No. 76; 113 1/2c to 114c for No. 77; 114 1/2c to 115c for No. 78; 115 1/2c to 116c for No. 79; 116 1/2c to 117c for No. 80; 117 1/2c to 118c for No. 81; 118 1/2c to 119c for No. 82; 119 1/2c to 120c for No. 83; 120 1/2c to 121c for No. 84; 121 1/2c to 122c for No. 85; 122 1/2c to 123c for No. 86; 123 1/2c to 124c for No. 87; 124 1/2c to 125c for No. 88; 125 1/2c to 126c for No. 89; 126 1/2c to 127c for No. 90; 127 1/2c to 128c for No. 91; 128 1/2c to 129c for No. 92; 129 1/2c to 130c for No. 93; 130 1/2c to 131c for No. 94; 131 1/2c to 132c for No. 95; 132 1/2c to 133c for No. 96; 133 1/2c to 134c for No. 97; 134 1/2c to 135c for No. 98; 135 1/2c to 136c for No. 99; 136 1/2c to 137c for No. 100; 137 1/2c to 138c for No. 101; 138 1/2c to 139c for No. 102; 139 1/2c to 140c for No. 103; 140 1/2c to 141c for No. 104; 141 1/2c to 142c for No. 105; 142 1/2c to 143c for No. 106; 143 1/2c to 144c for No. 107; 144 1/2c to 145c for No. 108; 145 1/2c to 146c for No. 109; 146 1/2c to 147c for No. 110; 147 1/2c to 148c for No. 111; 148 1/2c to 149c for No. 112; 149 1/2c to 150c for No. 113; 150 1/2c to 151c for No. 114; 151 1/2c to 152c for No. 115; 152 1/2c to 153c for No. 116; 153 1/2c to 154c for No. 117; 154 1/2c to 155c for No. 118; 155 1/2c to 156c for No. 119; 156 1/2c to 157c for No. 120; 157 1/2c to 158c for No. 121; 158 1/2c to 159c for No. 122; 159 1/2c to 160c for No. 123; 160 1/2c to 161c for No. 124; 161 1/2c to 162c for No. 125; 162 1/2c to 163c for No. 126; 163 1/2c to 164c for No. 127; 164 1/2c to 165c for No. 128; 165 1/2c to 166c for No. 129; 166 1/2c to 167c for No. 130; 167 1/2c to 168c for No. 131; 168 1/2c to 169c for No. 132; 169 1/2c to 170c for No. 133; 170 1/2c to 171c for No. 134; 171 1/2c to 172c for No. 135; 172 1/2c to 173c for No. 136; 173 1/2c to 174c for No. 137; 174 1/2c to 175c for No. 138; 175 1/2c to 176c for No. 139; 176 1/2c to 177c for No. 140; 177 1/2c to 178c for No. 141; 178 1/2c to 179c for No. 142; 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PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS: TORONTO.

HON. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., I. H. HOWLAND, Esq., J. McILLER, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFIN, Esq., A. R. MASTER, Esq., J. SMITH, Esq.

Solicitors: Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.
FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.
F. McANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville, 29th Nov. 1887.
JAN. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager, 29th Nov. 1887.

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.
Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Five Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall, ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton. August 16th, 1887. D903y w271y

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for Wet Ground and Submarine Blasting, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.
Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States; from Messrs. Morrill & Co., Montreal, Macdonald, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Weems, and others.
All orders promptly attended to.
Address: JOHN'S & Co., 160-31a, Sherbrooke St. E.

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order or check notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by small containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weight 1/2 chests order 50 lbs. Chests to 95 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 50 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGO, Broken Leaf, Strong, 40 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON 40 45
EXCELLENT FULL FLOWED 40 45
SOUND FULL FLOWED 40 45
RICH FLAVORED 40 45
VERY FINE 40 45
VERY FINE 40 45

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common 40 45
FINE 40 45
YOUNG HYSON 40 45
SCURF and VERY CHOICE 40 45
FINE GUNPOWDER 40 45
EXTRA SUPERFINE 40 45

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets.

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Quinn to and from the House and Stables and Livery.

HURRAH FOR BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sundays except) at half past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.
RETURNING—Leave all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening train going east and west.

B. BARNUM, Proprietor.

JOHN TANNERY, Agent, Belleville.

S. GUTTEN, Agent, Madoc.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 28, 1887. 308

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENIGK.

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.
He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families furnishing, to his present Stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.
Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENIGK. ID-41

Belleville, April, 1887.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines, STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY, IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Iron and Steel Ploughs, Stoves, &c.

May 1. ID-41

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 6th March, 1887.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, OTTAWA, June 8, 1887.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be the day 20 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 3D11-1 Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE EXTENDED WEEKLY-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

Leaves Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 6 a.m. (Leaving 7 a.m. and Port Hope on arrival of U. T. H. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a.m.)

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Train for the East, West, and South. Retaining, leaves Port of Rochester (Colborne), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p.m., Saturdays, 8 p.m.

Connects North Shore Ports with U. T. R. morning trains for and from Montreal, and as Brighton and Colborne with morning Stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. F. DAVY, AGENT. DW

July 28th, 1887.



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best equipped

in the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as to command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

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BROWN'S FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

O. & J. BROWN,

Founders and Machinists.

They are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery.

in connection with

FLOUR, GRIST, SAW AND OTHER

MILL FURNISHINGS, &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes, Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural Implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, with or without chasms are unsurpassed.

Brown's foundry are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOW is the best in the country.

Among their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Reed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Machines, and improved Grain Grinders and Mills.

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stoves without a rival for the country.

Pottery Kettles cast in loam, slip, or various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairs done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. ID-41

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays in March and April) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$8 a year. \$250 for 6 months; \$475 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with BELLEVILLE CORRESPONDENTS to send the shortest notices, and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, nothing will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$10 00

Half Square, 6 months, \$10 00

One Square, 6 months, \$20 00

Two Squares, 6 months, \$30 00

Four Squares, 6 months, \$50 00

Notices of Births, \$10 00

Do of Marriages, \$10 00

Do of Deaths, \$10 00

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 2 cents per line for first insertion, and 1 cent for each additional insertion.

THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER

is published every Friday Morning at 9 p.m. annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$25 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our subscription books is over 1,400.

With such a large and general circulation throughout the city and adjoining County, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 10 00

Each subsequent insertion, 5 00

Above six lines, first insertion 10 00

Each subsequent insertion, 5 00

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE INTELLIGENCER JOB OFFICE

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and perfect printing of all kinds of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the County.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER are published at the Book Store in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at 23 Dundas.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL, INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, 100 Front Street, Belleville.

M. BOWELL, 100 Front Street, Belleville.

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LEAFY HERBS—Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will soak the cracks of a stove and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Wash your tea trays with a common cake and it will not stick to the iron, and it will be much nicer.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green or yellow.

A soda will bleach very white; one full is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for garden plants, or for garden yards when dry.

Wash your tea trays with cold suds, polish with a little flour and rub with a dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cake.

A hot shroud over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk, and water will remove cracks.

Mail Intelligence.

LET THERE BE "LAWYERS IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL."

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18, 1887.

No. 170.

Are the Children at Home.

Each day when the glow of sunlight
Fades in the western sky,
And the weak, tired, tired playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in his easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life,
Huddled with girlish laughter,
Echoing boyish strife,
We two are waiting together;
And oh, as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! are the children home?"

"Yes, love!" I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago."
And I sing, in my quivering treble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
Home in the better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears;
Where the music of God is on them
Through all the summer years;
I know—yet my arms are empty,
That fondly folded round,
And the mother heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skies;
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blessed.

With never a cloud upon them,
I see their radiant brows;
My boys that I gave to freedom,
The red sword and the bow;
In a tangled Southern forest,
Two brothers, bold and brave,
They fell; and they died for me,
Thank God! I doubt over their grave.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night,
They tell me the light is falling,
But I smile at life fears,
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the weak ones, tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
My husband calls me from his chair,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer, with my eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear! they are all at home!"
—Atlantic Monthly.

Young America.

The following has the merit of being true as well as instructive, and Harpe Monthly says "there is a hint to parents in it worth more than a quarter."

Johnny, a three-year-old, was at dinner with the rest of the family, which included a young lady cousin, who said to him, "Cousin Eliza," asked the hopeful John, "do you ever say devil?"

"Why, no, Johnny, what makes you ask such a question?" replied the lady.

"Cause Pa says so, Pa, what made you say devil the other day when you was looking for the hammer and could not find it?"

"Ah," said "Pa," rather cornered, "did I? Well, so as to find it easier, I suppose."

Here the discussion ended, the explanation being considered as good as could be given under the circumstances, but Johnny's retentive memory treasured it up.

A few days afterward, Johnny's shoes, as little shoes are apt to, were nowhere to be found, and Johnny had forgotten where he had left them. His mother beat him search until he found them, and off he started, up stairs and down stairs. Soon his treble voice rang through the hall, crying "devil, devil, devil!"

"Johnny, darling!" cried out his frightened mother, "what in the world do you mean by using that dreadful word?"

"So's to find my shoes easy, answered young Harpe. "Pa says devil when he can't find things, and maybe I, ma?"

The force of example, thus precociously developed, made the mother smile; but she had to negotiate with Johnny's pa to be more strict in his adjurations before the children in future.

TORONTO STORY.—A beautiful young woman died recently in a den of infamy at St. Louis at the age of 29, whose history is very touching. She appeared to be a well educated and delicate lady, but would not tell her history till on her death-bed. She then said her true name was Nellie D., and that she had married a merchant of Toledo, Ohio, to whom she took a considerable marriage portion; that after a short season of happiness, he took to drinking and gambling, ruined himself and deserted her. She did not like to let her friends in Canada know her sad state, but went to St. Louis to maintain himself in some honorable way. She had there used every effort to obtain employment, but without success, and had been forced by absolute want to a life of shame. —Miner.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co., IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, 19 St. Helier Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS: Knives, Cutlery and Sets, Sewing Machines, Small Wares in great variety, Trunks, Cases and Ornaments, Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves, Vacuum Cleaners, etc.

HOOT SKIRTS—our own Manufacture, 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN, Hardware Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES AND CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for MALT OR OATMEAL will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandy, Wine, Cognac, Tobacco, &c., &c., 416 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be purchased and cleared at lowest market prices. 156-6m

PEAVEY & MARCH, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries, Provisions.

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery. No. 244 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West of St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City Free. Cash on Delivery. 156-6m

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, 80 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR, 300 St. James Street, Montreal. 156-6m

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Leather, &c., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., Wholesale and Retail, 300 St. James Street, Montreal. 156-6m

PROMISES—Large, cool, dry and central, with every facility for handling provisions to advantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advanced made and drafts authorized against shipments to our care for sale here or consigned to our friends in Great Britain or the Lower Provinces. 350-4m-Wm

Richellie Company! Royal Mail Through Line between Montreal and Quebec.

On and after MONDAY, the 6th of May, and until further notice, the RICHELLIE COMPANY'S Steamers will leave Montreal for Quebec as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. LeBlond, will leave Montreal for Quebec, calling at St. John's, N.B., on Monday, the 6th of May, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and returning, at 10 o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, the 8th of May, at 10 o'clock, P.M.

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Montreal Business Directory.

Edinburgh & Workman, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN IRON, STEEL, AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

Warehouses and Offices 305 to 309, St. Paul St. Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools, and have constantly on hand a large Stock of Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c. May 1st, 1887.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M.D., Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 630 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

Office hours for consultation before 10 A.M., between 2 and 3, and after 6 P.M.

Fees for Analysis—\$5 a month, payable in advance. 156-6m

H. GRANT, Watch and Clock Maker, 303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured from Gold obtained to the care, under his own supervision. 25-6m

A. BOOKER, Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant, Office and Sale Rooms, 610 St. New Buildings, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knitting Machines, &c.; J. H. Perry & Co.'s Gray's Patent Lamin Glass, Columbia, Nottingham, England. 15-6m

MAITLAND FISHER, TEA AND GENERAL BROKER, 100 St. James Street, Montreal.

References—Robertson & Beattie, Robert, Adelaide, Eng.; J. T. Morrison, Esq.

DAVE, CLARKE & CLAYTON, WINE, SPIRIT, AND Commission Merchants, 49 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL. 15-6m

J. V. MORGAN, Commission Merchant, Importer to order of all kinds of English and French Goods. 156-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP, BRUSH MANUFACTURER, and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes, No. 229 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 25-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store, Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

This attention of Tourists visiting the City is requested to call at my select stock of English Toilet Articles, which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed. 25-6m

W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer of Fine Tobacco, OFFICE—340 Notre Dame St. WAREHOUSE—136 Water St. MONTREAL. 25-6m

Established 1820. J. & W. HILTON, CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS, (CARPENTERS AND GILDERS, Importers and Silversmiths of all kinds of Glass, Manufacturers of Looking Glasses. Also Importers of Groceries, Lard, Bacon, Game, and Upholsterers' Goods generally. No. 61, Great St. James Street, MONTREAL. 25-6m

Established 1861. JOHN F. McCUAIG, Shipping and General Agent, OFFICE—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, 31 Common Street, Canal Wharf, MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and Coal Ashes, and to the Purchase of Merchandise.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 GUY STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE: BROWN TUBS, Gas Tubs, Horse Tubs, Portland Cement, Plaster Paris, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Fire Covers, &c.

THOS. HOBSON & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, 100 GUY STREET, MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments to our warehouse, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain and the Lower Provinces. 25-6m

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 415 AND 421 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Yard Entrance, St. Paul Street, Montreal. 25-6m

W. A. LITTLE, LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER, 128 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

Maps, Plans, Circulars, Cards, Envelopes, Booklets, Bills of Lading, Diplomas, Ornamental Business Cards, in any number of colors, Chromoliths, Drawings, Specimens, &c., executed at the shortest notice, consistent with good work, on the most reasonable terms. 25-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 478 St. Paul Street & 389 Commercial Street, MONTREAL.

Assured Woolen Mills, Perthshire, C. W. 10-6m

J. C. FRANK & Co., IMPORTERS, Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., 25 Hospital St., MONTREAL.

Offer for sale a COMPLETE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines, at as LOW figures as possible.

ON AS GOOD TERMS as any house in the City, and solicit the patronage of their old friends and the Trade generally. J. C. FRANK & Co. 7-6m

July 27, 1887.

Delightful Beverage in hot Weather PENNER'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER! IN WOOD AND BOTTLES AT THE CORNER STORE. A. FLETCHER & Co. 7-6m

The Upper Cabin Steamer "EMPRESS," McNAMARA, MONTREAL.

Will leave Montreal for Montreal every FRIDAY, at SIX O'CLOCK A.M., and McIntosh's Wharf, Belleville, at TEN, calling at all ports on the Bay of Quinte and River St. Lawrence.

RETURNING, Will leave Montreal every TUESDAY, at ONE O'CLOCK, for the above places, calling at Ogdensburg and all intermediate ports. This steamer has an Upper Deck Saloon, and every accommodation for passengers, who will find her safe, and the swiftest and most comfortable boat on the route. For freight and passenger tickets apply to Capt. McIntosh, Agent, Belleville, at the office of Head & McIntosh, next door to Fanning's Hotel. C. C. McFALL, 53 & 55 Common St., Montreal. May 14, 11-3m

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, UNDER CONTRACT with the Government of Canada for Canadian & United States Mails. 1887—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1887. Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool. Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the underrated First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built, Double-Ended Iron Steamships, as follows:—

AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. ATTOX, N. S. FORAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. DUTTON, R.N.R.

PERUVIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. WYLLIE, R.N.R., PERUVIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. DALLAN, R.N.R.

HIBERNIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. BROWNE, HIBERNIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. ALLEN, R.N.R.

NORTH-AMERICAN, 1700 Tons, Capt. KERR, NORTH-AMERICAN, 1700 Tons, Capt. GUNTER, R.N.R.

DANUBIUS, 1700 Tons, Capt. WATTS, (Sailing from LIVERPOOL, every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, calling at Le Havre to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers, and to deliver on board and land Mails and Passengers.)

And their GLASGOW LINE of Steamships:—

ST. GEORGE, 1400 Tons, Lt. SUTHER, R.N.R., ST. ANDREW, 1400 Tons, Capt. NOOT, ST. PATRICK, 1400 Tons, Capt. FROES, ST. DAVID, 1400 Tons, Capt. ALLEN.

(Sailing between the Clyde and Quebec and Montreal at regular intervals throughout the season of Summer Navigation.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC as underrated, viz:—

MORAVIAN, 1400 Tons, Saturday, 2nd Oct., AUSTRIAN

Miscellaneous Items.

The British Volunteer force now numbers nearly 180,000 men of all arms and ranks. In the manufacture of steel pens at Birmingham 2,500 persons are employed. The yearly product is over 735,000,000 pens, costing about 5,000 tons of steel.

A notorious male flirt at last married. "Now, my dear, said his wife, 'I hope you will quit your trifling and foolish ways.' 'Madam,' said he, 'my marriage shall be my last folly.'"

The English pedestrian, Capt. Barclay, walked one hundred and ten miles in nine hours, a performance that has no equal in the annals of pedestrianism.

The cost of the New Zealand war is now ascertained to have been £4,030,034—an enormous sum for a population of 200,000 people.

During the past season a single railroad carried north nearly nine million pounds of fruit raised in the southern part of Illinois. It was mostly strawberries and peaches.

At a meeting in London of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, it was stated that the total loss sustained by the company, from 1893 to June last, American currency, amounted to no less than \$311,000 sterling.

The New York Herald proposes to get up a public subscription to present Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton a new, spacious, shaded, a thimble and a pair of scissors, in order that she may mend her husband's shirts, darn his socks, and keep his unbecomingly in good order.

According to a return made in the House of Commons, the number of steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom was, on the first of January, 1897, 2,898, and the amount of their aggregate registered tonnage, 669,502 tons, their gross tonnage amounting to 1,270,240 tons.

Albany Lumber Market.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 13.

Lumber is coming in freely, even at the high rates of freight. There is a good stock on hand, though the movement is somewhat broken. Clear boards and 1x4 also abated and sawed. Shingles are scarce.

The demand has not been as active as is usual at this time in the season; still, a fair trade has been realized, including some large transactions for the east.

Prices remain as last week, with some slight variations noted in our schedule.

Shipments have been pretty large, and vessels are in fair demand at previous rates.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals during the last week in Nov. in the years named are as follows:

	Boards and Shingles.	Timber, blanch.	Scantling, ft. 10 in. & 12 in.	ft. 12 in. & 14 in.
1896	12,171,358	10,120	953,570	1,130,822
1897	13,077,958	878		

The receipts during the first week in Nov. banded another million feet of lumber to the surplus over last year, and will swell that amount to nearly six-and-a-half millions of feet.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8th, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Shingles.	Timber, blanch.	Scantling, ft. 10 in. & 12 in.	ft. 12 in. & 14 in.
1896	12,171,358	10,120	953,570	1,130,822
1897	13,077,958	878		

The following table shows the prices current at the principal yards at the date of our report:

	Price per 1000 ft. of lumber.
Pine, clear, 4 in. x 10 ft.	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Pine, fourth quality, 4 in. x 10 ft.	4.00 to 4.50
Pine, select, 4 in. x 10 ft.	4.50 to 5.00
Pine, medium, 4 in. x 10 ft.	3.50 to 4.00
Pine, common, 4 in. x 10 ft.	3.00 to 3.50
Pine, clear, 6 in. x 10 ft.	5.50 to 6.00
Pine, 10 in. board, each, 10 ft.	20.00 to 25.00
Pine, 12 in. board, each, 10 ft.	25.00 to 30.00
Pine, 14 in. board, each, 10 ft.	30.00 to 35.00
Pine, 16 in. board, each, 10 ft.	35.00 to 40.00
Pine, 18 in. board, each, 10 ft.	40.00 to 45.00
Pine, 20 in. board, each, 10 ft.	45.00 to 50.00
Pine, 22 in. board, each, 10 ft.	50.00 to 55.00
Pine, 24 in. board, each, 10 ft.	55.00 to 60.00
Pine, 26 in. board, each, 10 ft.	60.00 to 65.00
Pine, 28 in. board, each, 10 ft.	65.00 to 70.00
Pine, 30 in. board, each, 10 ft.	70.00 to 75.00
Pine, 32 in. board, each, 10 ft.	75.00 to 80.00
Pine, 34 in. board, each, 10 ft.	80.00 to 85.00
Pine, 36 in. board, each, 10 ft.	85.00 to 90.00
Pine, 38 in. board, each, 10 ft.	90.00 to 95.00
Pine, 40 in. board, each, 10 ft.	95.00 to 100.00
Pine, 42 in. board, each, 10 ft.	100.00 to 105.00
Pine, 44 in. board, each, 10 ft.	105.00 to 110.00
Pine, 46 in. board, each, 10 ft.	110.00 to 115.00
Pine, 48 in. board, each, 10 ft.	115.00 to 120.00
Pine, 50 in. board, each, 10 ft.	120.00 to 125.00
Pine, 52 in. board, each, 10 ft.	125.00 to 130.00
Pine, 54 in. board, each, 10 ft.	130.00 to 135.00
Pine, 56 in. board, each, 10 ft.	135.00 to 140.00
Pine, 58 in. board, each, 10 ft.	140.00 to 145.00
Pine, 60 in. board, each, 10 ft.	145.00 to 150.00
Pine, 62 in. board, each, 10 ft.	150.00 to 155.00
Pine, 64 in. board, each, 10 ft.	155.00 to 160.00
Pine, 66 in. board, each, 10 ft.	160.00 to 165.00
Pine, 68 in. board, each, 10 ft.	165.00 to 170.00
Pine, 70 in. board, each, 10 ft.	170.00 to 175.00
Pine, 72 in. board, each, 10 ft.	175.00 to 180.00
Pine, 74 in. board, each, 10 ft.	180.00 to 185.00
Pine, 76 in. board, each, 10 ft.	185.00 to 190.00
Pine, 78 in. board, each, 10 ft.	190.00 to 195.00
Pine, 80 in. board, each, 10 ft.	195.00 to 200.00
Pine, 82 in. board, each, 10 ft.	200.00 to 205.00
Pine, 84 in. board, each, 10 ft.	205.00 to 210.00
Pine, 86 in. board, each, 10 ft.	210.00 to 215.00
Pine, 88 in. board, each, 10 ft.	215.00 to 220.00
Pine, 90 in. board, each, 10 ft.	220.00 to 225.00
Pine, 92 in. board, each, 10 ft.	225.00 to 230.00
Pine, 94 in. board, each, 10 ft.	230.00 to 235.00
Pine, 96 in. board, each, 10 ft.	235.00 to 240.00
Pine, 98 in. board, each, 10 ft.	240.00 to 245.00
Pine, 100 in. board, each, 10 ft.	245.00 to 250.00
Pine, 102 in. board, each, 10 ft.	250.00 to 255.00
Pine, 104 in. board, each, 10 ft.	255.00 to 260.00
Pine, 106 in. board, each, 10 ft.	260.00 to 265.00
Pine, 108 in. board, each, 10 ft.	265.00 to 270.00
Pine, 110 in. board, each, 10 ft.	270.00 to 275.00
Pine, 112 in. board, each, 10 ft.	275.00 to 280.00
Pine, 114 in. board, each, 10 ft.	280.00 to 285.00
Pine, 116 in. board, each, 10 ft.	285.00 to 290.00
Pine, 118 in. board, each, 10 ft.	290.00 to 295.00
Pine, 120 in. board, each, 10 ft.	295.00 to 300.00
Pine, 122 in. board, each, 10 ft.	300.00 to 305.00
Pine, 124 in. board, each, 10 ft.	305.00 to 310.00
Pine, 126 in. board, each, 10 ft.	310.00 to 315.00
Pine, 128 in. board, each, 10 ft.	315.00 to 320.00
Pine, 130 in. board, each, 10 ft.	320.00 to 325.00
Pine, 132 in. board, each, 10 ft.	325.00 to 330.00
Pine, 134 in. board, each, 10 ft.	330.00 to 335.00
Pine, 136 in. board, each, 10 ft.	335.00 to 340.00
Pine, 138 in. board, each, 10 ft.	340.00 to 345.00
Pine, 140 in. board, each, 10 ft.	345.00 to 350.00
Pine, 142 in. board, each, 10 ft.	350.00 to 355.00
Pine, 144 in. board, each, 10 ft.	355.00 to 360.00
Pine, 146 in. board, each, 10 ft.	360.00 to 365.00
Pine, 148 in. board, each, 10 ft.	365.00 to 370.00
Pine, 150 in. board, each, 10 ft.	370.00 to 375.00
Pine, 152 in. board, each, 10 ft.	375.00 to 380.00
Pine, 154 in. board, each, 10 ft.	380.00 to 385.00
Pine, 156 in. board, each, 10 ft.	385.00 to 390.00
Pine, 158 in. board, each, 10 ft.	390.00 to 395.00
Pine, 160 in. board, each, 10 ft.	395.00 to 400.00
Pine, 162 in. board, each, 10 ft.	400.00 to 405.00
Pine, 164 in. board, each, 10 ft.	405.00 to 410.00
Pine, 166 in. board, each, 10 ft.	410.00 to 415.00
Pine, 168 in. board, each, 10 ft.	415.00 to 420.00
Pine, 170 in. board, each, 10 ft.	420.00 to 425.00
Pine, 172 in. board, each, 10 ft.	425.00 to 430.00
Pine, 174 in. board, each, 10 ft.	430.00 to 435.00
Pine, 176 in. board, each, 10 ft.	435.00 to 440.00
Pine, 178 in. board, each, 10 ft.	440.00 to 445.00
Pine, 180 in. board, each, 10 ft.	445.00 to 450.00
Pine, 182 in. board, each, 10 ft.	450.00 to 455.00
Pine, 184 in. board, each, 10 ft.	455.00 to 460.00
Pine, 186 in. board, each, 10 ft.	460.00 to 465.00
Pine, 188 in. board, each, 10 ft.	465.00 to 470.00
Pine, 190 in. board, each, 10 ft.	470.00 to 475.00
Pine, 192 in. board, each, 10 ft.	475.00 to 480.00
Pine, 194 in. board, each, 10 ft.	480.00 to 485.00
Pine, 196 in. board, each, 10 ft.	485.00 to 490.00
Pine, 198 in. board, each, 10 ft.	490.00 to 495.00
Pine, 200 in. board, each, 10 ft.	495.00 to 500.00
Pine, 202 in. board, each, 10 ft.	500.00 to 505.00
Pine, 204 in. board, each, 10 ft.	505.00 to 510.00
Pine, 206 in. board, each, 10 ft.	510.00 to 515.00
Pine, 208 in. board, each, 10 ft.	515.00 to 520.00
Pine, 210 in. board, each, 10 ft.	520.00 to 525.00
Pine, 212 in. board, each, 10 ft.	525.00 to 530.00
Pine, 214 in. board, each, 10 ft.	530.00 to 535.00
Pine, 216 in. board, each, 10 ft.	535.00 to 540.00
Pine, 218 in. board, each, 10 ft.	540.00 to 545.00
Pine, 220 in. board, each, 10 ft.	545.00 to 550.00
Pine, 222 in. board, each, 10 ft.	550.00 to 555.00
Pine, 224 in. board, each, 10 ft.	555.00 to 560.00
Pine, 226 in. board, each, 10 ft.	560.00 to 565.00
Pine, 228 in. board, each, 10 ft.	565.00 to 570.00
Pine, 230 in. board, each, 10 ft.	570.00 to 575.00
Pine, 232 in. board, each, 10 ft.	575.00 to 580.00
Pine, 234 in. board, each, 10 ft.	580.00 to 585.00
Pine, 236 in. board, each, 10 ft.	585.00 to 590.00
Pine, 238 in. board, each, 10 ft.	590.00 to 595.00
Pine, 240 in. board, each, 10 ft.	595.00 to 600.00
Pine, 242 in. board, each, 10 ft.	600.00 to 605.00
Pine, 244 in. board, each, 10 ft.	605.00 to 610.00
Pine, 246 in. board, each, 10 ft.	610.00 to 615.00
Pine, 248 in. board, each, 10 ft.	615.00 to 620.00
Pine, 250 in. board, each, 10 ft.	620.00 to 625.00
Pine, 252 in. board, each, 10 ft.	625.00 to 630.00
Pine, 254 in. board, each, 10 ft.	630.00 to 635.00
Pine, 256 in. board, each, 10 ft.	635.00 to 640.00
Pine, 258 in. board, each, 10 ft.	640.00 to 645.00
Pine, 260 in. board, each, 10 ft.	645.00 to 650.00
Pine, 262 in. board, each, 10 ft.	650.00 to 655.00
Pine, 264 in. board, each, 10 ft.	655.00 to 660.00
Pine, 266 in. board, each, 10 ft.	660.00 to 665.00
Pine, 268 in. board, each, 10 ft.	665.00 to 670.00
Pine, 270 in. board, each, 10 ft.	670.00 to 675.00
Pine, 272 in. board, each, 10 ft.	675.00 to 680.00
Pine, 274 in. board, each, 10 ft.	680.00 to 685.00
Pine, 276 in. board, each, 10 ft.	685.00 to 690.00
Pine, 278 in. board, each, 10 ft.	690.00 to 695.00
Pine, 280 in. board, each, 10 ft.	695.00 to 700.00
Pine, 282 in. board, each, 10 ft.	700.00 to 705.00
Pine, 284 in. board, each, 10 ft.	705.00 to 710.00
Pine, 286 in. board, each, 10 ft.	710.00 to 715.00
Pine, 288 in. board, each, 10 ft.	715.00 to 720.00
Pine, 290 in. board, each, 10 ft.	720.00 to 725.00
Pine, 292 in. board, each, 10 ft.	725.00 to 730.00
Pine, 294 in. board, each, 10 ft.	730.00 to 735.00
Pine, 296 in. board, each, 10 ft.	735.00 to 740.00
Pine, 298 in. board, each, 10 ft.	740.00 to 745.00
Pine, 300 in. board, each, 10 ft.	745.00 to 750.00
Pine, 302 in. board, each, 10 ft.	750.00 to 755.00
Pine, 304 in. board, each, 10 ft.	755.00 to 760.00
Pine, 306 in. board, each, 10 ft.	760.00 to 765.00
Pine, 308 in. board, each, 10 ft.	765.00 to 770.00
Pine, 310 in. board, each, 10 ft.	770.00 to 775.00
Pine, 312 in. board, each, 10 ft.	775.00 to 780.00
Pine, 314 in. board, each, 10 ft.	780.00 to 785.00
Pine, 316 in. board, each, 10 ft.	785.00 to 790.00
Pine, 318 in. board, each, 10 ft.	790.00 to 795.00
Pine, 320 in. board, each, 10 ft.	795.00 to 800.00
Pine, 322 in. board, each, 10 ft.	800.00 to 805.00
Pine, 324 in. board, each, 10 ft.	805.00 to 810.00
Pine, 326 in. board, each, 10 ft.	810.00 to 815.00
Pine, 328 in. board, each, 10 ft.	815.00 to 820.00
Pine, 330 in. board, each, 10 ft.	820.00 to 825.00
Pine, 332 in. board, each, 10 ft.	825.00 to 830.00
Pine, 334 in. board, each, 10 ft.	830.00 to 835.00
Pine, 336 in. board, each, 10 ft.	835.00 to 840.00
Pine, 338 in. board, each, 10 ft.	840.00 to 845.00
Pine, 340 in. board, each, 10 ft.	845.00 to 850.00
Pine, 342 in. board, each, 10 ft.	850.00 to 855.00
Pine, 344 in. board, each, 10 ft.	855.00 to 860.00
Pine, 346 in. board, each, 10 ft.	860.00 to 865.00
Pine, 348 in. board, each, 10 ft.	865.00 to 870.00
Pine, 350 in. board, each, 10 ft.	870.00 to 875.00
Pine, 352 in. board, each, 10 ft.	875.00 to 880.00
Pine, 354 in. board, each, 10 ft.	880.00 to 885.00
Pine, 356 in. board, each, 10 ft.	885.00 to 890.00
Pine, 358 in. board, each, 10 ft.	890.00 to 895.00
Pine, 360 in. board, each, 10 ft.	895.00 to 900.00
Pine, 362 in. board, each, 10 ft.	900.00 to 905.00
Pine, 364 in. board, each, 10 ft.	905.00 to 910.00
Pine, 366 in. board, each, 10 ft.	910.00 to 915.00
Pine, 368 in. board, each, 10 ft.	915.00 to 920.00
Pine, 370 in. board, each, 10 ft.	920.00 to 925.00
Pine, 372 in. board, each, 10 ft.	925.00 to 930.00
Pine, 374 in. board, each, 10 ft.	930.00 to 935.00
Pine, 376 in. board, each, 10 ft.	935.00 to 940.00
Pine, 378 in. board, each, 10 ft.	940.00 to 945.00
Pine, 380 in. board, each, 10 ft.	945.00 to 950.00
Pine, 382 in. board, each, 10 ft.	950.00 to 955.00
Pine, 384 in. board, each, 10 ft.	955.00 to 960.00
Pine, 386 in. board, each, 10 ft.	960.00 to 965.00
Pine, 388 in. board, each, 10 ft.	965.00 to 970.00
Pine, 390 in. board, each, 10 ft.	970.00 to 975.00
Pine, 392 in. board, each, 10 ft.	975.00 to 980.00
Pine, 394 in. board, each, 10 ft.	980.00 to 985.00
Pine, 396 in. board, each, 10 ft.	985.00 to 990.00
Pine, 398 in. board, each, 10 ft.	990.00 to 995.00
Pine, 400 in. board, each, 10 ft.	995.00 to 1000.00

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS: TORONTO.

HON. J. HILLARY CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOPPATT, Esq., Vice-President.
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C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. MCILLIEN, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFET, Esq., A. R. MANTON, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.,
Solicitors—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville. JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.
November 12, 1897. 396-10-155-40m

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool. CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Five Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall. ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1897. n90-ly w27-3y

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for WET GROUND and SUBMARINE BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States; from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bonanza, Wisconsin; Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Grinnell, Western, and others.

All orders promptly attended to. Address JOHN'S & Co., 160-3m Sherbrooke, Q.

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THREE REASONS

Why you should buy your Clothing from

J. MUIR & CO.

First:

You select from the largest stock in Belleville.

Second:

The stock is all perfectly new, and is made and trimmed in the very latest English and American styles. We defy ordered work to beat it.

Third:

We buy for cash, and can therefore offer special inducements. Call and see.

J. MUIR & Co.

November, 1867.

186-17

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 39, 1st concession, Township of FOX MARE COLT, two years old, and a GREY HORSE COLT, two years old. The horse colt had a fresh cut under his breast. Any person giving information that would lead to their whereabouts, will be rewarded.

NELSON LINGHAM
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1867. 171-11 40-2

ONTARIO HALL.

Positively for Three Nights Only!

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
November 21st, 22d, and 23d.

EDMUND COLES, — PROPRIETOR.

PRODUCTION OF THE GORGEOUS AND
DAZZLING Spectacle of the

Black Crook.

Black Crook.

As played at NIBLO'S GARDEN, New York,
and now in the second year of its IMMENSE
SUCCESS.

Will be produced with new scenery and
magnificent wardrobes by

COLE'S

Great American Ballet Troupe

AND

Grand Transformation Scene!

This World and Mystical Drama will be
preceded each evening by a

FAVORITE FARCE,

In which the Young English Comedian,
EDMUND COLES,

WILL APPEAR.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50
cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

Belleville, Nov. 18th, 1867. 170

Winceys, Winceys!

Wilson & Robertson

Have 50 ps. Winceys,

At from 6d per yard.

These are the Cheapest Goods
in the Trade.

P. D. CONGER

has opened a new lot of

OVERGOATINGS, VESTINGS!

AND

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves!

Nov. 1st, 1867. 1D-17

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,

(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH)

Every attention paid to travellers. House
and furniture entirely new. 145-11 80-1

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the
Legislature of the Dominion of Canada,
at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate
a company under the name of the Traders
Bank of Belleville, for the purpose of carry-
ing on the business of Banking and Exchange
in Belleville, etc., and for other purposes.

Belleville, Nov. 1, 1867. 156-11

THE WELLINGTON GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC, Limited.

To be Incorporated by Letters Patent, under the Provisions of the Act 27 and
23 Victoria, Chap. 23, and Amendments Thereto.

Capital Stock \$200,000, divided into 40,000 Shares of \$5 each,
Of which \$100,000 is reserved for working capital.

DIRECTORS:

The HON. JOHN CARLING, M.P. JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
ADAM CROOKS, Esq., Q.C. THOMAS LADLEY, Esq., Merchant.

Manager and Superintendent—HUGH R. FLETCHER, Mining Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. S. LEDYARD.

Bankers—Messrs. MCNURRAY & CO.
BANKERS—THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

THIS Company is organized for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of ten
acres upon the Richardson Ridge, being part of the West half of Lot number eighteen
in the fifth concession of the Township of Madoc, and for the purpose of smelting or
otherwise preparing for market the ores of all kinds of metals and minerals, together with
the acquisition and disposal of all lands, mines and ores that may be found of advantage to
the interests of the Company.

The property of the Wellington Gold Mining Company of Madoc is situated upon the
West end of the Richardson Hill, and a continuation of the Richardson Hill, upon which the
colimated Richardson Mine is located, passes through the entire length of the property, and
gives facilities for mining upon 800 feet along this lead.

Another Quartz Lead also extends through the entire length of the property, which is
supposed to be a continuation of the vein upon which several mines in the Moor, Farm are
situated, namely, the Eldorado, the Micro Mine, the Royal Canadian and Koolaway Mines,
and the property is bounded on the East side by the Richardson Farm and the territory of
the Union Mining Company.

The land of the Wellington Gold Mining Company possesses many facilities for mining
operations; it lies upon a hill of such elevation that no trouble will be experienced from
water, and upon the North side there is every convenience for a good dumping ground.

The discovery of the Richardson Mine was made owing to the appearance of purple
copper ore upon the surface, and there are portions of the Wellington Company's property
upon which are even richer shows of copper ore, than at the Richardson; and as this
property is situated upon the same hill as the Richardson Mine, having the same geological
formation, and the same quartz leads continuing through it, there is no reason to doubt that
the property of the Wellington Company will, when developed, rival in richness even the
celebrated Richardson Mine.

Mr Benjamin Lombard, of the Richardson Mining Company states that he caused two
assays to be made of samples from the shaft now sunk upon the property of the Wellington
Company, to the depth of twelve feet, which yielded respectively \$30 and \$20 of Gold and
Silver to the ton, and from five pounds of average ore taken from the shaft, Mr. Wyckoff,
Assayer, of Madoc, returned \$32 of Gold and Silver to the ton, and as these assays were all
made from specimens taken comparatively near the surface, no stronger evidence need be
adduced of the exceeding richness of the leads upon this location.

It is proposed to continue the shaft already commenced, and also to run a tunnel through the
hill, which will at once show the extent and number of mineral veins traversing the
property, and thereby give great facilities for working them, and obtaining the ore there-
from in large quantities.

Developments are speedily being made upon the hill in addition to the work contemplated by
the Wellington Company, as the Richardson Ridge Gold Mining Company are about to
sink a shaft upon adjoining territory.

ONE DOLLAR per Share to be payable on application, and the remaining \$4 per Share
in four equal monthly payments from the date of this Prospectus.

Applications for Stock, and other communications to be addressed to the Secretary,
H. S. LEDYARD,

74 Yonge Street, Toronto, 171D-11 40-2

Toronto, November 9th, 1867.

BOARDING.

MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a
few permanent boarders; also, some
daily boarders.

RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, opposite the
market. Belleville, Nov. 18, 1867. 170-11

ALLSOP'S SALE,

Guinness' Stout,

Blood's Porter!!

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
106m HAMBLY'S.

2 Cows, 1 Bull, 2 Calves, 1 Heifer, 1 Wag-
gon, 5 Pigs, 1 Sleigh, 1 Steel Plough, 1 Set
Harness, 1 Horse Shoe, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Reap-
er and Mower, 2 Cultivators, 1 Fanning Mill,
1 Pair Horses, 1 Buggy, 1 Cutter, 1 Straw
Cutter, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Half Bushel, 20
Cider Barrels, 4 Tons of Hay, 1 Grain Cradle
and Sythe, 1 Crow Bar, 1 doz. Large Milk
dishes, 1 Chair, 1 Cream Kettle, 1 Pair with
Strainer, 3 Hay Forks, 1 Barley Fork, 1 Dung
Fork, 1 Hoe, 1 Set Harness, 1 Roller.

A LOT OF
DUCKS, TURKEYS, GEESSE!

and other Fowls of superior breed.

A Flock of Thirty Sheep.

Including a PURE BRED RAM, all of im-
proved breeds, and well worthy the attention
of stock raisers.

Terms of Sale:

Under \$20 cash; over that amount, three
months credit, purchaser furnishing approved
paper, interest at 7 per cent.

37 Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

M. NULTY, Auctioneer.

Sidney, Nov. 11, 1867. 20W165-11d

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERCLOTHING!

A lot of Laing's celebrated

Scotch Lambs Wool

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

JUST RECEIVED.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Nov. 14, 1867. 1D-17

Catalogue Auction Sale

IMPORTED DRY GOODS

AND

Canadian Manufactures,

CONSISTING OF THE STOCKS OF

Messrs. WM. STEPHEN & Co.,

AND

A. ROBERTSON & Co.

[N] consequence of the intended amalga-
mation of the above firms, we have been in-
structed by them to sell, by Public Auction,
the whole of their large and mixed stock of
IMPORTED DRY GOODS and CANADIAN
MANUFACTURES.

The Sale will take place in the Store Room
occupied by A. ROBERTSON & Co., 178 St.
PAUL STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th
NOVEMBER, and following days.

Catalogue will be prepared and ready a few
days before the Sale.

Very liberal terms will be granted.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARBALOU,

108-11 Auctioneers.

SALE BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. NULTY

WILL offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON the farm JOHN HELL
Esq., Front of Sidney, about two miles from
Belleville, on

Thursday, 21st November, 1867.

The following valuable property, belonging
to G. F. HOSKINS, Esq.,

2 Cows, 1 Bull, 2 Calves, 1 Heifer, 1 Wag-
gon, 5 Pigs, 1 Sleigh, 1 Steel Plough, 1 Set
Harness, 1 Horse Shoe, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Reap-
er and Mower, 2 Cultivators, 1 Fanning Mill,
1 Pair Horses, 1 Buggy, 1 Cutter, 1 Straw
Cutter, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Half Bushel, 20
Cider Barrels, 4 Tons of Hay, 1 Grain Cradle
and Sythe, 1 Crow Bar, 1 doz. Large Milk
dishes, 1 Chair, 1 Cream Kettle, 1 Pair with
Strainer, 3 Hay Forks, 1 Barley Fork, 1 Dung
Fork, 1 Hoe, 1 Set Harness, 1 Roller.

A LOT OF
DUCKS, TURKEYS, GEESSE!

and other Fowls of superior breed.

A Flock of Thirty Sheep.

Including a PURE BRED RAM, all of im-
proved breeds, and well worthy the attention
of stock raisers.

Terms of Sale:

Under \$20 cash; over that amount, three
months credit, purchaser furnishing approved
paper, interest at 7 per cent.

37 Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

M. NULTY, Auctioneer.

Sidney, Nov. 11, 1867. 20W165-11d

G. C. Holton & Co.,

ARE SHOWING NEW

Canadian Hosiery,

Canadian Undershirts,

Canadian Drawers,

Canadian Flannels,

Canadian Cottons,

Canadian Blankets.

Commercial Bills at Par.

1D-17

GEORGE ROCHE,

HATTER & FURRIER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his nu-
merous friends and customers that he
is now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first
class cutter from Paris, particular attention
paid to repairing.

All orders sent by mail will be promptly
attended to.

Neilsen's Block, opposite Apothecaries
Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for
Raw Furs.

October 14. 1D-6m

LECTURE.

A LECTURE specially devoted to Volun-
teer interests, will be delivered by

Capt. Bridgewater,

on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,

AT NEILSON'S HALL,

under the patronage of Lieut. Col. Campbell
and the Officers of the 15th Battalion, V.M.I.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION 25 cts.—LADIES FREE.

God save the Queen.

Belleville, Nov. 18, 1867.

PROCLAMATION.

The Commercial

COMMUNITY, and citizens resident in the
County of Hastings and Province of On-
tario are respectfully informed that the Ex-
tract of Limes and Glycerine is superior to
every other preparation as a dresser for the
hair. It contains no Lead, Sulphur, or any
other injurious ingredients. It is composed
entirely of vegetable substances of acknowl-
edged virtue and for cleansing and allaying
all irritation of the Scalp, and for preserving
the Hair and promoting its growth. It is un-
equalled. It has the properties of a Wash,
as well as a Pomade, and checks all tendency
to the Hair turning Gray or falling off.

Prepared only at

APOTHECARIES HALL,

141y Front St., Belleville.

141y

J. & W. Sutherland

WOULD respectfully solicit an inspec-
tion of their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the fol-
lowing specialties:

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOS—24 in. and upwards.

FRENCH LANAS & TRIBETS.

FRENCH DELAINES.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ALL WOOL HOSIERY.

CANADIAN FLANNELS.

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c. &c.

DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS.

AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1867. 1D-6m

MARINE BRANCH

Western Insurance Company

OF TORONTO.

A. FLETCHER & Co., Agents,

ARE prepared to take HULL and CARGO

RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Liberal and prompt settlements of all
claims for losses incurred.

OFFICE—Corner Front and Bridge Streets.

Belleville, Sept. 20, 1867. A. F. & CO. w32

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal

patronage given them in the past year,

beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!

are now opening a well assorted stock of

FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,

CURRENTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is called to their fine as-
ortment of

Jama, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,

VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER.

Nov. 18th, 1867. 1D-17

F. HACKETT

HAS RECEIVED A

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1867. 1D-6m

JAMES GLASS,

General Hardware Merchant.

MINERS TOOLS,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

&c. &c.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

May 8 3D-0m

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED PAPER IN

MONTREAL.

"THE DAILY NEWS."

\$0 00 per Annum, in advance.

JOHN LOVELL,

Printer and Publisher.

Commercial Bank Bills

TAKEN AT PAR, FOR

Books & Stationery.

F. VAN NORMAN,

DOMINION BUILDINGS,

BRIDGE STREET,

Opposite the P.O., Belleville.

Belleville, Nov. 11, 1867. 153-6m

Horses, Carriages, &c.,

FOR SALE.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS

TAKEN AT PAR,

A lady advertises in a New York paper for a husband "having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies." Poor thing!

A printer, not long since, having been "burnt" by his own oil, went to the office, committed suicide with the "shooting stick." The thing wouldn't go off. The "revolver," wishing to pacify him told him to go into the sanctum, where the editor was sitting, thus to delinquent subscribers. The true of despair reconciled him to his fate.

We don't like, says the Louisville Democrat, some papers that hint at the effect of Grant on the brain, as evidenced in two papers the Kentucky Statesman and Louisville Courier. It is wonderful exceedingly. As the general's contagion reaches the particular domicile where they are located, they yell for him as if he was a patent squirt of 50,000-pounds power and three feet nozzle, or they cling to him as small fish with unequal steps to the hand of Aeneas, or are, perhaps, like his wife Creusa, abandoned to the flames of Troy.

Mr. Reed, chief constructor of the British navy, has designed a vessel intended to carry 600-pounders and plates 15 inches thick. He proposes furnishing her with engines and will drive her at the rate of fourteen to fifteen knots; and if the Admiralty should approve his plan and direct the work to be proceeded with, the vessel will possess an engine absolutely impenetrable to the artillery of the present day, and capable of collectively annihilating every war vessel now afloat. Mr. Reed seems to have been at last converted to Captain Cowper Cole's system; for this, his best ideal man-of-war, combines the best features of the turret as well as the broadside.

SINGULAR BREAK OF NATURE.—A butcher while engaged at Communipaw Abattoirs in dressing a ewe which had just been slaughtered, discovered a lamb, almost fully developed, having one head, two bodies, eight well formed legs, five ears, two tails, and three eyes. The head resembled that of a monkey. Two of the eyes were in their natural position, and the third was at the back of the head, just above the nape of the neck. The five ears were distributed at equal distances around the head. The bodies were united at the breast, there being but one breast bone, two of the four fore legs being in their proper position and the other two on the back attached to the shoulder blades. The four hind legs were placed in natural position, two being attached to each body.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A WARNING TO JURORS.—We notice by the *Evening* that Mr. Emanuel Garbat, of the township of Fallston, in the neighboring county of Perth, who, as a jurymen at the late Stratford Assizes, committed a disgraceful act of contempt of Court, and was fined therefor by the Lordship in the sum of \$100, was waited upon by the Sheriff's officer a few days ago, and reluctantly compelled to fork over the amount. A petition had been presented to the Executive Council of Ontario on his behalf, but his Excellency's advisers declined to interfere. His dear-bought experience will no doubt serve as a warning to other jurors not to display so much stupid independence when placed in similar circumstances. It will be remembered that he sat as a juror on a case at the Assizes, which was adjourned, to be resumed next morning; but when morning came, he was gone, and it was found that he had gone home to attend the agricultural show, and the case had to be put off till next Assizes.

1868.

DIVISION COURTS.

I HEREBY order that Division Courts be holden for the year A. D. 1868, at the following places and days:—

1st DIVISION—AT BELLEVILLE.			
17th January,	17th July,	17th September,	17th November.
24th March,	24th September,	24th October,	24th December.
24th April,	24th October,	24th November,	24th December.
24th June,	24th December,	24th November,	24th December.
2d DIVISION—AT THE TOWN HALL, SENECA.			
14th January,	14th July,	14th September,	14th November.
21st March,	21st September,	21st October,	21st December.
1st May,	1st November,	1st December,	1st January.
3d DIVISION—AT SHANNONVILLE.			
15th January,	15th July,	15th September,	15th November.
4th March,	4th September,	4th October,	4th December.
24th May,	24th November,	24th December,	24th January.
4th DIVISION—AT TOWN HALL, HUNTERDON.			
23rd January,	23rd July,	23rd September,	23rd November.
1st March P. M.,	1st September P. M.,	1st October P. M.,	1st December P. M.
20th March,	20th September,	20th October,	20th December.
1st May P. M.,	1st November P. M.,	1st December,	1st January.
5th DIVISION—AT STIRLING.			
20th January,	20th July,	20th September,	20th November.
17th March,	17th September,	17th October,	17th December.
11th May,	11th November,	11th December,	11th January.
6th DIVISION—AT MADOC.			
22nd January,	22nd July,	22nd September,	22nd November.
19th March,	19th September,	19th October,	19th December.
13th May,	13th November,	13th December,	13th January.
7th DIVISION—AT TOWN HALL, HUNTERDON.			
23rd January,	23rd July,	23rd September,	23rd November.
9th March A. M.,	9th September A. M.,	9th October A. M.,	9th December A. M.
20th March,	20th September,	20th October,	20th December.
14th May,	14th November,	14th December,	14th January.
8th DIVISION—AT CAMPTON.			
15th January,	15th July,	15th September,	15th November.
6th March,	6th September,	6th October,	6th December.
12th May,	12th November,	12th December,	12th January.
9th DIVISION—AT TRENTON.			
10th January,	10th July,	10th September,	10th November.
5th March,	5th September,	5th October,	5th December.
12th May,	12th November,	12th December,	12th January.
10th DIVISION—AT MARMORA.			
21st January,	21st July,	21st September,	21st November.
18th March,	18th September,	18th October,	18th December.
12th May,	12th November,	12th December,	12th January.
11th DIVISION—AT BRIDGEWATER.			
24th January,	24th July,	24th September,	24th November.
21st March,	21st September,	21st October,	21st December.
15th May,	15th November,	15th December,	15th January.

The Courts will open at 9 o'clock A. M., except as otherwise above ordered.
Dated at Belleville, this 10th day of Nov. A. D. 1867.
GEORGE SHERWOOD, J. C. M.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, FIRE INSURANCE, TORONTO.

Directors: HON. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President. HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, Esq., A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq., J. C. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. N. DOWLAND, Esq., J. McGUIRE, Esq., GEORGE CHAFFIN, Esq., A. H. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.

Solicitors:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS. FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property. MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe. Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

JAS. SIDNEY CROCKFORD, Manager. November 12, 1867. 896m-1050m

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool. CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE AND GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall. ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton. August 16th, 1867. 896ly w27-1y

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for Wet Ground and Submarine Blasting, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported. Testimonials received from L. E. well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States; from Messrs. Merrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell, Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear, and others.

All orders promptly attended to. Address: JOHN'S & Co. 150 St. Sherbrooke, Q.

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 8 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Tea, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards, car. free to any Railway Station in Canada. Goods living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 1½ chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 9 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.
COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 40 cts.
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do, 50 cts.
EXCELLENT FINE FLAVORED do, 55 cts.
SOUND OOLONG do, 40 cts.
HIGH FLAVORED do, 50 cts.
VERY FINE do, 55 cts.
JAPAN do, 60 cts.
VERY FINE do, 75 cts.

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common do, 38 cts.
FINE do, 40 cts.
TUNG HYSON do, 45 cts.
FINE do, 50 cts.
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do, 60 cts.
FINE GUNPOWDER do, 55 cts.
EXTRA SUPERFINE do, 1 00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.
August 24th, 1867. 896w-1y

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.,
Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,

Harringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omni-bus to and from the Boats and Car Stabling and Livery.

HARRIS FOR BARNUM'S LINE OF STAGES.

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon. RETURNING—Leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor. JOHN TANNEY, Agent, Belleville. S. GUYER, Agent, Madoc. P. E. BARNUM, Agent, Trenton. This route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner. July 30, 1867. 896w

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENICK, MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families furnishing, to his present Stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases. LOUIS ROENICK, Belleville, April, 1867. 10-1y

BELLEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS AND IRON FOUNDRY.

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Threshing Machines, STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs, Stoves, &c. 10-1y

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 9th March, 1868.

It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, OTTAWA, 4th June, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 20 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 3d Lt. Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEAM-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

Leaves Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 8 a. m., Colborne, 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South. Returning, leaves Port of Rochester (Charleston) and Colborne with morning Express Trains, at 10 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m.

Connects at North Shore Ports with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning Stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

B. P. DAVY, AGENT. July 22nd, 1867. 896w



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspapers, we have one of the best equipped

in the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall. ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton. August 16th, 1867. 896ly w27-1y

JOB DEPARTMENTS

The Extensive Assortment

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES.

COMMERCIAL WORK.

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sunday excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$8 a year. \$5 for 6 months; \$3 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with BELLEVILLE Correspondents in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marmora and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of local interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., and in short, no similar news nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, \$ 6
Hall Square, 6 months, \$10 00
One Square, 6 months, \$20 00
Two Squares, 6 months, \$30 00
Four Squares, 6 months, \$40 00
Notices of Births, \$5 00
Do of Deaths, \$5 00
Do of Deaths, \$5 00

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid column.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

is published every Friday Morning at 13 per annum in advance, or 14 per annum by mail; and \$3½ if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except if the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our subscription books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantage to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 0 20
Each subsequent insertion, 0 10
Above six lines (per line) first insertion 0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line, 0 05
"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid column.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and best execution of every description of planished and unplanished work as low as any other establishment in the country.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Store in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, Front Street, Belleville.

WILL HEAD, AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Front Street, Belleville.

10-1y

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN.

Founders and Machinists, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery, in connection with FLOUR, CRIST SAW AND OTHER

MILL, FENISHINGS, &c. &c. Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood, Lathes, Iron and Wood Planers, Shingle Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural Implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, with or without cleaners are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Clod Crushers, Corn and Drill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stamp Machines, and Improved Grain Grinder and Mill.

In the Stone Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box, Parlor and Cooking Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove is without a rival for farmer's use.

Potash Kettles cast in loam, up up of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 1868.

Daily Intelligence

LAT 42° 50' N. LONG 77° 04' W. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1887.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1887.

No. 122.

The Local Assembly Hall at Toronto.

The Toronto Telegram gives a full and interesting account of the Parliament buildings at that city. The description of the Assembly Hall may interest some of our readers.

Having entered through the main door, we proceeded along the hall for a few paces and turning to the right, enter the House of Assembly. This is the same room as was used for a similar purpose in former times, though it has been considerably altered and improved. The ceiling has been plastered and white, the walls re-papered to represent marble, and a new floor put down. Formerly a gallery ran along the north side, but this has been removed. The other gallery, running across the west end, facing with rows of seats in tiers rising above each other from the front to the Speaker's chair, still remains. It is filled at the rear. Along the front is an open railing, where was formerly a close one of wood. This gallery will be for the use of strangers. It affords a fine view of the House. Directly beneath it, raised a couple of feet above the floor of the House, are other rows of benches, which may be termed "reserved seats," as admission to them can only be procured by friends of the members and ladies. This portion will be divided off from the floor of the House by an open railing. It affords an excellent view of the House. In the north-east and south-east corners of the House, elevated above the Speaker's chair, are the reporters' galleries. They are twice the size they formerly were, and are excellently situated. The members of the press should remember the Hon. J. Carling for the attention he has bestowed upon their quarters. The Speaker's chair is on the spot where it formerly stood, namely, near the east wall and facing the centre of the House. A new dais has been put up, and the chair itself, and everything around it will be new. Directly in front of the chair will stand the mace table. The members' seats, as before, will run along the north and south sides, looking towards the centre. Each member will have a seat and desk to himself. There will be no cross seats for independent members. The minister will sit on the south side to the right of the Speaker, with their supporters near them, while the opposition will occupy the opposite or south side of the House. The room is lighted up by three large windows in the south side. The old sashes have been removed and new ones put in with panes about four times as large as the old ones. The room is well lighted, and when furnished will be much finer and more convenient than it formerly was.

The Last Royal Scandal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MEXICAN. The London correspondent of the New-castle Express, in his last letter, says:— "The Prince of Wales has returned to town, and the town has returned to the Prince of Wales. It tells, for instance, of the Prince's undiminished devotion to the race course: how, having attended all the great meetings of the summer season, he has got back to town and just in time to be present at Newmarket, where his groom managed to 'canon' two jockeys, spoil a race, and ruin a racehorse. The town tells, too, how in his love for that last-named noble animal, the Prince was actually to be seen at Asbury, where Miss Adair McKenney got through the part of Mazarine. Such devotion on the part of one so illustrious is really romantic, since in this instance it induced his Highness to endure what must have been a severe trial to a mind so refined as his—the spectacle of a named woman exhibiting herself in public. Most princes would have been deterred by such a sight as that, but our Prince has a soul far above such narrow scruples. His love for horseflesh overcame even his repugnance to a spectacle whose existence proves the utter uselessness of the Lord Chamberlain's censorship. There has been nothing so touching in the history of royalty since the Emperor Claudius made his horse Consul of Rome."

A Siamese Opinion of a Piano.

The Musical Standard is responsible for the following: It is said that one of the Siamese Ambassadors, on going home from his European visit, made an elaborate report on all he had seen, including the music he had heard in the West. He was very little impressed by the music, save and except that which he said was "grandiose," "great trucked up upon legs." "A woman," he wrote, "sits in front of it, and, picking a sort of rail it has with her two, produces a variety of sounds by beating it, by with her fingers a number of little pieces of ivory in front of it." Such is a Siamese description of our pianoforte!

The canal which connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean through France, is to be enlarged to admit vessels of greater tonnage than it now does. This route is 116 leagues against 700 by way of Gibraltar.

Montreal Business Directory.

DE B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS:
Hosiery, Trunks and Combs, Lingerie, Corsets, and Sets, Sewing Machines, Small Wares, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Ties, Gloves and Mitts, and all other goods.
HOOP SKIRTS, made and manufactured, 196-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.
KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for MALT OR OATMEAL will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Whisky, Cognac, &c., &c.

Importers by letter, from Country Merchants not having it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt attention and goods in stock will be purchased and charged at lowest market prices, 186-6m

PEAVEY & MARCH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 244 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or will be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City Free of Charge.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
20 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR,
Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Leather, &c.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Wharf, Halifax.
Premises—Large, cool, dry and central, with every facility for handling provisions to advantage.

Advances—Cash advances made, and drafts authorized against shipments to our care for sale here or consigned to our friends in Great Britain or the Lower Provinces. 886-6m Wm

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., MONTREAL.
OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines, at as LOW figures and

ON AS GOOD TERMS as any house in the City, and solicit the patronage of their old friends and the Trade generally.

July 27, 1887. J. C. FRANCK & Co., 74d.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.
FIRE AND LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The principle upon which this Company is founded contains all the elements required to develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and afford every facility to intending assured.

The advantages offered by those who insure their lives with this Company are that the outside expenditure for Management is absolutely restricted by the Debt of Settlement to Ten per Cent of the Net Life Income.

This most important restriction shows that the interests of participating policy holders are closely watched and carefully attended to by the Company. Attention is especially called to this point, as the proportion of premiums expended for Management Must Largely Influence Profits and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in 1888 and all shareholders are entitled to the profits should insure at once.

Dr. CANNIFF, Medical Referee, Agent, May, 1887. 10-6m.

W. WHARIN & Co.,
KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
IMPORTERS OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ELECTRO-PLATED
WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.
Wm. Wharlin. 186m W. L. WILKINSON.

Montreal Business Directory.

PROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,
IRONERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hardware.

Warehouses and Offices 305 to 309, St. Paul St. Manufacturers of all kinds of Milling Tools, and constantly on hand a large stock of Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c., &c., May, 1st.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
620 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation before 10 A.M. between 3 and 4, and after 5 P.M. Fees for Analysis—\$5 a metal, payable in advance.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured from Gold entrusted to his care, under his own supervision.

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, 610 St. New Buildings, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Agents for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knitting Cottons, Denim, and J. M. Perry & Co. Groceries, Patent Lard, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., &c., &c.

MAILLAND FISHER,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
Office: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

DAVID, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
19 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant.
Imports to order of all kinds of English and French Goods.

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 29 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Place d'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This attention of Tourists visiting the City is requested. It is a very nice stock of English Toilet Articles, which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.

W. C. McDONALD,
Manufacturer of Fine Tobaccos.
Office—302 Notre Dame St. Works—138 Water St. MONTREAL.

Established 1820.
J. & W. HILTON,
CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERS,
FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN F. MCGAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner of Prince Arthur and Hospital, and 81 Common Street, Canal Wharf, MONTREAL.

Established 1861.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 GUY STREET, MONTREAL.

Have for sale—
Boiler Tubes, Drain Pipes, Portland Cement, Water Lanes, Portland Cement, Packing Ties, Fire Bricks, Chimney Tops, &c., &c., &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN SCA, CHAIR and BED SPRINGS.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

Federal advances made on consignments to our stores, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain and the Lower Provinces.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,
IRON STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE
MERCHANTS,
410 and 421 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 240 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

W. A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Montreal, Shawinigan, Riverview, Lac, &c., &c., &c.

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Montreal, Shawinigan, Riverview, Lac, &c., &c., &c.

HUFFMAN HOUSE.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,
145 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Every attention paid to the business of the House and furniture entirely new. 145 St. Peter Street.

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter!!

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
106m HAMBLY'S
BOARDING.

MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a few permanent boarders; also, some daily boarders. Residence—Pinnacle Street, opposite the market. Belleville, Nov. 18, 1887. 170-4f

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
CHARLES PAPINEAU,
BEGS to inform the public that he has opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT, in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Coleman's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in first class style, with every convenience. He will keep constantly on hand the best Ale and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors. Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c., always on hand.

Belleville, Oct. 16, 1887. 142-4f

MARINE BRANCH
Western Insurance Company
OF TORONTO.

A. FLETCHER & Co., Agents,
ARE prepared to take HULL and CARGO RISKS on the most favorable terms. Liberal and prompt settlements of all claims for losses incurred.

Office—Corner Front and Bridge Streets. A. F. & Co. Belleville, Sept. 28, 1887. w33

Delightful Beverage in hot Weather
PENNER'S
CHAMPAGNE CIDER!
IN
WOOD AND BOTTLES
AT THE
CORNER STORE.
A. FLETCHER & Co. 74m.

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
UNDER CONTRACT with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the
Canadian & United States Mails.

1887—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1887.
Passengers Booked to London and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

The Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the underrated, First-Class, Full-Powered, Clipper-Boats—Laque Iron Steamships—

AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. ALAN R. MORRIS, 14th Nov. 1887. Capt. RICH. MORRIS, 14th Nov. 1887. Capt. RICH. MORRIS, 14th Nov. 1887.

NOVA-SCOTIA, 2700 Tons, Capt. ALAN R. MORRIS, 14th Nov. 1887. Capt. RICH. MORRIS, 14th Nov. 1887. Capt. RICH. MORRIS, 14th Nov. 1887.

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Montreal Business Directory.

McLeod & Currie,
ENGINEERS, FURNACE AND LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAIN, HEATING AND PLUMBING, 101, Front Street, East, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 186m

Piccinini & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Fine and Spool Thread, Buttons, &c., &c., &c., Front Street, Belleville. 170m

Legate & Price,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., &c., No. 17, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to. 186m

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTEL and FURNER, Front Street, Belleville. Highest prices paid for new fur. 186m

McGeehan & Macdonald,
SOLICITORS in Chancery, &c., &c., &c., 101, Front Street, Belleville. 170m

A. R. Boudreau,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., &c., 101, Front Street, Belleville. 170m

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., &c., 101, Front Street, Belleville. 170m

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c., &c., 101, Front Street, Belleville. 170m

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c., &c., 101, Front Street, Belleville. 170m

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHY, East's New Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 30-1f

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Regalia, and Toys and Novelties, No. 175, Front Street, Belleville. Some of the best quality of leaf used. 225m

Ponton, Falkner & Decham,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Front Street, Belleville. 170m

Amos McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St., Belleville. A large stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, always on hand. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. 186m

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and Retail, at the old stand, Front Street, Dealers will find his stock the best and cheapest in the country. All orders promptly filled. 186m

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANDISE Tailor and Clothier, Front St., Belleville, opposite Fanning's. Garments made to measure and warranted to fit. 186m

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select assortment of ladies' gaiters and children's boots and shoes constantly on hand and made to order. All work warranted. 186m

J. C. Vidor,
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing always on hand. Garments made to measure and warranted to fit. 186m

Do Gold Mined
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at this establishment. Drills and augers made on the spot. A first-class Solid-patched Sweden Iron Pick Axes and Prospecting Picks, cast steel pointed. All sizes, and all other than the other shop in Canada. Such as the Upper Bridge, Front Street, Belleville. 186m

McKewen & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Front Street, Belleville. A select assortment of ladies' gaiters and children's boots and shoes constantly on hand and made to order. All work warranted. 186m

Bullen & Gibson's
LIVERY
Office—Pall Mall, 70 Front St., Belleville.

First Class Horses, Fox Hounds and Carriages of the latest style always on hand. Turn-outs for the Meadow Gold Rooms at reasonable rates. 186m

W. A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Montreal, Shawinigan, Riverview, Lac, &c., &c., &c.

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Montreal, Shawinigan, Riverview, Lac, &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

New York, Nov. 20.
Cotton steady at 18 to 18½.
Flour quiet and prices rather in favor of buyers; receipts 13,177 bbls; sales 3,564 bbls; \$5.50 to \$5.00 for superior state and western; \$5.40 to \$5.25 for common to choice extra state; \$5.30 to \$5.10 for common to choice extra western; \$5.05 to \$5.00 for choice extra extra 1st 10.
Rye four steady at \$7.25 to \$8.
Wheat 1st 10 steady, but very quiet; receipts 21,700 bushels; sales 50,000 bushels at \$2.25 to \$2.27 for No. 1 Spring; \$2.20 for No. 1 10.
Corn—steady; receipts 11,631 bushels; sales 32,000 bushels at \$1.25 to \$1.28 for Western.
Barley 1st 10 better for prime; sales 10,000 bushels Canada West at \$1.10.
Oats steady; receipts 73,041 bushels; sales 45,000 bushels at \$0.12 to \$0.13 for Western.
Pork quiet and lower; at \$20.37 to \$21 for mess.
Lard heavy, at 15½ to 15½.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Nov. 20.
Stocks active and improving.
Burling 100%.
Gold closed at 140.
The first signs of the lean market is still irregular. The stock market is still active, except on governments. Railroads generally better. Express shares strong. Exchange dull.
—The population of Kansas is estimated at 300,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

R. R. R.

90 out of 100 of all diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would if Railway's Ready Relief or Pills (as the case may require) were administered when called for or at least sickness is experienced, be entirely ministered from the system in a few hours. Pain, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by Ready Relief. In cases of Rheumatism, Arteritis, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Cold, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Colic, in fact all ailments, and all diseases enter the system, Ready Relief, in the form of the Pills, or the Ointment, is the best medicine for the relief of the system, and a few minutes in ordinary complaints will afford ease and comfort.
See Dr. Railway's Almanac for 1908—R. R. R. sold by Druggists.
150-30 32-20

Read what Dr. Sewall says of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM:
"I have, J. K. HARRIS & CO.
Gentlemen—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated and most persistent Croup, I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if ever a family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of these ailments, they would thereby avoid many of the most fatal complications. It also gives strength to the system, soothes the night-coughs, and changes all the morbid secretions in a healthy state. Yours respectfully, A. L. SCOVILL.
Sold by all druggists."
Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
150-30 32-20

All who desire a perfect Hair Dresser should use the
EXTRACT OF
LIMES AND GLYCERINE.

WITHOUT exception the very best preparation for the HAIR ever offered to the public. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms.
The proprietors in offering the above do so with the full conviction of its being all they claim for it.
The Best Hair Dresser before the People.
Prepared only at
APOTHECARIAN HALL,
151y Front St., Belleville.

TO THOSE LOOKING FOR
MINING LOTS.

HAVING secured the Mineral Lease for ninety-nine years, of Lot No. 10 in the 1st Concession of Elzevir, said Lot containing 150 acres, and belonging to Stuart I. Sager, I now offer Mining Leases to any person or persons upon the following terms—The property will be divided into Five and Ten acre lots, and to those securing lots, there will be required in lieu of rent or royalty, one-fifth of the gross proceeds of such minerals or metals as shall be taken out. 2nd. Any person securing a mining lease for the said lots, will be required not to discontinue mining for the space of three consecutive months at any one time, without the written consent of the Lessee.
The property is beautifully situated, and ore from the different lodes have been abundantly tested to warrant them in saying that it will prove itself a most valuable property.
Black Creek running through the property furnishes fine water power.
A Crushing Mill is being built, which will reduce the ore for those mining on it to be property. The charges for crushing will be very moderate.
To each person or persons securing a Mining Lease on this property, an acre of good timber will be given for mining purposes.
For further particulars, address
GEO. D. WYCKOFF
at Madoc.

GEO. D. WYCKOFF & Co.

ARE now ready to contract for the ERECTION OF MILLS for the production of ore on the most improved principles, cheaper than any one else in the country.
Orders for G. D. Wyckoff's Gold and Silver Amalgamator, properly attended to.
Parties wishing to dispose of, or buy Mineral Lands through us, can have their lands inspected, and ores tested, without additional charge.
Persons wishing to test their own ores can have the use of our laboratory, free of charge. E. H. Hays, the former assistant of G. D. Wyckoff, will be in attendance to direct their working.
WYCKOFF & Co.
Madoc, November 19, 1897. 172-1f

FREE LUNCH

AT THE
CLUB HOUSE,
EVERY DAY.

From 11 A. M. to 12 Noon.

Nov 19, 1897 172-4f

MILLINERY

And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that she has just returned from

Stock with the largest and most select

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Belleville, and to which she invites inspection.

Her stock consists in part of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feather, Veils, Velvet Collar, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces, Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woolen Scarves, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Caps, &c.

Felt and Straw made over in the latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Belleville, Nov. 20, 1897 172-4f 42-1f

ONTARIO HALL.

Positively for Three Nights Only:

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

November 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

EDMUND COLES, — PROPRIETOR.

PRODUCTION OF THE GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING Spectacle of the

Black Crook.

Black Crook.

As played at NIBLO'S GARDEN, New York, and now in the second year of its IMMENSE SUCCESS.

Will be produced with new scenery and magnificent wardrobe by

COLE'S

Great American Ballet Troupe

AND

Grand Transformation Scene!

This Weird and Mystical Drama will be produced each evening by a

FAVORITE FARCE,

In which the Young English Comedian,

EDMUND COLES,

WILL APPEAR.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

Belleville, Nov. 18th, 1897. 170

THREE REASONS

Why you should buy your Clothing from

J. MUIR & CO.

First: You select from the largest stock in Belleville.

Second: The stock is all perfectly new, and is made and trimmed in the very latest English and American styles. We defy ordered work to beat it.

Third: We buy for cash, and can therefore offer special inducements. Call and see.

J. MUIR & Co.

November, 1897. 182-1y

LARGE ARRIVALS

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

NULTY'S.

CONSISTING OF Broad Cloths, Duckings, Meltons, Salmettes, Tweeds, Bayers, Plots, Blankets, Flannels, Coats, Pants, Vests, Carpets, Stoves, Groceries, Cattle, a few pieces Black Silk, 100 cases Brandy, vintage 1859, Buffalo Robes, 200 Shingles, a whole will be sold at a GREAT BARGAIN.

RIFF

SALES

ON

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS

ON THE WOOD MARKET.

M. NULTY.

Belleville, Oct. 29, 1897. 184-1WV, 3w

PROSPECTUS OF THE WELLINGTON GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF MADOC, Limited.

To be Incorporated by Letters Patent, under the Provisions of the Act 27 and 28 Victoria, Chap. 23, and Amendments Therein.

Capital Stock \$200,000, divided into 40,000 Shares of \$5 each.

Of which \$100,000 is reserved for working capital.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Q. C. M. P.

ADAM CROOKS, Esq., Q. C.

A. M. SMITH, Esq., President of the Royal Canadian Bank.

Manager and Superintendent—HUGH R. FLETCHER, Mining Engineer

Secretary and Treasurer—H. S. LEDYARD.

Bankers—Messrs. MURRAY & BROS.

Bankers—THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

THIS Company is organized for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of ten acres upon the Richardson Ridge, being part of the West half of Lot number eighteen in the fifth concession of the Township of Madoc, and for the purpose of smelting or otherwise preparing for market the ore of all kinds of metals and minerals, together with the acquisition and disposal of all lands, mines and ores that may be found of advantage to the interests of the Company.

The property of the Wellington Gold Mining Company of Madoc is situated upon the West end of the Richardson Hill, and a continuation of the Quartz Lead, upon which the celebrated Richardson Mine is located, passes through the entire length of the property, and gives facilities for mining upon 800 feet along this lead.

Another Quartz Lead also extends through the entire length of the property, which is supposed to be a continuation of the vein upon which several mines on the Madoc Farm are situated, namely, the Eldorado, the Moore Mine, the Royal Canadian and Kootenay Mines, and the property is bounded on the East side by the Richardson Farm and the territory of the County of Hastings.

The land of the Wellington Gold Mining Company possesses many facilities for mining operations; it lies upon a hill of such elevation that no trouble will be experienced from water, and upon the North side there is every convenience for a good dumping ground.

The discovery of the Richardson Mine was made owing to the appearance of purple copper ore upon the surface, and there are portions of the Wellington Company's property upon which are even richer shows of Copper ore, than at the Richardson; and as this property is situated upon the same hill as the Richardson Mine, having the same geological formation, and the same quartz leads continuing through it, there is no reason to doubt that the property of The Wellington Company will, when developed, rival in richness even the celebrated Richardson Mine.

Mr. Benjamin Lombard, of the Richardson Mining Company states that he caused two assays to be made of samples from the shaft now sunk upon the property of the Wellington Company, to the depth of twelve feet, which yielded respectively \$37 and \$63 of Gold and Silver to the ton, and from five pounds of average ore taken from the shaft, Mr. Wyckoff, Assayer of Madoc, returned \$22 of Gold and Silver to the ton, and as these assays were all made from specimens taken comparatively near the surface, no stronger evidence need be adduced of the exceeding richness of the leads upon this location.

It is proposed to continue the shaft already commenced, and also to run a tunnel through the hill, which will at once show the extent and number of mineral veins traversing the property, and thereby give great facilities for working them, and obtaining the ore therefrom in large quantities.

Developments will speedily be made upon the hill in addition to the work contemplated by the Wellington Company, as the Richardson Ridge Gold Mining Company are about to sink a shaft upon adjoining territory.

One Dollar per Share to be payable on application, and the remaining \$4 per Share in four equal monthly payments from the date of this Prospectus.

Applications for Stock, and other communications to be addressed to the Secretary,

H. S. LEDYARD,

74 Yonge Street, Toronto, 171101-40-41

Toronto, November 9th, 1897.

LECTURE.

A LECTURE specially devoted to Volunteer interests, will be delivered by

Capt. Bridgewater,

on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,

AT NELSON'S HALL,

under the patronage of Lieut. Col. Campbell and the Officers of the 15th Battalion, V. M. I.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION 25 cts.—LADIES FREE.

God save the Queen.

Belleville, Nov. 18, 1897.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. NULTY

WILL offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the farm of JOHN BELL, Esq., Front of Sidney, about two miles from Belleville, on

Thursday, 21st November, 1897,

The following valuable property, belonging to C. F. HOOPER, Esq.:

2 Cows, 1 Bull, 2 Calves, 1 Heifer, 1 Waggon, 5 Pigs, 1 Sleigh, 1 Steel Plough, 1 Set Harness, 1 Horse Hoe, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Reap-er and Mower, 2 Cultivators, 1 Farming Mill, 1 Pair Horses, 1 Buggy, 1 Cutter, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Half Bushel, 20 Cider Barrels, 4 Tons of Hay, 1 Grain Cradle and 1 Crow Bar, 1 doz. Large Milk dishes, 1 Chair, 1 Cream Kettle, 1 Pair with Strainer, 2 Hay Forks, 1 Barley Fork, 1 Dung Fork, 1 Hoe, 1 Set Harness, 1 Roller.

A LOT OF

DUCKS, TURKEYS, GEESSE

and other Fowls of superior breed.

A Flock of Thirty Sheep,

including a PURE BRED RAM, all of improved breeds, and well worthy the attention of stock raisers.

Terms of Sale:

Under \$20 cash; over that amount, three months credit, purchaser furnishing approved paper, interest at 7 per cent.

Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

M. NULTY, Auctioneer.

Sidney, Nov. 11, 1897. 89w103d-1d

G. C. Holton & Co.,

ARE SHOWING NEW

Canadian Hosiery,

Canadian Undershirts,

Canadian Drawers,

Canadian Tweeds,

Canadian Flannels,

Canadian Cottons,

Canadian Blankets.

Commercial Bills at Par.

1d 1y

GEORGE ROCHE,

HATTER & FURRIER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-class Cutter from Paris, particular attention paid to repairing.

Small orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.

Neelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for New Furs.

October 14. 1D-6m

Winceys, Winceys!

Wilson & Robertson

Have 50 ps. Winceys,

At from 6d per yard.

These are the Cheapest Goods in the Trade.

J. & W. Sutherland

WOULD respectfully solicit an inspection of their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the following specialties:

FRENCH MERINOS—2s. 6d. and upwards.

FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS.

FRENCH DELAINES.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ALL WOOL HOSIERY.

FLANNELS.

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.

DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS.

AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1897. 1D-6m

Has opened a new lot of:

OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS!

AND

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves!

Nov. 1st, 1897. 1D-1y

Milk, Milk! Milk!

THE subscriber will contract to supply families with Milk for the winter in large or small quantities.

Liberal arrangements made with parties taking two quarts or more per day.

W. H. YANTASSEL.

Belleville, Oct. 18, 1897. 143-1f 35-1f

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal patronage given them for the past year, by to remind their customers and the public that having thoroughly

REFITTED their STORE!

are now opening a well assorted stock of FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, CURRENTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is called to their fine assortment of

Jama, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER.

Nov. 18th, 1897. 1D-1y

F. HACKETT

HAS RECEIVED A

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1897. 1D-6m

JAMES GLASS,

General Hardware Merchant.

MINERS TOOLS,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

&c., &c.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

May 3 3D-6m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the Traders' Bank of Belleville, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking and Exchange in Belleville, and for other purposes.

Belleville, Nov. 1, 1897. 150-1f

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED PAPER IN

TRIP "DAILY NEWS,"

\$0.00 per Annum, in advance.

JOHN LOVELL,

Printer and Publisher.

A True Picture.

CHICAGO.

A Pittsburgh poet gets off the following on the modern Babylon and Gomorrah:
I have been to the North, I have been to the South,
But in travelling a man may afar go,
To the luring of place, ere he will find
A town to compare with Chicago.

If you never have altered your name in your life,
Nor never did up to the bar go,
Or else run away with another's wife,
You'll not let your life live in Chicago.

Some people send on by the Adams express,
And some put their faith in a Fargo,
But if you would go to the devil direct,
You must enter yourself at Chicago.

They won't let a clergyman live in the town;
On such they have put an embargo,
Unless he makes mention of all his young lambs,
And then he may stay in Chicago.

There the infants are fed on whiskey direct;
For liquor they all to their ma go;
And the milk cows give, as a man might expect,
Milk punch in the town of Chicago.

Yet it cannot be said that their morals are bad,
Or that they too much below par go;
For the devil a moral the folks ever had
Who live in the town of Chicago.

Oh, Sodom was "some" and Gomorrah was
"great,"
And in Venice each man's an Ingo,
But the beautiful city that takes them all down
Is the elegant ville of Chicago.

New York Butter Market.

The New York Times of Friday, quotes as follows from Messrs. Stairn & Floyd's notice:—

"A return of cold, seasonable weather, and the more perfect knowledge of the absolute shortage in the crop of butter that the trade has acquired, has stimulated demand and given renewed confidence in purchasing supplies at ruling rates, and it is now generally conceded that no stock of fine butter can be placed on the market sufficient to break down prices, and trade progresses steadily and firmly at our quotations. Some parcels of Canada stock are freely offered, but the quality being inferior and unsuitable for market wants, do not meet with ready sale. Western butter continues practically out of market, with the current of trade setting west instead of to this point. Fresh fall butters are in small supply, and selections command 55c per lb. The total receipts of butter for the week ending this day are 19,800 packages, which are not equal to the requirements of the market. We make no change in quotations, but the market closes with great firmness and with an upward tendency."



American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, not a mechanical principle. The factory is, indeed, little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of the watch, no movement, no mistake in the size or shape of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their proportions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished piece. The method established in every department is the reproduction of perfect mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gages and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed into its place, and every screw turned home—instead of roughing and fiddling action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown to foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equal for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest detail, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of gold in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, and there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No 182, Broadway, N.Y.

ROBERT WILKES,
TORONTO AND MONTREAL,
General Agents.
Toronto, Nov. 2, 1887. 108-109-110-111

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE,

TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, Esq., A. T. SUTTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. G. McLELLAN, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. McMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq.,

Agent, Belleville

November 12, 1887.

JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER,

Manager

35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.

CANADA DEPOT—22 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE AND GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, bleached with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb., Finest procurable, \$1.00.

Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

JOHN BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1887. 109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for Wet Ground and Submarine Blasting, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada, and large establishments generally to the list of prices.

Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address JOHNS & Co.,

150 St. St. Sherbrooke, Q.

BUY YOUR TEA

DIRECT FROM

THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to the list of prices.

Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada.

Buyers living beyond Railway Station, will please send Post Office order, or express notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express mail. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than \$5 lb. chests sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, 1/2 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 9 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea with attention in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGO, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 0.45

FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do, 0.55

VERY FINE do, 0.75

ROUND OOLONG, FLAVORED do, 0.45

VERY FINE do, 0.60

VERY FINE do, 0.75

VERY FINE do, 0.85

VERY FINE do, 0.95

VERY FINE do, 1.00

VERY FINE do, 1.10

VERY FINE do, 1.20

VERY FINE do, 1.30

VERY FINE do, 1.40

VERY FINE do, 1.50

VERY FINE do, 1.60

VERY FINE do, 1.70

VERY FINE do, 1.80

VERY FINE do, 1.90

VERY FINE do, 2.00

VERY FINE do, 2.10

VERY FINE do, 2.20

VERY FINE do, 2.30

VERY FINE do, 2.40

VERY FINE do, 2.50

VERY FINE do, 2.60

VERY FINE do, 2.70

VERY FINE do, 2.80

VERY FINE do, 2.90

VERY FINE do, 3.00

VERY FINE do, 3.10

VERY FINE do, 3.20

VERY FINE do, 3.30

VERY FINE do, 3.40

VERY FINE do, 3.50

VERY FINE do, 3.60

VERY FINE do, 3.70

VERY FINE do, 3.80

VERY FINE do, 3.90

VERY FINE do, 4.00

VERY FINE do, 4.10

VERY FINE do, 4.20

VERY FINE do, 4.30

VERY FINE do, 4.40

VERY FINE do, 4.50

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LOUIS ROENIGK,

MANUFACTURER, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Furniture near the Upper Bridge, Belleville.

He would call the particular attention of the Trade, Hotel Keepers, and Families furnishing to his present stock, which is the largest, most varied, and best ever shown in Belleville, and which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in Canada.

Sofas and Couches of all patterns, Tables of all kinds, Chairs of every description, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., always on hand.

THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is complete, and all orders promptly attended to.

UNDER TAKING

in all its branches.

Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, are requested to call and examine Stock and Prices, before they make their purchases.

LOUIS ROENIGK,

Belleville, April, 1887. 1D-1

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c. 1D-1

May 1.

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

QUEBEC, 6th March, 1888.

It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, June 8, 1887.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 25 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,

3D-1 Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., by Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields, the United States, and the Atlantic States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATE STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

LEAVES Brighton 4.30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 6 a.m. Colborne, 7 a.m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning train from Toronto and Montreal, at 9.30 a.m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Train for the East, West, and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester (Clarke), daily, on arrival of evening Express Train at 10 p.m., Saturdays 8 p.m.

Connects at North Shore with G. T. R. morning train for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning stages direct for Cambridge, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

July 22nd, 1887. 1D-1

BROWN'S FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

G. & J. BROWN,

Founders and Machinists.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are still manufacturing

All kinds of Machinery,

in connection with

Flour, Grist, Saw and Other

Mill Furnishings, &c. &c.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any capacity, Engine and Wood Lathes, Iron and Wood Turners, Engine Machines of various patterns; also, Agricultural implements of the most improved style and make. Their Horse Powers and Thrashers, with or without cleaners, are unsurpassed.

Brown's Ploughs are admitted to be of the most improved style and manufacture. They consist of some fifty different patterns, and their celebrated STEEL PLOUGH is the best in the country.

Amongst their other manufactures may be enumerated Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn Crushers, Corn and Mill Ploughs, Seed Sowers, Rollers, Straw Cutters and Stump Machines, and Improved Grain Grinders and Mill.

In the Stove Department

They are unequalled. They continue to manufacture Box Parlor and Cooking Stoves of various descriptions, and their improved "Northern Farmer" Cooking Stove is without a rival for farmer's use.

Potash Kettles cast in loam, lip up, of various sizes and of the best material.

Gold Crushers

Of the newest style and patterns made to order.

Their facilities for manufacturing are such as to enable them to successfully compete with any similar establishment in the Province.

Every description of patterns made to order. Repairing done on the shortest notice. All kinds of Brass Castings made to order.

Belleville, May 1. 1D-1

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with the DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out a variety of Book and Job Printing are such as to command the attention of every business firm in the vicinity of Belleville.

The Extensive Assortment

OF

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Gives us great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

FROM AN

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bull Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues,

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed, neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in view of

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending them a list of their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

July 22nd, 1887. 1D-1

The Daily Intelligencer.

Will appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year, \$6 for 2 months, \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, and will be despatched by the New York and Montreal Markets.

Daily Intelligence.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. I.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

No. 173.

Our Mineral Resources.

(From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 30.)

There is a legend that certain Spanish adventures visited the Madoc, at an early period, in search of gold; and that finding none, they named the country *El Capa de Nado*; the cape with nothing—that they had been in search of—in it. But the writers who have told this story have made—*El Capa de Nado*—and the story may safely be put down as a fable. Three centuries ago, a quarter of a century before the gold for which the early colonizers of some parts of America showed so great a thirst was discovered. In the meantime, many other metals had been found and worked to a greater or less extent. The forges of St. Maurice probably afford the first instance of the successful working of any metal in Canada. The copper deposits of the Lake Superior region have long been known; but, on the north side, they have not yet been much worked. The Bruce mines are worked at a profit; and there are but few other cases in which the deposits of another year will not have been thoroughly tested. Iron works have been started in several different places, and at one point on the Lower St. Lawrence the iron sand is manufactured by means of a blast—another economical material of which, when our forests begin to give out in the older settlements, we are just beginning to discover the uses and the value—which is found close by. From Mansour's large quantities of iron are sent by rail to Colongue for shipment; and new iron works have recently been established, in the township of Hull, near Ottawa. A new process of separating copper ore from the rock has recently been put into operation, in England; and it will not be long before it is applied in Canada. By the old method of extracting the ore, it was necessary to have ten per cent. of copper in the rock before it could be worked; and if there was only half that quantity, the difference had to be added. By the new method, rock bearing only two per cent., or perhaps less, can be worked without any addition of copper.

At present, mining activity is directed chiefly to the Gold field of Madoc. Our Ontario gold fields differ in character from those of many other countries, in the absence of alluvial washings. The gold has to be obtained by actual mining. In every gold-bearing country, it must come to this at last; but here the work had to be commenced in this way at first. Here an individual miner, with his shovel and his pan, could do nothing. Associated capital is necessary for the development of our gold fields. The blasting and crushing of the gold-bearing rock form the only permanent mode of mining, in any country. The washings of soil and in river beds soon give out, everywhere. In all countries celebrated for their production of gold, quartz-mining is now the main and almost the only reliance.

There are not wanting good judges who assert that our gold fields are as rich as those of any other country; of California, Australia, Nevada. But we are a sceptical people and take nothing on trust. Till the results of the crushing and crushing from several shafts, in Madoc, was known, prudent people suspended their judgments. Assays of small portions of rock are valuable as indications of its probable richness; and they are conclusive as to the presence of gold; but it is dangerous to strike averages from a few isolated assays. When only a few ounces or a few pounds of rock are pulverized and assayed, it is impossible to be certain that a ton of rock other portions would not be richer or poorer. The only reliable test is to crush enough rock to establish its average richness per ton; though assays frequently repeated form a pretty certain guide. Rock has recently been crushed in quantity, by a stamping mill, at three different points; two of which are very near together and are both on what is known as the Moore farm. The crushing of rock from the Richardson mine—and to compare the results—has yielded an average of \$138 to the ton. This is a prodigious yield; there is probably no mine in Australia now yielding at this rate. About one-sixth of this amount is there accounted a good yield. The El Dorado which joins the Richardson Mine, yielded \$53.88 a ton. The rock of the Madoc Company produced at \$14 a ton, and even this average would pay well after the company got a mill erected.

These first trials in crushing rock in the Madoc region were made only last week; and they establish the fact that gold exists there in paying quantities. When a prolific lode, such as that of the Richardson mine is struck, it is surprising, judging from the experience of other countries, to what an extent it is capable of being developed. We have before us the Annual Report of the State Mineralogist of Nevada for 1886; and from it we find that on one

(Continued on second page.)

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS
Brooms, Brushes and Combs.
Hosiery, Corsets, Elastic, Lingerie, Gaiters, Gaiters and Ties.
Hosiery and Gloves.
VELVET RUBBING, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN,

Hardware Manufacturers,

MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES

AND

CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for

MALT OR OATMEAL

will do well to correspond with the above.

156-6m

BURROWS & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Brands, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.

415 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Orders by letter from Country Merchants will

find it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive

prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be pur-

chased and charged at lowest market prices. 156-6m

PEAVEY & MARCH,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,

Provisions.

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.

No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.

Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or

may be returned. Goods sent by any part of the

City Free of Charge. 156-6m

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

20 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR,

Great St. James Street, Montreal. 15-6m

Birkwood, Livingstone & Co.,

Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,

Leather, &c.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins

Street, Halifax.

PREMISES—Large, cool, dry and central, with

every facility for handling provisions to ad-

vantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts

authorized against shipments to be care for

sale here or consigned to our friends in Great

Britain or the Lower Provinces. 38-4m-56m

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

IMPORTERS,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS,

&c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., - - - MONTREAL,

OFFICE—ASSORTED STOCK IN THE ABOVE LINES,

at as LOW figures and

ON AS GOOD TERMS

as any house in the City, and solicit the

patronage of their old friends and the Trade

generally. J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

July 27, 1887. 74d.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL - - - \$10,000,000.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is

founded contain all the elements required

to develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and

afford every facility to intending assurers.

One of the advantages secured by those who

insure their lives with this Company is that

the outside expenditure for Management is

absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement

to Ten per Cent of the Net Life

Income. This most important restriction

shows that the interests of participating policy

holders are closely watched and carefully at-

tended to by the Company. Attention is

peculiarly called to this point, as the proportion

of premiums expended for Management

Must Largely Influence Profits

and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in

1888, and all those who wish to participate in

the profits should insure at once.

Dr. CANNIFF, Montreal Reform Agent.

May, 1887. 41D-6m.

W. WHARIN & Co.,

1 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

IMPORTERS OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ELECTRO-PLATED

WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully

Repaired and Warranted.

W. WHARIN. 12D-6m W. L. WILKINSON.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,

IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale

Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Har-

ware.

Warehouse and Office 395 to 399, St. Paul St.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,

and have constantly on hand a large Stock of

Flour, Patent Safety Pins, Drill Steel, &c., &c.

May list. 14-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,

Consulting and Analytical Chemist,

630 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation before 10 A. M., between

2 and 5, and after 6 P. M.

For a free analysis, \$5 a metal, payable in advance.

156-6m

H. GRANT,

Watch and Clock Maker,

Every description of Jewelry manufactured

from gold entrusted to his care, under his own super-

vision. 25-6m

A. BOOKER,

Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant.

Office and Sale Room, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre

Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-

ting Cottons, Jersey, and J. M. Perry & Co.'s Grey's

Patent Linted Fire Collars, Nottingham, England.

156-6m

MAITLAND FISHER,

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.

OFFICE: Corner of St. Jacques and St. Nicholas

Streets, Montreal.

Representatives—Robertson & Beattie, Robert Edsall,

Esq., Jas. T. Farnham, Esq. 31-6m

DAVE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,

WINE, SPIRIT

And Commission Merchants,

41 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Jacques Street,

MONTREAL. 15-6m

J. V. MORGAN,

Commission Merchant.

Importer to order of all kinds of English and French

Goods. 15-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,

Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.

No. 328 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 25-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,

Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

THE attention of Tourists visiting the City is requested

to visit our stock of English Toiletries Articles,

which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.

H. MUIR, Chemist, Druggist,

Place D'Armes, Montreal. 25-6m

W. C. McDONALD,

Manufacturer of Fine Tobacco.

Office—510 Notre Dame St. Vaux—128 Vaux St.

Established 1820. 15-6m

J. & W. HILTON,

CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERS,

CARPENTERS AND GLAZIERS, Importers and Silversmiths

of all kinds of Glass, Manufacturers of Looking Glasses.

Also importers of Brackets, Denmark, Lacas, Gumpas,

and Upholsters Goods generally.

No. 61, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. 25-6m

Established 1861.

JOHN F. McCUAIG,

Shipping and General Agent,

Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and

at 61 Grande Rue, Montreal.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and

Fire Salts and of Produce, and purchase of Marine

and the Lower Ports. 25-6m

W. & F. CURRIE & Co.,

100 GREAT NORTH STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE—

Boiler Tubes, Roman Cement, Portland Cement,

Water Lanes, Paints and Putty, Fire Bricks,

Fire Clay, Fire Covers, Chimney Tops, &c.

Manufacturers AMERICAN ROFA, CHAIR, and 150 SPRINGS.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

Liberal advances made on consignments to our-

elves, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain

and the Lower Ports. 25-6m

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE

MERCHANTS.

410 and 421 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. 25-6m

Yard Entrance, St. Frs. Xavier Street.

W. A. LITTLE,

LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,

318 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

Maps, Plans, Circles, Cards, Invoice Headings,

Bill of Lading, Blank Cheques, Notes, Drafts,

Bill of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business

specifications, &c., &c., executed at the shortest

notice, consistent with good work, on the most reason-

able terms. 25-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Manillas, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,

Gloves, Haberdashery, Blank Yarns, Cloths, Cana-

dian Woollens, Fancies, &c., &c., at the lowest

prices. 478 St. Paul Street & 389 Commissioners St.

Assured Wooden Mills, Peabody's, &c. 15-6m

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,

(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

Every attention paid to travellers. House

and furniture entirely new. 145 St. 25-6m

ALLSOP'S ALE,

Guinness' Stout,

Blood's Porter!!

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT

HAMBLY'S,

BOARDING.

MRS. McKENZIE can accommodate a

few permanent boarders; also, some

daily boarders. RESIDENCE—Planche Street, opposite the

market. Belleville, Nov. 18, 1887. 170-4f

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CHARLES PAPINEAU,

BEGS to inform the public that he has

opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,

in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-

man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in

first class style, with every convenience. He

will keep constantly on hand the best Ale

and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors.

Free Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,

always on hand. Belleville, Oct. 10, 1887. 143-4f

MARINE BRANCH

Western Insurance Company

OF TORONTO.

A. FLETCHER & Co., Agents,

ARE prepared to take BULL and CARGO

RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Liberal and prompt settlements of all

claims for losses insured.

Office—Corner Front and Bridge Streets.

A. F. & Co. 15-6m

Belleville, Sept. 26, 1887. 15-6m

Delightful Beverage in hot Weather

PENNER'S

CHAMPAGNE CIDER!

IN

WOOD AND BOTTLES

AT THE

lode—the Comstock lode—no less than fifteen claims were established, varying from as little as ten to two thousand feet in length. Eleven of these claims yielded in 1895 not less than \$2,501,741, or more than a million dollars each. It is surprising from what a small area large amounts of gold were obtained. Here are a few instances—

Location	Length of claim in feet	Gold produced in 1895
Yukon, Alaska	1,000	\$1,000,000
Idaho	1,200	1,500,000
Montana	1,500	2,000,000
Colorado	1,800	2,500,000
Utah	2,000	3,000,000
Arizona	2,200	3,500,000
California	2,500	4,000,000
Nebraska	2,800	4,500,000
Wyoming	3,000	5,000,000
Montana	3,200	5,500,000
Idaho	3,500	6,000,000
Utah	3,800	6,500,000
Arizona	4,000	7,000,000
Colorado	4,200	7,500,000
Montana	4,500	8,000,000
Wyoming	4,800	8,500,000
Idaho	5,000	9,000,000
Utah	5,200	9,500,000
Arizona	5,500	10,000,000
Colorado	5,800	10,500,000
Montana	6,000	11,000,000
Wyoming	6,200	11,500,000
Idaho	6,500	12,000,000
Utah	6,800	12,500,000
Arizona	7,000	13,000,000
Colorado	7,200	13,500,000
Montana	7,500	14,000,000
Wyoming	7,800	14,500,000
Idaho	8,000	15,000,000
Utah	8,200	15,500,000
Arizona	8,500	16,000,000
Colorado	8,800	16,500,000
Montana	9,000	17,000,000
Wyoming	9,200	17,500,000
Idaho	9,500	18,000,000
Utah	9,800	18,500,000
Arizona	10,000	19,000,000
Colorado	10,200	19,500,000
Montana	10,500	20,000,000
Wyoming	10,800	20,500,000
Idaho	11,000	21,000,000
Utah	11,200	21,500,000
Arizona	11,500	22,000,000
Colorado	11,800	22,500,000
Montana	12,000	23,000,000
Wyoming	12,200	23,500,000
Idaho	12,500	24,000,000
Utah	12,800	24,500,000
Arizona	13,000	25,000,000
Colorado	13,200	25,500,000
Montana	13,500	26,000,000
Wyoming	13,800	26,500,000
Idaho	14,000	27,000,000
Utah	14,200	27,500,000
Arizona	14,500	28,000,000
Colorado	14,800	28,500,000
Montana	15,000	29,000,000
Wyoming	15,200	29,500,000
Idaho	15,500	30,000,000
Utah	15,800	30,500,000
Arizona	16,000	31,000,000
Colorado	16,200	31,500,000
Montana	16,500	32,000,000
Wyoming	16,800	32,500,000
Idaho	17,000	33,000,000
Utah	17,200	33,500,000
Arizona	17,500	34,000,000
Colorado	17,800	34,500,000
Montana	18,000	35,000,000
Wyoming	18,200	35,500,000
Idaho	18,500	36,000,000
Utah	18,800	36,500,000
Arizona	19,000	37,000,000
Colorado	19,200	37,500,000
Montana	19,500	38,000,000
Wyoming	19,800	38,500,000
Idaho	20,000	39,000,000
Utah	20,200	39,500,000
Arizona	20,500	40,000,000
Colorado	20,800	40,500,000
Montana	21,000	41,000,000
Wyoming	21,200	41,500,000
Idaho	21,500	42,000,000
Utah	21,800	42,500,000
Arizona	22,000	43,000,000
Colorado	22,200	43,500,000
Montana	22,500	44,000,000
Wyoming	22,800	44,500,000
Idaho	23,000	45,000,000
Utah	23,200	45,500,000
Arizona	23,500	46,000,000
Colorado	23,800	46,500,000
Montana	24,000	47,000,000
Wyoming	24,200	47,500,000
Idaho	24,500	48,000,000
Utah	24,800	48,500,000
Arizona	25,000	49,000,000
Colorado	25,200	49,500,000
Montana	25,500	50,000,000
Wyoming	25,800	50,500,000
Idaho	26,000	51,000,000
Utah	26,200	51,500,000
Arizona	26,500	52,000,000
Colorado	26,800	52,500,000
Montana	27,000	53,000,000
Wyoming	27,200	53,500,000
Idaho	27,500	54,000,000
Utah	27,800	54,500,000
Arizona	28,000	55,000,000
Colorado	28,200	55,500,000
Montana	28,500	56,000,000
Wyoming	28,800	56,500,000
Idaho	29,000	57,000,000
Utah	29,200	57,500,000
Arizona	29,500	58,000,000
Colorado	29,800	58,500,000
Montana	30,000	59,000,000
Wyoming	30,200	59,500,000
Idaho	30,500	60,000,000
Utah	30,800	60,500,000
Arizona	31,000	61,000,000
Colorado	31,200	61,500,000
Montana	31,500	62,000,000
Wyoming	31,800	62,500,000
Idaho	32,000	63,000,000
Utah	32,200	63,500,000
Arizona	32,500	64,000,000
Colorado	32,800	64,500,000
Montana	33,000	65,000,000
Wyoming	33,200	65,500,000
Idaho	33,500	66,000,000
Utah	33,800	66,500,000
Arizona	34,000	67,000,000
Colorado	34,200	67,500,000
Montana	34,500	68,000,000
Wyoming	34,800	68,500,000
Idaho	35,000	69,000,000
Utah	35,200	69,500,000
Arizona	35,500	70,000,000
Colorado	35,800	70,500,000
Montana	36,000	71,000,000
Wyoming	36,200	71,500,000
Idaho	36,500	72,000,000
Utah	36,800	72,500,000
Arizona	37,000	73,000,000
Colorado	37,200	73,500,000
Montana	37,500	74,000,000
Wyoming	37,800	74,500,000
Idaho	38,000	75,000,000
Utah	38,200	75,500,000
Arizona	38,500	76,000,000
Colorado	38,800	76,500,000
Montana	39,000	77,000,000
Wyoming	39,200	77,500,000
Idaho	39,500	78,000,000
Utah	39,800	78,500,000
Arizona	40,000	79,000,000
Colorado	40,200	79,500,000
Montana	40,500	80,000,000
Wyoming	40,800	80,500,000
Idaho	41,000	81,000,000
Utah	41,200	81,500,000
Arizona	41,500	82,000,000
Colorado	41,800	82,500,000
Montana	42,000	83,000,000
Wyoming	42,200	83,500,000
Idaho	42,500	84,000,000
Utah	42,800	84,500,000
Arizona	43,000	85,000,000
Colorado	43,200	85,500,000
Montana	43,500	86,000,000
Wyoming	43,800	86,500,000
Idaho	44,000	87,000,000
Utah	44,200	87,500,000
Arizona	44,500	88,000,000
Colorado	44,800	88,500,000
Montana	45,000	89,000,000
Wyoming	45,200	89,500,000
Idaho	45,500	90,000,000
Utah	45,800	90,500,000
Arizona	46,000	91,000,000
Colorado	46,200	91,500,000
Montana	46,500	92,000,000
Wyoming	46,800	92,500,000
Idaho	47,000	93,000,000
Utah	47,200	93,500,000
Arizona	47,500	94,000,000
Colorado	47,800	94,500,000
Montana	48,000	95,000,000
Wyoming	48,200	95,500,000
Idaho	48,500	96,000,000
Utah	48,800	96,500,000
Arizona	49,000	97,000,000
Colorado	49,200	97,500,000
Montana	49,500	98,000,000
Wyoming	49,800	98,500,000
Idaho	50,000	99,000,000
Utah	50,200	99,500,000
Arizona	50,500	100,000,000
Colorado	50,800	100,500,000
Montana	51,000	101,000,000
Wyoming	51,200	101,500,000
Idaho	51,500	102,000,000
Utah	51,800	102,500,000
Arizona	52,000	103,000,000
Colorado	52,200	103,500,000
Montana	52,500	104,000,000
Wyoming	52,800	104,500,000
Idaho	53,000	105,000,000
Utah	53,200	105,500,000
Arizona	53,500	106,000,000
Colorado	53,800	106,500,000
Montana	54,000	107,000,000
Wyoming	54,200	107,500,000
Idaho	54,500	108,000,000
Utah	54,800	108,500,000
Arizona	55,000	109,000,000
Colorado	55,200	109,500,000
Montana	55,500	110,000,000
Wyoming	55,800	110,500,000
Idaho	56,000	111,000,000
Utah	56,200	111,500,000
Arizona	56,500	112,000,000
Colorado	56,800	112,500,000
Montana	57,000	113,000,000
Wyoming	57,200	113,500,000
Idaho	57,500	114,000,000
Utah	57,800	114,500,000
Arizona	58,000	115,000,000
Colorado	58,200	115,500,000
Montana	58,500	116,000,000
Wyoming	58,800	116,500,000
Idaho	59,000	117,000,000
Utah	59,200	117,500,000
Arizona	59,500	118,000,000
Colorado	59,800	118,500,000
Montana	60,000	119,000,000
Wyoming	60,200	119,500,000
Idaho	60,500	120,000,000
Utah	60,800	120,500,000
Arizona	61,000	121,000,000
Colorado	61,200	121,500,000
Montana	61,500	122,000,000
Wyoming	61,800	122,500,000
Idaho	62,000	123,000,000
Utah	62,200	123,500,000
Arizona	62,500	124,000,000
Colorado	62,800	124,500,000
Montana	63,000	125,000,000
Wyoming	63,200	125,500,000
Idaho	63,500	126,000,000
Utah	63,800	126,500,000
Arizona	64,000	127,000,000
Colorado	64,200	127,500,000
Montana	64,500	128,000,000
Wyoming	64,800	128,500,000
Idaho	65,000	129,000,000
Utah	65,200	129,500,000
Arizona	65,500	130,000,000
Colorado	65,800	130,500,000
Montana	66,000	131,000,000
Wyoming	66,200	131,500,000
Idaho	66,500	132,000,000
Utah	66,800	132,500,000
Arizona	67,000	133,000,000
Colorado	67,200	133,500,000
Montana	67,500	134,000,000
Wyoming	67,800	134,500,000
Idaho	68,000	135,000,000
Utah	68,200	135,500,000
Arizona	68,500	136,000,000
Colorado	68,800	136,500,000
Montana	69,000	137,000,000
Wyoming	69,200	137,500,000
Idaho	69,500	138,000,000
Utah	69,800	138,500,000
Arizona	70,000	139,000,000
Colorado	70,200	139,500,000
Montana	70,500	140,000,000
Wyoming	70,800	140,500,000
Idaho	71,000	141,000,000
Utah	71,200	141,500,000
Arizona	71,500	142,000,000
Colorado	71,800	142,500,000
Montana	72,000	143,000,000
Wyoming	72,200	143,500,000
Idaho	72,500	144,000,000
Utah	72,800	144,500,000
Arizona	73,000	145,000,000
Colorado	73,200	145,500,000
Montana	73,500	146,000,000
Wyoming	73,800	146,500,000
Idaho	74,000	147,000,000
Utah	74,200	147,500,000
Arizona	74,500	148,000,000
Colorado	74,800	148,500,000
Montana	75,000	149,000,000
Wyoming	75,200	149,500,000
Idaho	75,500	150,000,000
Utah	75,800	150,500,000
Arizona	76,000	151,000,000
Colorado	76,200	151,500,000
Montana	76,500	152,000,000
Wyoming	76,800	152,500,000
Idaho	77,000	153,000,000
Utah	77,200	153,500,000
Arizona	77,500	154,000,000
Colorado	77,800	154,500,000
Montana	78,000	155,000,000
Wyoming	78,200	155,500,000
Idaho	78,500	156,000,000
Utah	78,800	156,500,000
Arizona	79,000	157,000,000

Walking is likely to rage now that Weston is on his great walk West. If people generally walked more, and rode a great deal less, we should see better results and purer blood in all communities. Five miles a day would cure many an ailing person in this town, where five highroads of medicine would do no good whatever.

THE DELIGHTS OF A DAILY PAPER.
The editor of the Albany "Commercial" apologizing for the slowness of his new columns, which he solemnly lays to the failure of the "gas, mail and telegraph" says: "A belief has grown up that in daily newspapers that eternal beatitude awaits the faithful printer and publisher, when having closed his last form, he passes over the dark waters that roll between time and eternity. The belief is founded on the fact that an editor that works faithfully at his profession in this world sees and feels enough of hell to last him for all eternity. We solemnly subscribe to the doctrine. The great laws of compensation that pervade all nature sustain it. Observed and averted by this faith we plod along, to bear the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune, in the certain hope of a final rest in that comfortable country where glow gas factories, lazy mail agents, extortionate telegraph companies, libel suits and short dressed women are unknown."

THE COTTON CROP OF AMERICA.—The New York Tribune says:—An ex-Major General in our army and a hope of a final planter of Georgia, resident in Ohio, writes us that the cotton crop of the South, instead of being worth 21 cents per pound to the producer, as estimated in our article on the "Cotton Crop and Tax," has been worth only 13 cents per pound, while it has cost to raise it from 13 to 18 cents: "so that beyond question cotton-growing at present prices is a losing business." He avers that one-third of the cotton raised in the South is grown by Northern men and freedmen, and that the decline in the price of the staple requires a repeal of the tax. He denies that America has a monopoly of the kind and quality of cotton produced at the South, and therefore that the tax falls on the consumer. He alleges, finally, that the tax must be repealed, or that the production of cotton in the South must cease. It is a question which will address itself to the judicious consideration of Congress.

A STRICH IN TIME.—Let us suggest that many places which have been unused to fire since last winter, will require looking to, as a prevention against accidents by fire. There may be cracked chimneys, with sturdier or crooked pipes let into them, which need overhauling. Unused stove pipe holes should be closed with tin or sheet-iron stoppers, and the stove pipe which enters a wall or flue should be secured with zinc bands. Sheet-iron should be old iron. All stove pipes should be set firmly on their legs, and zinc or sheet-iron should be placed under them. Stoves should not stand nearer than two feet to any wooden material or plastered lath, and any permanent wood work near them should be protected with zinc. Stove-pipes should be put together securely, and never be put through wood work or plastering, unless well secured with earthen pipe. Use those lamps only with are protected by glass chimneys, and have them trimmed and filled by daylight only. Matches should be kept in metallic boxes and never be permitted to be scattered around loose within reach of children and nicks. Put no ashes in wooden boxes, which should be kept in a safe place out of doors, or in a metallic or stone vessel, or taken away from the house. Very few of our householders have ladders where they can be immediately procured in case of fire. If these hints suggest other precautions, and awaken our citizens, to give more attention to these matters, it may save some lives and prevent much destruction of property by fire.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

NULTY'S,
CONSISTING OF Broad Cloths, Duckings, Meltons, Satinets, Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Blankets, Flannels, Coats, Pants, Vests, Carpets, Mattings, Groceries, Cutlery, a few pieces Black Silk, 100 cases Brandy, vintage 1853, Buffalo Robes, 200 Shingles. The whole will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

AUCTION SALES
ON THE WOOD MARKET.
M. NULTY,
Belleville, Oct. 20, 1897. 154 MWF 2w

JAMES GLASS,
General Hardware Merchant.
MINERS TOOLS,
BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,
&c., &c.
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
May 8. 80dm

**THE LARGEST CIRCULATED PAPER IN
NORTH AMERICA.**
THE "DAILY NEWS,"
\$8 00 per Annum, in advance.
JOHN LOVELL,
Printer and Publisher.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1840.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, H. A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. MCNEILL, Esq.
C. J. CHAFFEY, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. MCILLIEN, Esq.
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.
FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.
P. MCANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville.
November 12, 1897. 39w6m-10550m

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE AND GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.
Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00.
Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILIS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1897. 59-1y w27-1y

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for **WET GROUND** and **SUBMARINE** **BLASTING**, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.
Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States, from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell, Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffin, Wearn, and others.
All orders promptly attended to.
Address **JOHN'S & Co.,** Sherbrooke St. Q.
150-3m

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea and other money by getting it direct through the Importers.
All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. Carriage and delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 1/2 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 100 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 90 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.
COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, \$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 0.50
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 0.75
SOUND OOLONG do. 0.45
RICH FLAVORED do. 0.60
VERY FINE do. do. 0.75
JAPAN do. 0.55
VERY FINE do. 0.75

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common, \$0.38
FINE do. 0.55
YOUNG HISON do. 0.60
FINE do. 0.75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do. 1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER do. 0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 1.00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.
August 24th, 1897. 206, w24-1y

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, O. W.,
Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,

Harringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.
Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars, Stabling and Livery.

HURRAH FOR BARNUM'S LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted), at half past 9 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.
RETURNING—Leave all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 1 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.
JOHN TANOREY, Agent, Belleville.
S. OUSTIN, Agent, Madoc.
P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.
July 29, 1897. 206

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the **Traders' Bank of Belleville**, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking and Exchange in Belleville, etc., and for other purposes.
Belleville, Nov. 1, 1897. 155-4f

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal patronage given them for the past year, beg to remind their customers and the public that having thoroughly **REFITTED THEIR STORE!** are now opening a well assorted stock of **FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.** Special attention is called to their fine assortment of **Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.**
R. D. CONGER, J. A. CONGER,
Nov. 18th, 1897. 155-4f

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
QUEBEC, 6th March, 1893.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that heretofore Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, June 8, 1897.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 2 1/2 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
SD-1-4f Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

BELLEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS AND IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

**Thrashing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.**

May 1. 1D-9

Daily Line to Rochester.
The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATED STEAMER.

"CORINTHIAN,"

LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 6 a. m., Cobourg, 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South. Returning, leaves Port of Rochester, (Charlotte), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p. m., Saturdays 3 p. m. Connects at North Shore Ports with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning Stages direct for Castelford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.
R. P. DAVY, AGENT.
July 29th, 1897. 206



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Give us great advantages in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars.

Catalogues.

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS.

BY - LAWS.

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Printed at a distance from Belleville by the

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

THE INTELLIGENCER JOB OFFICE

Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,
Front Street, Belleville.

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. No one people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is indeed, little else than a machine shop, the principal work which is not done upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the size or shape of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing in their proportions, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the reproduction of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it is flush with the end, and the least quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and strong, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first class dealers in the United States and Canada.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No 182, Broadway, N.Y.

ROBERT WILSON,
Toronto and Montreal,
General Agents.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1897. 168-2m 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer

Will appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of 10 cents if paid in advance, 35 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$3 a year. \$3 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable news, and of interest to general readers.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of interest to general readers.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c. &c., and in short, nothing that is of interest will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$4 00
Half Square, 6 months, 810 00
One Square, 6 months, 120 00
Two Squares, 6 months, 180 00
Four Squares, 6 months, 300 00
Notices of Births, 50
Do of Marriages, 50
Do of Deaths, 50

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at \$2 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$2 50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 30 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400.

With such a large and generous circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six lines and under, first insertion, 10 00
Each subsequent insertion, 5 00
Above six lines (per line) first insertion 8 00
Each subsequent insertion per line, 5 00

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

No. 174

Wesley BULLEN.
May 2

Valuable Recipes.

To remove freckles, cut them out with a razor and throw them away. They will never return.

To bring out a moustache, tie it to a string and twist it long, to the other end of which attach a heavy smoothing iron and throw the latter from a fourth-story window.

To get rid of red hair, hold your head for five minutes in a strong blaze of gas.

To preserve your eyes, put them in a little filled with alcohol.

To avoid corpulence, quit eating.

To conceal bad teeth, keep your mouth shut.

To become a competent book-keeper, borrow all the books you can and never return them.

To "raise the stamps," say a funny thing on the stage.

To keep out of a fight, stay by yourself.

To gain time, steal a watch.

To keep from stuttering, don't talk.

What to Take.

An exchange says, a lady of our acquaintance, young, lovely, and intelligent, called upon a celebrated physician to do "something" for a rash of blood to the head.

"I have been doctoring," said the languid fair one with a smile, to the doctor, "through kind M. D., while he was feeling her pulse."

"Well, what have you taken?"

"Why, I have taken Brandeth's Pills, Parr's Pills, Strengthen's Pills, Sarsaparilla, and Jay's Expectant, used Dr. Sherman's Locogenes and plaster, and—"

"My heavens! madam," interrupted the astonished doctor, "did all these do your complaint no good?"

"No! then what shall I take?" pettishly inquired the patient.

"Take! exclaimed the doctor, eyeing her from head to foot—"take!" exclaimed he, after a moment's reflections, "why, take off your corset!"

SLEEP.—The amount of sleep requisite in a state of health has been stated by the best authorities to be, according to age, the following:—for an infant, from fifteen to twenty hours; from the age of five to twelve, twelve hours; from sixteen to twenty-four, nine hours; afterwards seven hours are sufficient. Too much sleep is as injurious as too little, and it is a remarkable circumstance that the most clear-headed men have been early risers. John Wesley always rose at four, after six hours sleep. Dr. Franklin was always up soon after day-break. Dr. Doddridge says that it was to the habit of early rising the world was indebted for nearly the whole of his works. Sir Thomas Moore rose at four o'clock; so did Bishop Burnet and Bishop Jewel; while Sir Matthew Hale and Dr. Parkhurst rose regularly at five. It is, in fact, doubtful if any of our truly great men slept more than six or seven hours. The habit of early rising is easily acquired, and soon repays the cost of the experiment.

A Destructive Insect.—We learn from our foreign exchanges that an insect which not long since made its appearance in Madras, has become a most alarming foe to vegetation. It is a kind of small grub, known as the Borer, which infests the coffee plantations, and in not a few instances utterly destroys them. On one estate four hundred thousand trees were killed in a single season, and some planters have been completely ruined. Not the least remarkable is the fact that no warning is given; and the planter knows nothing of the havoc which the Borer is perpetrating until he sees the leaves on the trees turn yellow, and speedily perish. The prospect is not encouraging, and to make matters worse, the Borer has hitherto resisted all the attempts made for its extermination.

LARGE ARRIVALS
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT
NULTY'S,
CONSISTING OF Broad Cloths, Doanias, Meltons, Satinets, Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Blankets, Flannels, Cords, Pants, Vests, Carpets, Mattings, Groceries, Cutlery, a few pieces Black Silk, 100 cases Brandy, vintage 1868, Buffalo Robes, 200 Shingles. The whole will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

AUCTION SALES
ON
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS
ON THE WOOD MARKET.

M. NULTY,
Belleville, Oct. 20, 1867. 154 MWF:3w

JAMES GLASS,
General Hardware Merchant.
MINERS TOOLS,
BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,
&c., &c.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
May-8. 3D:6m

THE LARGEST "IMMUTABLE PAPER IN
MONTREAL."
THE "DAILY NEWS,"
80 Cts per Annum, in advance.
JOHN LOVELL,
Printer and Publisher.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1810.

HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS: TORONTO.

HON. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq.,
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. MOGILLES, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., J. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., JAMES DUGGAN, Esq., JAMES DUGGAN, Esq.,

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Island and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable insurance Company.
JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.
Agent, Belleville, 396m-10546m
November 12/1867.

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.
Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb., Finest procurable, \$1.00.
Protected by Trade Mark.
Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLIS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARBER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARBER, Agent, Frontenac.
August 10th, 1867. 200-17 w27:1y

Important to Miners and
MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for WET GROUND and SUMMERS BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.
Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States: from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell, Macfarlane, Adams, Watson, Griffiths, Wear, and others.
All orders promptly attended to.
Address: JOHN'S & Co.,
150-3m Sherbrooke, Q.

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

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All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or express notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weight, 4 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 90 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

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COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, \$0 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 0 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 0 70
SOUND OOLONG 0 40
FINE HYSON do. 0 60
VERY FINE do. 0 75
JAPAN 0 50
VERY FINE do. 0 75

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common \$0 38
FINE do. 0 55
YOUNG HYSON 0 60
FINE do. 0 75
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE 1 00
FINE GUNPOWDER 0 35
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 1 00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.
August 24th, 1867. 200-17 w28:1y

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.,
Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,
Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.
Omnibuses to and from the Boats and Cars, Stabling and Livery.

HURRAH FOR
BARNUM'S
LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.
THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sunday's excepted) at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.
RETURNING—leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.
S. BARNUM, Proprietor.

JOHN TANQUY, Agent, Belleville.
S. GORTIN, Agent, Madoc.
P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.
July 23, 1867. 1008

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with the Daily and Western Intelligencer Newspaper, we have one of the best appointed

By means of multiplying galleys and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of errors in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be passed into its pinholes, and every screw turned home. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest misapprehension, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; and every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.
For sale by all first class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.
ROBERT WILKES & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, N.Y.
ROBERT WILKES,
TORONTO AND MONTREAL.
General Agents.
168-3m 40-3m
Toronto, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$5 otherwise. Subscribers \$5 a year—\$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.
Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.
Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged at the following rates:
Cards, not exceeding six lines, 5 cts.
Half Square, 6 months, \$10 00
One Square, 6 months, \$20 00
Two Squares, 6 months, \$30 00
Four Squares, 6 months, \$40 00
Notice of Birth, 50
Do of Marriages, 50
Do of Deaths, 50

"Business Notices"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid union.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks. Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer
Is published every Friday Morning at 40 per annum it called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and 80¢ if delivered by the carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the week increased, and the number now on our subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six lines and under, first insertion, 0 50
Each subsequent insertion, 0 10
Above six lines (per line) first insertion 0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line, 0 02

"Business Notices"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forth and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office
Is supplied with the Presses, Ball Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at the Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

Intelligencer Building,
Front Street, Belleville.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "Traders' Bank of Belleville, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking and Exchange in Belleville, etc., and for other purposes.
Belleville, Nov. 1, 1867. 150-17

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal patronage given them for the past year, beg to remind their customers and the public that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is raised to their fine assortment of Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.
R. D. CONGER, 150-17 J. A. CONGER, 151y
Nov. 13th, 1867.

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 31st March, 1868.
IT is directed by the Hon. The Minister that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 28 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
31st Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

BELLVILLE
AND
IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.
J. M. WALKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c. &c. 1D:1y

May 1.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SPLENDID STEEL-PLATED STEAMER
"CORINTHIAN,"
LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and further on, and daily from Colborne at 6 a.m., Colborne, 7 a.m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a.m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South. Returning, leaves Port of Rochester (Clarke), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p.m., Saturdays, 8 p.m.

Connects at North Shore Point with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton with Colborne with morning Stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, Agent.
July 23rd, 1867. 1008

The Extensive Assortment

Give us great advantages in the printing of

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues,

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Flacards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY-LAWS,

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their order by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

1D:

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL--LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL--CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 175

Bellville, Pa.

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
co-partnership under the name of Jellie
& Son, Attorneys. Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

9th October, 1897.
R. P. JELLETT.
J. B. T. BLEASDELL.

McLeod & Currie,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND PATENT SOLICITORS, 163 1/2 Front Street, Ecclestone.
MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & CO.
Madoc. 1897.

Pitcaithly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants Commercial Building, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wt

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-Wt

Geo. H. Haymes, -
HATTER and Furnier, Front Street, Be-
ville. Highest price paid for raw fur
IDem. Wt

SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvent
Attornies-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c.,
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Str
Belleville. 1D6m-W

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chanc
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office, over Overell's Book Store, &c.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c.,
Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Bellevue
Hon. Jno. Ross. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.
166m W

Robertson & Stewart,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, &c.
Sole Agents in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.
Chancery Office, —Ground floor East
Express Office, Bridge Street,
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
1868.

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, B
ville.
A J. JAMOND. GEO. D. DICKE
ID-W

Royal Photograph Gallery, Lazers' Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 85D

T. Lockerty,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Segars, and Pipes and Tobacco. No. 1 Front Street, Belleville. None but the quality of leaf used. 22D

Ponten, Falkner & Denma
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-L
 Front Street, Belleville. 11

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front
 Belleville. A large stock of Clo

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware always
hand. Repairing done at short notice and
reasonable terms. IDE

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale
Retail, at the old stand, Front St.
Dealers will find his stock the best and ch
est in the country. All orders promptly

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front
 Belleville, opposite Fanning's H
 Garments made, to measure and warranted
 fit.

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A
assortment of ladies, gent's and child's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and
to order. All work warranted. 106

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, oppo
Kendricks Hotel, Front Street.

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at the subscriber's shop. Drills and sleds made of the best refined cast steel. 8 inch punched Sweden Iron Pick Axes and Prospecting Tools. 1000's of other tools and equipment always on hand. Garments made to measure and warranted to fit. 10¢

ing Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted
and cheaper than any other shop in Can-
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street
Belleville. WM. POWELL
LD6

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Etc.

Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large and well assorted and of the best material, and is sold at extremely low prices for cash. They are extensive manufacturers, and, being practical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction. All orders executed promptly, and all work warranted. Remember the place, opposite Hennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belleville. 1866

NEW DISCOVERY.
Bullen & Gibson
LIVERY.
Office—Bullen's Store, 70 Front St., Belleville.

FIRST-CLASS Horses, new Buggies & Carriages, of the latest styles always on hand. Turn-outs for the Madoc Gold Regions at reasonable rates.

WRECKY BULLEN. GEO. HIBSON.
May 3. 2D 45c

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken up for payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, AT PAID, until the 1st of December, 1887. M. BOWELL.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1887.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West. 8:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West. 7:22 P. M.
Mixed Train going West. 10:35 A. M.
Morning Express going East. 6:45 P. M.
Evening Express going East. 7:22 P. M.
Mixed Train going East. 10:35 A. M.
Morning Express going West. 8:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West. 7:22 P. M.
Mixed Train going West. 10:35 A. M.
Morning Express going East. 6:45 P. M.
Evening Express going East. 7:22 P. M.
Mixed Train going East. 10:35 A. M.

Montreal Time. 9:45 P. M.

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The House Yesterday.

The House had a short session yesterday, adjourning at six o'clock until Monday. Mr. Blake will move on Monday, questioning the right of Ministers to occupy seats in the House. The Indemnity Bill to members passed its second reading and was ordered to a third reading on Monday. The Commercial Bank Bill passed its second reading and was referred to the Committee on Banking. A discussion took place upon a motion asking for correspondence respecting the Local Magistracy. Sir John A. Macdonald said there was no correspondence, and the motion was withdrawn. Sir John's opinion was that the question of Local Magistrates rested with the Local Government.

Gold News.

We were shown yesterday a certificate of an assay made by Prof. Bell which beats anything yet submitted to the test of the mineralogist. The rock tested was from lot 4 in Concession B. of the Township of Barrie, and the quantity 9 oz. It is described in the certificate as being a gray siliceous calcareous rock, and yielding one grain and sixteenth of a grain of free gold, equal to \$325 per ton.

From the Madoc Mercury of to-day we learn that the average yield of nine tons of ore from various shafts in different parts of the Township of Madoc, which had been reduced by Messrs. Scott & Taylor at their works up to Wednesday, was seventy-two dollars and eighty-five cents per ton. This shows that the gold is not confined to the Richardson mine, but exists in other parts of the Township. The average is very large, and mining with such results will prove more remunerative than the richest mines in California or Nevada. With regard to the assay of quartz from the Empire Mine in the Village of Madoc, of which we made mention a few days ago, the Mercury says: "The copper in the tailings, we are informed, without any further manipulation than simply barreling it up, would be worth fully \$40 per ton! This is great and good news for our village, and we congratulate the owners of the mine on the result of their experiment. They have one hundred tons of the rock from their two shafts, already quarried, and are making arrangements for the erection of a crushing mill in as short a time as possible."

Historic Interest.

The letter of Mr. Woodside of the Royal Canadian Bank which we publish in this issue, has been in hand for some days, but for want of room has not appeared before. As a matter of historic interest in connection with this unfortunate Bank business, it is highly important, and deserves to be placed on record. It shows Mr. King in a new and unenviable light, and must have a most damaging effect upon his reputation.

In this connection we find a significant paragraph in the Commercial article of yesterday's Montreal Gazette, which we subjoin:—"The long vexed Commercial Bank question still absorbs public attention, as well as the startling explanation of the Toronto Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank, as to the way in which the Bank of Montreal agents throughout the Province of Ontario, 'misunderstood' or else, under stood their instructions. The amount of 'assistance' the Bank of Montreal was prepared to offer, and its 'solicitude' for the welfare of the Royal Canadian Bank have also been very generally commented upon. It is worth while to remark, in this connection, that several newspapers which undertook to defend the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal during the recent controversy on this question, have not yet seen fit to publish Mr. Woodside's reply. Their natural sense of fair play appears to have been blunted. Why the public may imagine this has, however, already taken note of the omission and learnt one useful lesson. Apart from this, there are several rumors in circulation with respect to the Montreal Bank Manager's mission to Ottawa. It is not considered unlikely that a portion of his business is to lobby against the proposed Commercial Bank Bill about to be submitted to Parliament. It is indeed surmised that the probable resuscitation and amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Montreal with the Bank of Montreal, Mr. King to the capital; and that, to speak plainly, his object is to defeat the measure providing for such purpose and force the luckless bank into liquidation. If this were done, as old rival of the Bank of Montreal would be for ever put out of the way, and no bank with increased capital could ever presume to compete for the bulk of the banking business of Canada. It is to be hoped, however, in the interests of the widows and orphans who still rely on the Commercial as the principal means of their existence, as well as for the character of the Dominion, at home and abroad, that every facility will be extended to the promoters of the proposed Bill, so that the 'living assets' still under the control of the Commercial may not be lost, and every encouragement granted for its resumption or amalgamation."

—The Halifax merchants are bringing goods in bond on speculation, counting on alteration in tariff.

FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21, 1887.

The House was occupied yesterday afternoon with a question of privilege, as to the rights of members of the different Provincial Cabinets to sit and vote in the House of Commons. Mr. Holton argued that by the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act, now in force in the Dominion, these gentlemen were prevented from sitting in the Commons, they being paid officers of the Crown. This view was sustained by Messrs. Blake, Dorian and Howe, and combated by Messrs. Carter, Johnson and Smith, of New Brunswick, and Morris, most of whom admitted that difficulties might arise from these officers being members of the Commons, but contended that the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act did not apply in this case, as the members of the Executive Councils of Ontario and Quebec were not responsible to the Privy Council for their acts, nor did they receive their salaries from the Ministry, and consequently could not be influenced by them in giving their votes. It is beyond doubt that the Independence of Parliament Act was to prevent persons holding office and receiving pay from the Government, and sitting and voting in Parliament, because it would be presumed that they were influenced by those to whom they held their office. And as these members of the Executive Government of the Provinces do not hold office at the will of the Privy Council, nor receive their salaries at their hands, hence they could not be controlled, therefore the Act did not apply. The discussion was brought to a close by Sir John A. Macdonald promising to take the Court of Privileges, upon which Mr. Holton thanked the Government for the candid manner in which they had treated the question.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23d, 1887.

After the close of my letter last night, a long debate took place upon a motion made by Mr. McCallum "for the evidence and proceedings taken at the Court of Enquiry, on the conduct of Lt. Col. Dennis at Fort Erie on the 2nd June, 1886." The motion was resisted by the Minister of Militia on the ground that it would not be for the public interest to make the evidence public. The charges had been published, and the finding of the Court had also been laid before the people; and it was not right to go further. It was also shown from precedents that all Courts of Enquiry, by the military authorities, were private and confidential, and did not sit in Court of Law, by Judges in England, and though it was not denied that Parliament had the power to demand these papers, still it was believed by the Ministry that their publication would not lead to good. It was forcibly argued by John A. Macdonald, that if a volunteer officer was to be subject to a parliamentary criticism every time it might be supposed he had made a mistake while on duty, no man who had not made arms a study and practice, and who was not a good shot, would be fit to be a volunteer. There was a good deal of feeling manifested by members of the House, from that section of Canada where the Fenian difficulties occurred. But it was evident that the object was to injure Col. Dennis in the minds of the people, and while the Government was not in doubt right in rejecting the motion for the address upon principle, it cannot but leave the impression upon the minds of those who may read the debate, that the finding of the Court was not justified by the evidence. This was boldly stated by those who demanded the papers, but as an important principle is at stake, this result has not to be taken into consideration. A Court of Enquiry is to a Court Martial what a Grand Jury is to a Petit jury. They are preliminary investigations, the result of which may or may not be sent to another court for trial, and as no one would think of asking for the evidence taken before a Grand Jury, neither had any one the right to ask for the evidence taken before a Court of Enquiry. This doctrine is laid down by English authorities, and is the result of long and thoughtful investigation.

The remarks made by Sir John A. Macdonald in the House, "An Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government" were clearly important; he stated that it was absolutely necessary to ask for power to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, as the Government was in possession of facts which convinced them that Fenianism was not yet dead, that arms were being deposited at the various Fenian points along the frontier, and that it required vigilance on the part of the Ministry. He did not fear an attack at home, but was their duty to be ready, and he hoped there would be no necessity to renew the Act. If this necessity exists, and there can be no doubt of it, for the first minister of the Crown would not have unnecessarily alarmed the

House, it is well that the people and the country should be prepared for it, and in all probability the Act will pass without opposition.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 22, evening.—The Italian Parliament convenes on the 6th prox. Baron Rattazzi will be made President of the popular branch. The Prime Minister, Moncrif, has issued another note, it is said, wherein the invasion of the Papal territory by France is severely denounced.

The Colonial Office is informed that the disaster at Tortola has been greatly exaggerated.

Despatches announcing the safety of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, have been received to-day. In April last he was exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

The Annual Supply Bill was passed by the Commons this evening.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In the House of Commons tonight an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Mr. Macleod, the member for Cork, moved that the House interfere for a stay in the execution of the sentence of the Fenian convicts at Manchester, and that meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution be referred to the twelve highest judicial authorities of the realm. The motion gave rise to a long and earnest discussion. Mr. Maguire was supported by Henry Fawcett, the member for Brighton, and Sir G. Bowyer, but Messrs. Hardy, Gladstone and Kingslake made strong speeches against the motion, and it was finally withdrawn, the opinion of the House being manifestly against further consideration of the question.

An orderly demonstration against the execution of the Fenians took place here last night. A large number of persons assembled at one of the public halls and passed resolutions urging the Government to grant a stay of proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.—Shore, one of the condemned Fenians, has been granted a respite.

A public meeting was held here yesterday by persons opposed to the execution of the Fenians, and resolutions to that effect were passed.

The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Most extraordinary preparations are being taken by the Government. Barricades have been erected in the streets for the protection of the troops. Regular infantry are stationed at different points in the city, and troops of cavalry which lately arrived here are patrolling the streets. Two or three thousand special policemen are distributed among the police stations. Clergymen have been closed with the condemned prisoners the greater part of the day. Everything indicates that the Government is determined not to pardon or commute the sentences of the unfortunate men, and intends to make their execution an imposing demonstration of armistice and vigor, in order to put a stop to Fenianism, violence and outrages.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 22.—A large public meeting was held here yesterday to protest against the hanging of the Manchester Fenians. Some disturbances occurred, and riotous demonstrations were made at the close of the meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 22, eve.—To-day the committee appointed by the meeting of last evening presented to the Queen at Windsor a petition for the postponement of the executions at Manchester. Her Majesty, in a most direct manner, declined to grant the petition.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 22, eve.—The tumultuous proceedings at the trial of the Fenians at Manchester, which have produced great excitement, and the agitation is increasing to-day. A bitter anti-Fenian feeling prevails among the larger portion of the population, and serious riots are feared.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—At the session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the new army bill proposed by the Minister of War, was introduced. One of its provisions increases the term of military service to nine years.

The Emperor of Austria has signified his willingness to join the general European Conference proposed by the former.

PARIS, Nov. 22, eve.—The official yellow book published by the French government has appeared. The following paragraphs are extracted: The government will soon fix the time of the return of the French troops from Italy. The Sultan of Turkey, through his minister, has concluded to adopt the course advised by France in endeavoring to restore tranquillity and peace to the Islands of Candia. The relations of France with the United States have regulated their usual warmth, France following her old traditions, beholds with true sympathy the evils of civil war. Regret is expressed that the efforts of France and England to pacify the quarrel between Spain and the republic of Chili and Peru was made in vain. It is hoped peace will soon be restored to Paraguay and the South American powers allied against her.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Some fresh irruptions have lately been made across the Papal frontier by small bands of Garibaldians. They were promptly met by the Pontifical troops, and in all cases speedily suppressed.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that the English government had not promised nor was it to issue a loan, to guarantee the bonds of the Inter-oceanic Railway Company of Pontenese.

NAPLES, Nov. 21.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced with fearful grandeur on the 14th inst., continues. The moun-

tain is still sending forth pillars of fire from the old and newly-formed craters, and the display is magnificent. There are seven streams of lava in full flow.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Preparations are being made in the city to observe in a proper manner the obsequies of the Fenians who are to suffer the death penalty to-morrow. On Sunday a funeral procession, with hearse and all the usual mournful devices, will be organized and march to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

Reports that a proposition has been received from the United States for the Hudson's Bay property, have caused a rise in the shares of the Company.

Third Despatch.

Hanging at Manchester.

Three Fenians Hung.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.—The condemned Fenians, Allen, Larkin, and Gould, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this city at ten o'clock this morning. The precautions taken by the Government, to guard against outbreaks were effectual. Notwithstanding the presence of a dense fog, and a drizzling rain, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. The city is now perfectly quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 22, noon.—Consols firm at 94½; Bonds 70½; 111 C 85½; Erie 46½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22, noon.—Cotton heavy at 8½d for Uplands; 8½d for Orleans. Breadstuffs quiet. Refined Petroleum declined to 14d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22, 2 p. m.—Cotton quiet, steady and more doing. Lard 51s. Bacon 48s. Other articles unaltered.

LONDON, Nov. 22, 2 p. m.—Consols 94½; Bonds 70½; 111 C 85½; Erie 47.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 22, noon.—The steamship Virginia, from New York, has arrived.

American Despatches.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have occurred between the blacks at Falmouth, on the north side of the island, and the soldiers and the new police. The blacks are on trial. This is the first measure of the Government towards establishing a militia force.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—A private firm in New York has contracted to lay a telegraph cable between Cuba and Jamaica and Aspinwall. The Government of New Granada grants exclusive privileges for twenty-five years.

Two appalling shocks of earthquake had been felt at St. John's, Porto Rico, on the 18th. The consternation among the whole population was terrible. Whether any damage was done by the earthquake was not ascertained when the "Danube" left.

The island of Tortugas was washed over by a heavy sea during the hurricane.

TELEDO, Nov. 22.—Western, the walkie, struck Bricker, Ohio, fifty miles distant, at 2:30 this morning. He commenced his fourth attempt to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours, but abandoned it in consequence of a discrepancy between the distance given by card and the actual distance, which he found considerably greater. It is supposed he will leave Striker at noon. He expects to commence his fifth attempt to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours, from some point between Toul and Ligonier, Indiana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamers "America," from Southampton, and "Triboli," from Liverpool, have arrived.

The Stock Market.

The Montreal Gazette of yesterday gives the following report of the stock market:

There is firmer tone in financial matters, with a fair demand for good investments.

Bank of Montreal—There are buyers at 120, sellers at 122.

City Bank—Nominal at 99 ex Div.

Molson's Bank—In demand at 108; sell 75 at 109.

Merchants' Bank—Offered at 106; buyers at 107.

Mechanics' Bank—In fair demand at 96.

La Banque du Peuple—Asked for at 104.

La Bank Du Jacques Cartier—Procurable at 105 ex Div.

Quebec Bank—No transactions to report.

La Banque Nationale—Sales at 104.

Union Bank of Lower Canada—Steady at 102.

Eastern Township's Bank—Latest sales at 98.

Commercial Bank of Canada—Large transactions at 100.

Ontario Bank—Heavy at 99 ex Div.

Bank of Toronto—Sellers at 115.

Gore Bank—Nominal at 83.

Royal Canadian Bank—Buyers but no sellers at 97.

Canadian Bank of Commerce—Would command 108, No stock offered.

Montreal Telegraphic Company—There are buyers at 130, and sellers at 131.

Canadian Island Steam Navigation Company—Buyers at 120, but no sellers.

Richlieu Navigation Company—Sales at 100 with buyers; sellers asking 101.

CANADIAN NEWS.

It is published EVERY THURSDAY. Price, 4d. Post free, 5d. Contents, Thursday, Oct. 31. The Great and Mineral of China. The late Kingston Exhibition. Vines, Wines and Silks of Canada. The Canadian Pacific. News from Quebec. Vancouver Island. Scotia. British Columbia. Market Reports. List of Passengers. Locomotive. Office, 11 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, England. Nov. 18, 1887.

The Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian Bank.

To THE EDITOR.—Sir:—In the copy of minutes of the special meeting of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, which was held on the 14th inst., at their office in Montreal, and in which they properly assume the acts of their chief officers, there are one or two inaccuracies which I would like, through you, to be permitted to correct, as, by allowing them to pass uncorrected, the public would be led to infer that the Bank of Montreal had actually rendered assistance to the Royal Canadian Bank. This they do not do, nor did the Royal Canadian Bank require it.

After the suspension of the Commercial Bank, they say, "there was a general distrust on the part of the public, and they had 'also a desire to mitigate and check the effects of any such distrust arising throughout the country.' The desire to do so was certainly very praiseworthy, but unfortunately this desire was manifested in a most singular way, viz.: by sending to their agents a 'confidential caution' either to refuse the bills of the Royal Canadian Bank, or to receive them only 'on collection,' in breach of an arrangement entered into in October last, when the Royal Canadian Bank handed over \$50,000 in gold for an equivalent of the legal tender notes, which have since been locked up in the vault as gold, and without bearing any interest. The gold, the Bank of Montreal can use—the legal tender notes, the Royal Canadian Bank can not use. It was certainly singular, too, that this 'confidential caution' was so worded, particularly when there was so great mistrust, as to lead to its being misunderstood by 'even one or two' of its agents.

Instead, however, of its being misunderstood by only 'one or two' of the agents of the Bank of Montreal, it was misunderstood at Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, London, Stratford, St. Marys and other places, and the agents of the Bank of Montreal at Guelph, actually returned to the Postmaster, in Mount Forest, four dollars in bill of the Royal Canadian Bank, stating at the same time that they would only receive them on collection. Was such an act as this calculated to 'mitigate' or allay distrust? Had it not been for this extraordinary 'confidential caution' I think there would have been very little mistrust indeed, at least so far as the Royal Canadian Bank is concerned, for its stockholders are scattered all over the country, and known to the public as perfectly responsible, but the refusal of the bills by the agents of the Bank of Montreal was the cause of the run.

After this 'run' had continued several days, increased and intensified by this action of the Bank of Montreal, they certainly did offer, but they refused to do it until gold was placed in their hands here to deliver them legal tenders to our agents at several points. This Bank was so anxious to meet the wishes of the public that it put on three tellers instead of one here, and it kept its doors open each day till 6 o'clock. It also accepted this offer of the Bank of Montreal and placed \$50,000 of gold on their hands here, when they telegraphed to three of their agents to give \$50,000 in legal tenders to our agents. This is the extent of the assistance that was given to the Royal Canadian Bank, and when you consider that the mistrust was caused by their 'confidential caution,' which not only 'one or two' as they say, but nearly all their agents misunderstood, I think you will say that with me, that it was very little assistance indeed that they rendered.

As to the further assistance which the Directors say they were ready to render by the discount of bills receivable, the intimation in their minute is the first intimation that any in this bank had of their intention to do so. This time a telegram was received, saying, "If you want assistance come down at once; matters cannot longer continue as they are;" to which a reply was sent: "Thanks for offer—do not require assistance." This offer I certainly did not regard as a friendly offer of assistance, but I looked upon it as a threat, but perhaps I did not interpret it rightly. I supposed it to mean this: "That unless the balance at your credit be immediately increased, more open measures will be taken to cast wrong on your bills." Perhaps I was wrong, but I leave you to judge. This bank has been in the habit of keeping considerable balances in the Bank of Montreal, for which they pay no interest until it exceeds fifty thousand dollars, when they pay three per cent, and if at any time during the month the balance falls under fifty thousand dollars, no interest is to be charged. The balance, at the time this telegram was received, had, owing to heavy drafts from the west, fallen below the usual amount, although there was still a balance there. You can now judge whether or not I was correct in my inference that the telegram was a threat and not a friendly offer of assistance. There was not one word said about discounting bills receivable until now, but had the offer been made it would not have been accepted as it was not needed.

The paid up capital of the bank is, say \$800,000, of which, \$97,000 is locked up in government debentures, \$50,000 in legal tenders having no interest, and an average balance of \$50,000 or over in the Bank of Montreal—the two last for the privilege of getting the Bank of Montreal to take our bills, for which in redemption we pay them gold every day, yet the balance in their hands falling below \$50,000 they break a written engagement, which required fifteen days notice from either party.

I am, sir, your most obt. servt.
T. WOODBINE, Cashier,
Royal Canadian Bank.

P.S.—My only object in making this statement is to prevent the public from believing either that the Bank of Montreal offered, or that this bank required, assistance.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:
HON. J. BILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONNELL, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. MCILLIPS, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.

SOLE AGENTS—Messrs. DUGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES—Island and to the Lower Port, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.

Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville. JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.

November 12, 1887. 39—Rta-166dtn

India & China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE AND GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb., Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole Agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILKS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1887. 090-ly w37-ly

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for WET GROUND and SUBMARINE BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States; from Messrs. Morrill & Co., Bennett, Wiswell Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear, and others.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address JOHN'S & Co., 150-3m, Sherbrooke, Q.

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Tea, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Cheats and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or cash, and the carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 1/2 cts. about 30 lbs. Cheats do 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had for sale cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGO, Broken Leaf, Strong \$0 45
FINE FLAVORED do. do. do. 0 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 0 75
FINE DOOLONG do. 0 45
RICH FLAVORED do. 0 60
VERY FINE do. do. 0 75
JAPAN do. do. 0 68
VERY FINE do. do. 0 75

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common do. \$0 38
FINE do. do. 0 55
YOUNG HYSON do. 0 60
FINE do. 0 75
SUPERIOR and VERY CHOICE do. 1 00
FINE GUNPOWDER do. 1 00
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 1 00

Reductions made to buyers of Five Cheats and upwards.

August 24th, 1887. 096, w28-ly

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, O. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,

Burringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omnia bus to and from the Boats and Cars, Stabling and Livery.

HURRAH FOR BARNUM'S

LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sundays excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

Returning—Leave all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 2 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.
JOHN TANNERY, Agent, Belleville.
S. GUTHRIE, Agent, Madoc.

P.S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 2nd, 1887. D06



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspapers, we have one of the best

appointed

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in iron or steel, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed into its pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Watch.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means: but every Watch, bearing the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
106, Broadway, N.Y.

ROBERT WILKES,
TORONTO AND MONTREAL,
General Agents,
Toronto, Nov. 3, 1887 108-3m 40-3m

Job Departments

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Offers great advantages in the printing of

General Hardware Merchant.

MINERS TOOLS.

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

&c. &c.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

May 3. 80-6m

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 6th March, 1883.

It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, OTTAWA, June 8, 1887.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 28 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 3Dit Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c.

May 1. 1D-4

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Coast, Fields and the United States.

THE SLENDOR STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN."

LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Coburne at 9 a.m. Coburne, 7 a.m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 8:30 a.m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East, West, and South. Returning, leaves Port of Rochester, (Charlotte), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, at 10 p.m., Saturdays, 8 p.m. Connects at North Shore Ports with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Coburne with morning Stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

July 28th, 1887. D1F

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is, indeed, little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with.

If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the size or shape of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part, every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished piece. The method established in every department is the reproduction of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough individual work.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in iron or steel, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed into its pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Watch.

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EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
106, Broadway, N.Y.

ROBERT WILKES,
TORONTO AND MONTREAL,
General Agents,
Toronto, Nov. 3, 1887 108-3m 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carrier to subscribers at \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable Despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Campbellford, Madoc and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and all matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months..... \$ 2 00
Half Square, 6 months..... \$10 00
One Square, 6 months..... \$30 00
Two Squares, 6 months..... \$30 00
Four Squares, 6 months..... \$50 00
Notices of Births..... 50
Do of Marriages..... 50
Do of Deaths..... 50

"Business Notices"—All matter under this heading, loaded or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

is published every Friday morning at \$2 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$2.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our subscription books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six lines and under, first insertion,..... 0 15
Above six lines (per line) first insertion 0 15
Each subsequent insertion per line..... 0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line..... 0 03

"Business Notices"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured at solid matter. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until notified, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices very low, as any other establishment in the country.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at B. J. Dondos.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Na. 1D.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, Belleville.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for the INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 1st of December, 1867.

M. BOWELL.

Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West. 8:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West. 7:22 P. M.
Mixed Train going West. 10:38 A. M.
Morning Express going East. 6:45 P. M.
Evening Express going East. 11:10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East. 11:10 P. M.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.
No passengers allowed on this train.

Montreal Times.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, NOV. 25.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

MAILS FROM OTTAWA.—There must be some mismanagement on the mail route from Ottawa to Belleville. Our Ottawa correspondents are frequently a day behind, and on several occasions the letters of our Ottawa correspondent have been unaccountably delayed. On Saturday we had two letters, one of which should have reached us on Friday, and this morning we are again without any from that quarter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.—The following is a statement of the Provincial Notes in circulation, Wednesday, 6th November 1867, and the specie held against them:

Notes in circulation.	Specie held.
At Montreal.....\$2,830,476	\$400,000
At Toronto.....1,087,786	400,000
	\$818,262
Debitures held by the Receiver General.....\$3,000,000	
The proportion of specie to notes in circulation as above is a fraction over 20 per cent.	

DROUGHT.—Such a dry fall in what was formerly Western Canada, has not been experienced for many years. Springs, creeks, wells, &c., are nearly all dry, and it is with the greatest difficulty in some places, that water can be procured at all. Not within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," has our river and bay been known to be so low, and if winter sets in before the usual supply of rain comes, great inconvenience and suffering will be the result. The rain which fell last night and this morning will do some good, but it is only as a drop in the bucket.

MADON GULO.—The Toronto Leader of Saturday says: "Mr. Campbell, the government gold inspector, called at our office yesterday with an ingot of gold, valued at \$500, which was taken from the Richardson mine out of four tons and a half of rock. The ingot was exhibited for a few hours, late in the afternoon, in one of the windows of J. G. Joseph & Co., and, we believe, it will be on exhibition there to-day also. It caused considerable excitement, and gold was all the talk on King street. Mr. Campbell is very much impressed with the mineral wealth of the Madoc district, and certainly this magnificent piece of gold is enough even to convince the most skeptical."

Mines on the Pacific Coast.

The United States Commissioner for the collection of Mining Statistics has just returned to Washington, after an extended tour through the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, and is preparing a report of his observations. Each district is described in detail, and statistics are given of the yield and practical working of every prominent mine in the country, with comparative statements showing the results of existing processes for the concentration and amalgamation of ores, and the necessity of improved systems of reduction. It is surprising that in a business so vast, and in which so much capital is invested that proper machinery for the separation of the precious metal has not yet been secured. Millions of dollars are annually wasted for the want of suitable machinery, and the commissioner estimates that the loss resulting from the present wasteful methods of extracting the precious metal from the ores does not fall short of fifteen million dollars per annum, of which a large percentage might be saved by the establishment of a National Mining School. The general condition of the mining interest is represented to be healthy and prosperous, and the development of the Pacific Slope in respect to other branches of industry is said to be absolutely wonderful.

The statistical returns will show that during the present year the gold product of the countries named will be: Montana, \$12,000,000; Colorado, \$5,000,000; Nevada, \$10,000,000; Idaho, \$6,000,000; California, \$25,000,000; Oregon, \$2,000,000; Miscellaneous, \$5,000,000. Indian disturbances have somewhat retarded the progress of mining operations in Montana and Idaho, and almost completely put a stop to that branch of industry in Arizona.

There is one remarkable fact in the foregoing statistics which is worth calling

attention to. It will be seen that the gold product of Nevada is \$10,000,000, being within \$500,000 of that of California, the chief gold producing country in the world. Nevada is comparatively a new gold country, and mining is carried on there as it will be in the Madoc gold region. Gold is rarely found in the alluvial, and yet we have in this new territory, and on our small lode—the Comstock—produced in one year, two thirds as much as is produced by the whole State of California. It is the opinion of practical miners who have worked in California, Nevada and Australia, that the Richardson ridge promises as well as the Comstock lode. If their prognostications be true, we have got a rich country in the Hastings gold district, and it would be impossible to estimate the advantages which the development of this district will be to the Dominion of Canada.

The Fenians Again.

It seems that we are not yet done with this organized band of murderers. In case the British Government hung the Manchester Fenians, we were told, the American Fenians would retaliate upon British subjects in Canada. British shipping in New York harbor was to be destroyed, Canadian cities fired, and all sorts of bloody work inaugurated. The Montreal Gazette of Thursday said: "We would advise our friends on the frontier to keep a sharp lookout for Fenian marauders on or about Sunday next, for the law will then probably take its course on the misguided men who shot Sergeant Brett in Manchester last month, and it is very possible that some Fenian miscreants in the United States may attempt to revenge the act in the usual cowardly manner, by shooting down a few unoffending Canadian farmers. It is possible that we may be mistaken, but the Fenians openly threaten the shipping in New York harbor in case Allen and his accomplices are executed, and yesterday several cases of arms were received at St. Albans."

Although the remarks of the Premier of the Government, in the House the other day, show that all danger of trouble from the Fenians has not passed away, we fancy that the terrible example set by the British Government, on Saturday, by hanging the Manchester Fenians, will produce a good effect. Too much leniency had been exhibited towards these rebels. The clemency hitherto shown was mistaken for a desire to conciliate, and the policy pursued only emboldened them to commit greater excesses. The prompt enforcement of the law at Manchester may create a little stir and bluster among the Fenians in this country, but we are of the opinion that it will prove to them and to their misguided associates in Great Britain, a salutary lesson.

It would seem from the extraordinary precautions taken by the British Government at home, that there is danger of further trouble there. The Cork correspondent of a late date, writing on the political situation existing in Ireland, says: "Extraordinary precautions against Fenians and Fenian raids seem to be the rule everywhere at the present moment. The soldiers stationed here are allowed to sleep on an average, we understand, but four nights in every week. They are always supplied with the full quantity of ammunition, so as to be ready at any time to repel any attack that may be made. On a recent occasion the authorities, apprehending interference with the barracks gate, kept the men up throughout the entire night and had them provided with candles and matches. Of course the Fenians made no appearance, neither was the gas meddled with. The police force was also on the alert."

Slandereous Attack.

The Globe, aided by some unprincipled correspondents, has for some months past made the Hon. Alex. Campbell the subject of a great deal of dirty scribbling. So long as it was confined to the Globe, it was deemed a waste of time and ink to correct its misstatements. The Montreal Herald, however—a journal, by the way, which not many months since paid a high tribute to the moral and political worth of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, by pronouncing him a model statesman—has come to the assistance of its Grit confrere, and has taken the question up, and its replies to the accusations are so well put to the point, that we copy them. With regard to the charge that Mr. Campbell "made his brother, for example, Crown Land Agent for Hastings; but as the place was not a very far north for a brother of the Commissioner, he dropped the fee from 5 per cent to 10. This, of course, could not stand alone, and so it is stated that the fees of Crown Land Agents throughout Upper Canada have been doubled, though it is well known that even before that change the Department on an average of years did not pay expenses. Besides this, he made the same brother Mining Inspector at \$5 a day, and in order to give him a district took the Crown lands of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings and Peterborough out of the market, except as mining lands, by which all settlement has been stopped throughout that immense territory, and this notwithstanding

that it is through this region that the so-called Colonization roads have been run for the purpose of opening the country to settlement. The Gazette's answer to this is, in effect, "to the Commissioner's credit." Mr. Alfred Campbell, Crown Land Agent in Hastings, the increase in the Crown Land Agents' commissions was considered necessary for several reasons. The old rates were fixed when lands were paid for in full at the time of the sale, and owing to the great amount of land sold, and the small salaries paid for in five instalments, which involved four times the amount of labour—the prices were lower and the sales slower. The increase in the commissions was made before Mr. Campbell's brother was appointed, and did not affect him, for the Commissioner did not allow him even the old commission, but fixed his remuneration at one per cent. Mr. Alfred Campbell was appointed Crown Land Agent, and would his commission, at the time made, for a time keen, and great pressure was put upon him at all hours of the day and evening by the public. He had to make rules and take money in considerable sums at all hours, on his own responsibility. When the Gold Mining Division was established (and it was established on the urgent and repeated advice of men of experience from California, Australia, and Columbia) of course no sales in that district took place. Mr. Alfred Campbell was appointed Mining Inspector, and afterwards the additional duties of raising and managing the Mounted Police Force, contracting for the superintending the building of their barracks, and the like, were imposed on him. He had to visit all parts of the gold mining division, issue mining and tavern licenses, preserve order, and keep a constant surveillance over his police force. For these duties he was allowed five dollars a day and travelling expenses. In the next place, the Counties of Renfrew and Peterborough were not affected by the gold mining division, but of the Counties of Frontenac, Addington, and Hastings were. Through those parts three Colonization Roads run, on none of which have there been half a dozen new settlers in the last three or four years. The public can therefore judge how far settlement was interfered with."

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

SIR,—In your report of my essay of rock from the Township of Barrie, in Saturday's INTELLIGENCER, there are three errors, which I take the liberty to correct. First, the yield of gold was one grain and six tenths parts of a grain (1/6 gr.), instead of "one grain and sixteenth of a grain." Second, the return of \$325 to the box by no means "beats anything yet submitted to the test of the mineralogist."

Finally, I have no pretensions to the honorable title of Professor, which has only been applied to me by some of my friends, partly through partiality, partly in playfulness.

JAMES T. BELL, Assayer.

Belleville, Nov. 25, 1867.

From our Occasional.

Boston, November 20th.

MR. ENRON.—The sale of tickets for the readings of Charles Dickens, was publicly announced to take place at the store of Messrs. Thayer & Field, in Tremont street, Monday, Nov. 18th. The correspondent wishing to secure a "pasteboard," wended his way on the day mentioned, at his earliest opportunity (8 o'clock a.m.), to the above store, and found to his great surprise, an immense crowd of people blocking up the street in its vicinity, all on the same errand as himself, and was told that a great many of them had been patiently waiting for over an hour. The store was crowded, and some half a dozen policemen were necessary to keep the crowd in order, and to have them take their turn as they came, as "first come, first served," was the motto. The same condition of things existed throughout the entire day, and at one time there was a single file extending from Tremont street down Hamilton place, of over six hundred people, all very impatient. I can assure you, as the weather that day was very cold, and lucky were those who were able to secure tickets, even after waiting several hours. On the next day there was not one to be had, unless it was purchased from speculators who had contrived to purchase a quantity (one man was said to have purchased 100 tickets), and who had them at from \$10 to \$20 each, according to the location of the seat. The readings are to be held in Tremont Temple, a hall capable of holding 5,000 persons, commencing on Monday, Dec. 2nd. It will thus be seen that there were 18,000 tickets disposed of in about twenty-four hours. The price of admission was \$1.50; reserved seats \$2. It is estimated that only about one-tenth of those who wished to hear Mr. Dickens read will be able to do so.

The announcement that the steamship "Cuba," with Mr. Dickens on board, had left Halifax for this city, created considerable excitement among the many friends of the distinguished novelist, and many were the anxious enquiries during the day in regard to its arrival, as he was due at three o'clock. As the day advanced without her being sighted, several hours were wasted in the expectation that she had been delayed by some accident had occurred, but they were happily dispelled, however, by the news which arrived about eight o'clock, that the "Cuba" had been signalled some fifteen miles beyond Hull.

The following, for which I am indebted to the Boston Post, will explain the manner of Mr. Dickens' reception.

"In order to expedite the arrival of Mr. Dickens to our shores, Mr. George Dolby, his energetic and most courteous agent in this country, had made arrangements to meet him in the steamer named the 'Hull' in the United States steamship 'Hamlin.' The boat accordingly left her moorings at about 10 o'clock yesterday noon, having on board the following gentlemen, viz.: Geo. Dolby, the American agent of Mr. Dickens, Thomas Russell, Collector of the port, Mr. James T. Fields, of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Underwood, Surveyor of the Port, John Joseph Quincy,

General Sherwin, Deputy Surveyor, John M. Park, principal deputy Collector, and others. There being no signs of the 'Cuba' from the signal station, the 'Hamlin' returned to the city at 4 o'clock, and after the above named gentleman had paid a visit to the out-going steamer 'Java,' the 'Hamlin' again dropped down into the stream, and at 9 o'clock it was sighted. Mr. Dolby and his party were waiting to take him to his quarters at the Parker House, on his arrival. Mr. Dickens was drawn away as being in the very best of health and spirits, and greeted his friends in the most cordial manner, saying that he was overjoyed to once more be upon American soil. After being seated in his carriage he was driven to the Parker House, where he took possession of the 'suite' apartments provided for him, and spent the evening in close intercourse with his friends Mr. Dickens will remain in Boston until the evening of the 8th of December, when he leaves for New York to meet his engagements, which commence on the evening of the 9th of December. His first readings in this city are on Monday, December 2nd.

A number of persons assembled on Canard wharf, East Boston, yesterday afternoon, expecting that the distinguished novelist would first appear at that point, along with the passengers who bore him company in the 'Cuba.' These persons were somewhat disappointed to learn that Mr. Dickens was not coming to that point, but that he was, though many of them remained until the final arrival of the vessel to make themselves sure of the fact. Some considered the story a dodge to prevent a large gathering, and others, such as were not willing to miss an opportunity of seeing the illustrious 'Boz,' even though they were forced to submit to considerable inconvenience and delay in the cold by so doing."

Editorial Summary.

—A Local Bank is talked of at Prescott.
—There are seven Universities in Canada.
—The Quebec ship carpenters are still on strike.
—The strength of the United States army is now 56,500.
—The United States Congress re-assembled on Thursday last.
—The Minneapolis mills are throwing bran into the river because it is not worth selling.
—It was believed that between 350 and 500 lives were lost by the colliery explosion at Ferndale, South Wales.
—Fitz Greene Hallock, one of the foremost literary men in the United States, died on Friday last, aged 73 years.
—Quebec harbor is getting clear of vessels, and the small steam craft are being docked for the winter.
—A large black eagle was shot in North Wellington on Tuesday last. It measured seven feet six inches from tip to tip of wings.
—Three hundred soldiers' cemeteries have been opened in the United States since the war began, in which 328,090 bodies are interred.

Gen. Sherman thinks that immediate peace with the Indians is desirable, and recommends the employment of Indians in the service.

—The excitement about Weston, the valiant, is so great in Ohio, that special trains are advertised for the places through which he has to pass.

—The Rev. S. Baker, Wesleyan missionary in the Fiji Islands, has been killed and eaten by cannibals, together with six Christian natives.

—At Riverhead, Long Island, some school mistresses have been arraigned before the committee on a charge of smoking pipes.

—Fifty-three plans for the New York Post Office building have already been received. The average cost of the buildings proposed by these architects is three millions of dollars.

—The Shipping Gazette says: The number of wrecks recorded during the week ending Nov. 9, has been 49, making for the present year a total of 2,223.

—Prairie fires still continue to rage in nearly all sections of the West. They have been particularly severe in Western and Northern Missouri and Kansas, in many instances devastating whole farms; immense amounts of property have been destroyed.

—France has been trying the American revolver cannon. It has eight chambers, and the cartridges are discharged at each stoppage in the rotation, and it throws explosive projectiles a distance of 2,500 meters. This weapon can fire 100 shots in a minute, and with its carriage and ammunition, it weighs about 600 lbs.

Arrival from Europe.

New York, Nov. 24th.—The steamship "Saxonia," from Hamburg on the 10th, and Southampton on the 13th, has arrived.

Details of news of one day later have been received. The *Etendard*, of Paris, states that all the European States have declared their selves in favor of the conference on the Roman question. Consequently, the French government has forwarded a second circular, officially proposing a conference to all, even the smaller states.

Austria.—In Monday's sitting of the Lower House, on the compromise with Hungary, the Finance Minister made a speech, in which he announced that henceforth, all of expenditure over revenue could be entirely avoided, and that there was every prospect of a settlement of the financial position of the Empire.

AN ARITHMETICAL COOK.—Jones: I thought I warned you particularly, cook, against boiling my eggs hard. Now, how is this? Here they are boiled fit for salad, in spite of every direction. What did I tell you? The cook: Oh, sir, I remember exactly. The eggs were in the water to a minute precisely nine minutes. Jones: Nine! I told you three. Cook: Yes, sir; but there's three eggs. Of course, if you take the minutes halving, three must make nine. I may be a fool, sir, but I happen to know what three times three makes, for all that.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—His Holiness the Pope was not at first strenuously averse to any conference whatever for the settlement of the Roman question, but at length, he saw the objections, and is now in full accordance with the proposition of Napoleon.

The Government of Bavaria, which it was asserted would not join the Conference, has also signified its acceptance of the French plan.

Many of the details of the Conference have already been agreed upon.

Munich, in Bavaria, has been chosen as the place, and the 11th of December as the time.

Since the last despatches, the Governments of Italy and Wurtemberg have signified their intention of accepting places in the Conference.

The Paris *Tribune* of this morning, in a leading article, on the subject, takes occasion to deny the report that Gen. Dix had expressed any desire for the representation of the United States in the Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 23, evening.—Despatches just received from Manchester state that the city is quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is asserted that the concession applied for by the Franco-American Telegraph Cable Company, and which was refused last, at length, been granted by the French Government for a term of years.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 10 p.m.—The expected demonstration of sympathy for Allen, Gould and Larkin took place to-day at noon. A funeral procession, consisting of about two thousand persons, was formed and slowly marched to Hyde Park. One of the most conspicuous objects in the procession was a large black banner, upon which was inscribed the motto: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." On the arrival of the funeral at Hyde Park, a solemn meeting was organized according to the programme previously announced. Three stands had been erected on the grounds, from which, during the afternoon, the people were addressed by various speakers. Strong appeals were made to the sympathies of the audience, and the hurried executions at Manchester were condemned in bitter terms. Notwithstanding the peculiar nature and character of the assemblage, good order prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the police were well prepared for an emergency, were not called upon to interfere.

This evening a similar meeting was held at a public hall in this city, which was largely attended by Irishmen. No disturbance whatever occurred, and the city is quite quiet.

The prominent Fenian leader Col. Burke, was arrested here to-day. It is alleged that he was the organizer of the secret expedition which threatened the capture of Chester Castle in February last.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Despatches from Rome announce that the Holy Father, in accordance with the advice of his cardinals, has ordered the release of all the Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical troops during the late campaign.

Transporta have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one division of the French expedition in Italy and return to France.

FLORENCE, Nov. 24.—It is reported that Garibaldi is lying seriously ill in prison, and that his sons have been hurried to his bedside.

The Journal of the Italian Government is about to raise a new loan.

LONDON, Nov. 23, noon.—Consols firm at 94 1/4; Bonds 70 1/2; Ill C 85; Erie 46 1/2.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 2 p.m.—C 85 1/2; Erie 46 1/2; Bonds unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 23, eve.—Consols 94 1/4; Bonds 70 1/2; C 85 1/2; Erie 46 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23, noon.—Cotton heavy and declining. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23, 2 p.m.—Cotton heavy and declined 3/4. Common Roils declined to 8s. Linsed Oil 43s. Sugar quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23, evening.—Cotton closed heavy and irregular; rather more doing; prices declined 1/4; Uplands 8d; Orleans 8 1/2d. Other articles unchanged.

American Despatches.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—The steamer "Bartha," from New Orleans, heavily freighted for Cincinnati, sunk at Vincy, Ind., to-day, and was a total loss. Boat and cargo valued at \$140,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Herald's* Water-torn, Ind., special says Weston arrived at Waterloo at 11:30 p.m., and will remain over Sunday. He will leave for his last hundred miles trial from here at 12:15 on Sunday night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at \$1.73 to \$1.75 for No. 2. Corn steady at \$1.57 to \$1.60. Bye dull, at \$1.35 for No. 1, and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for No. 2. Provisions dull. Mess pork \$19.50; extra prime pork \$15.50. Beef cattle quiet, at \$5.20 to \$6.00 for fair to good shipping. Hogs quiet, at \$5.75 to \$6.10 for good to extra choice; \$6.40 to \$6.60 for fair to good.

4,000 bush wheat; 24,000 bush corn; 24,000 bush oats; 8,000 bush. Shipments—3,500 bush. corn; 60,000 bush wheat; 40,000 bush corn; 28,000 bush oats. Freight inactive at 8c on corn to Buffalo.

—"The most quiet place I know," said Zerkel, "is Woodville, in Mississippi; there's no quarrel or rowdyism, nor fighting in the streets. If a gentleman insults another, he's quietly shot down, and that's the last of it."

Walking Exploits.

The attempt of Weston to walk from Portland to Chicago has set the type mongers to hunt up parallels. The Albany Express is reminded of the feat of the great English pedestrian, Capt. Barclay, who in the early part of the present century, accomplished the previously unperformed feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours—one mile in each hour. The feat had been attempted several times before, but without success, and has been done, or pretended to have been done, several times since; though generally under conditions that were suggestive of deception. Barclay, however, did his walk in the open air, in the sight of all men, and the magnitude of the wager, one hundred thousand pounds, was sufficient to inspire the utmost watchfulness on all sides. The task was performed, and although Captain Barclay suffered from exhaustion and pain, his limbs did not swell nor his appetite fail, and in five days after the completion of his task he went with his regiment to active duty on the Continent. The same pedestrian, when 35 years old, walked three hundred miles in oppressively hot days, and in June of the same year undertook to walk ninety miles in twenty-one and a half hours, for a wager of five thousand guineas. He succeeded, with but little fatigue, and had one hour and eight minutes to spare. In 1786, Postel walked from Canterbury to London Bridge and back, one hundred and twelve miles in twenty-four hours. But it must be remembered that these were special feats, while Weston's hundred miles in five hours, if he makes it, will occur during his great walk of thirty consecutive days.

Dickens' Desolate Home.

After living very happy, indeed, for many years, with one whom he wed after the first full burst of literary applause had come up from England—*"The Sketches of Boz"* and *"The Pickwick Papers"* appeared, Dickens and wife separated. This was nine years ago, when they parted; and speaking of the sad event, some one (we know not whom) has written: "Nine years ago this home was destroyed. Its heads went forth from the shelter in different directions, each surrounded by some of the children—each holding tightly together lips, which, as if closed by iron bands, then and since steadily refused to gratify the public curiosity as to the cause of the separation. The water were the elements which contributed to this sad termination of a union which stretched through twenty years, none who have partaken of the hospitalities of that home, can feel regret but the keenest sorrow and grief. No wreck of empire, no field of ruined columns covered with friezes, capital and pilasters, with empty shrines and broken altars is so touching, overwhelming as a home whose death draws some of its members to an end, and others to new attractions to those who remain, toward the heavenly home, and only those a more tender sympathy and a deeper love among the survivors. But a home whose inmates go—*all living*—with faces sternly averted, and at whose portals the angel paints the flaming sword, gathers around it all the gloom of a pagan burial; for the past is not, and there is no future."

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READING MATTER. In this there will be an improvement. The volume for 1868 will be set up with new, selected type, and of a size that will enable us to give an additional quantity of reading matter amounting to about twenty pages in each number.

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Two copies, one year, - - - 6.00

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Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies, 14.00

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How to Revert.—In returning by mail, a Post Office Order or a Draft, please to send the Order or Draft, payable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be replaced by a new one to the sender, if a Draft or a Post Office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National bank notes.

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November 12, 1867.

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Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

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August 16th, 1867. 30-1y w27-1y

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Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Tea, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 15 lb. boxes and upwards, made free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Station, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, and there the goods will be delivered. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, 1/2 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 90 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. Tea agents are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA. COMMON CONGO, Broken Leaf, Strong, Tea, - - - \$0.45

FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. - - - 0.55

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Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. 30-6, w24-1y

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JOHN TANONER, Agent, Belleville.
S. GUNTER, Agent, Madoc.

P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 30, 1867. 30-6, w24-1y

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the *Traders Bank of Belleville*, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Banking and Exchange in Belleville, etc., and for other purposes. Belleville, Nov. 1, 1867. 159-4

JAMES GLASS,

General Hardware Merchant.

MINERS TOOLS,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

&c., &c.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

May 8. 3D-6m

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 6th March, 1868.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as reported by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*. R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount in declared to be this day 25 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 3D-1st Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,

STRAW CUTTERS,

MILL WORK & MACHINERY,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,

Stoves, &c. 1D-9

Daily Line to Rochester.

The quickest route from Belleville and vicinity to New York, Boston, &c., from Montreal, to Buffalo, &c., and between the Canadian Gold Fields and the United States.

THE SWINDEN STEEL-PLATED STEAMER

"CORINTHIAN,"

LEAVES Brighton 4:30, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until further notice, and daily from Colborne at 9 a. m., Cobourg, 7 a. m., and Port Hope on arrival of G. T. R. morning trains from Toronto and Montreal, at 9:30 a. m.

Connects at Rochester with afternoon Express Trains for the East and South.

Returning, leaves Port of Rochester, (Charlotte), daily, on arrival of evening Express Trains, 10 p. m., Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Connects at North Shore Ports with G. T. R. morning trains for Toronto and Montreal, and at Brighton and Colborne with morning stages direct for Campbellford, Madoc, and the Canadian Gold Fields.

R. F. DAVY, AGENT. 3D-1y

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspapers, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such as should command the attention of every business firm in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

Gives a great advantage in the printing of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES,

And for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Letter Headings,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues,

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY-LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a distance from Belleville in west

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders and their letters will receive prompt attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

3D-1y

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as a piece of machinery, like any other machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the shape or shape of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished piece. The method established in every department is the reproduction of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every plan may be tested till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest maintaining vibration with a wide and free motion, and the best has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch made at Waltham, bearing the trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No 183 Broadway, N.Y.

ROBERT WILKES,
TORONTO AND MONTREAL,
General Agents.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1867. 165-3m 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, the Cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with REUBEN CORNWELL in Madoc, Bridgeville, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., and in short, nothing points nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, - - - \$ 0.09

Half Square, 6 months, - - - 0.10

One Square, 6 months, - - - 0.20

Two Squares, 6 months, - - - 0.30

Four Squares, 6 months, - - - 0.50

Notice of Birth, - - - 50

Do of Marriages, - - - 50

Do of Deaths, - - - 50

"Business Notices"—All matter under this heading, headed or sold, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid milium.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

is published every Friday Morning at \$3 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$3.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400.

With such a large and general circulation, throughout the city and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, - - - 0.50

Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0.10

Above six lines (per line) first insertion, - - - 0.07

Each subsequent insertion, - - - 0.02

"Business Notices"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid milium.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and accurate execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the County.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER are had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at E. DUNDAS.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

3D-1y

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 26.
 Commercial Bills, buying at 89 to 90
 selling at 90 to 91
 Greenbacks, buying at 71 to 72
 selling at 72 to 73
 Bank of Upper Canada Bills, 60
 Silver, buying at 34 pr. ds.
 selling at 34 pr. ds.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

New York, Nov. 26.
 Cotton dull at 16 1/2 to 17.
 Flour dull and 10c to 20c lower. receipts 913 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls at \$7.75 to \$8.50 for superior state and western; \$9.00 to \$10.00 for common to choice extra state; \$8.50 to \$11.75 for common to choice extra western.
 Rye quiet at \$7.00 to \$9.00.
 Wheat nominally dull; receipts 1,779 bushels; sales 750 bushels at \$1.15 for No. 3 spring. Rye quiet and firmer.
 Corn about one cent lower; receipts 720 bushels; sales 4,000 bushels at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for mixed Western in store and about; \$1.37 for yellow Western.
 Barley scarce and no trading; receipts 530 bushels; sales 8,000 bushels prime Canada West at \$1.07 1/2.
 Oats firm; receipts 15,000 bush; sales 21,000 bush at 58c for western.
 Pork quiet and steady at \$20.75 to \$20.00. Lard quiet and steady at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Nov. 26.
 Stocks dull.
 Sterling Exchange, 109 1/2.
 Gold 139 1/2.
 The New York financial note says the loan market is still easy. Stock market dull but firm. Government steady and quiet. R.R. shares better. Foreign exchange quiet. Gold closed 139 1/2.

Imports and Exports.

PER ORAND TRUNK RAILWAY. NOVEMBER 26.
 IMPORTS—4 cars merchandise.
 EXPORTS—3 cars merchandise.
 PORT OF BELLEVILLE. NOVEMBER 26.
 ARRIVALS.
 Ship Challenge, Pictou, plaster.
 Ship Victoria, Kingston, ballast.
 Ship Catharine, Oswego, do.
 DEPARTURES.
 Ship Victoria, Cape Vincent, shingle bolts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

R. R. R.
 90 out of 100 deaths, that annually occur, are caused by preventable diseases, and the greater portion of these complaints would be relieved by the use of Allen's Lung Balm (the case may require) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced, be exterminated from the system in a few hours. Pain, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by Buxley Relief. In cases of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Diphtheria, Croup, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Stomach, Spasms, Blisters, Inflammation, Acute, Chronic, and Indurated sores in the Mouth, Throat, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Mumps, Legs, Arms, &c., will in a few minutes yield to the soothing influence of the Buxley Relief.
 Every family should keep these life-saving remedies in the house, as they can be used on all occasions, where pain or sickness suddenly seizes you, or accidents occur, are safe and rapid in their effects—can be taken or used by infants as well as adults—and all who use them, no matter how sick or how long they have been suffering, will find relief in a few minutes, and a few minutes in ordinary complaints, will afford ease and comfort.
 See Dr. R. R. R. Buxley's Almanac for 1897—R. R. R. Buxley, 108-2w 25-2w.

Read what Dr. Scovill says of ALLEN'S LUNG BALM:
 "I have made the following statement from a perfect knowledge and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and can truly say that it is the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of a cold, it would save many lives, and would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It also gives strength to the system, cures the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state. Yours respectfully, A. L. SCOVILL.
 Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
 Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada, 109-1m 30-1w."

COSGRAVE & CO'S
 CELEBRATED
East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,
 50 Hhds.,
150 Barrels and half Barrels,
 FOR SALE ONLY BY
WESLEY BULLEN.
 Belleville, Nov. 26, 1897 177-1f

P. D. CONGER
 has opened a new lot of
OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS!

Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves!
 Nov. 1st, 1897. 1D-1y

Horses, Carriages, &c.,
 FOR SALE.
COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS
 TAKEN AT PAR.
 Apply to
H. PRETTY,
 Opposite the Market.
 Belleville, Oct. 22, 1897. 147-1f

Bay State Mining Company.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at Mr. Ross' store, Belleville, on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m.
 R. E. LUI D.
 Secretary.
 El Dorado, 20th Nov. 1897. 177-3f

For Montreal.

THE steamer **EMPEROR**, which leaves Montreal to-day for Belleville and Trenton, will return the latter part of the week.
 Parties having freight for Montreal and Intermediate ports, would do well to apply to Capt. McIntosh, at Read & McIntosh's office, Front Street, Belleville.
 Nov. 25, 1897. 178-3f

House to Let.

THAT Brick and Stone House, with coach-house, stable, out-house, and garden known as Alston House, lately occupied by W. Kersteman, Esq., above Murray's Hill, just outside the Corporation.
 Apply to Mr. John Cook, grocer, or to Mr. A. Dunlop, P. O., Belleville.
 Nov. 25, 1897. 175-10f

Tenders for Cord Wood.

100 CORDS of wood for the County Goal required to be delivered on or before the 1st of March, 1898. The wood to be composed of Beech and Maple. Each cord must contain 128 feet, by measurement; the smallest stick must be not less than three inches across the small end. Crooked sticks will not be received. Tenders to state the price per cord of 128 feet, as above stated.
 Tenders will be received at any time up to the 1st of January next, at the office of the County Clerk, Shire Hall, Belleville.
 ROBT. FRANCIS, J. County Surveyor.
 Trenton, Nov. 25d, 1897. 173-3f 41-4f

THREE REASONS

Why you should buy your Clothing from

J. MUIR & CO.

First:
 You select from the largest stock in Belleville.
Second:
 The stock is all perfectly new, and is made and trimmed in the very latest English and American styles. We defy ordered work to beat it.
Third:
 We buy for cash, and can therefore offer special inducements. Call and see.

J. MUIR & Co.
 November, 1897. 184-1y

FREE LUNCH
AT THE
CLUB HOUSE,
EVERY DAY,

From 11 A. M. to 12 Noon.
 Nov. 10, 1897. 172-4f

MILLINERY
And Dress Making.
MISS FRITH,
 RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that she has just returned from New York with the largest and most select STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS
 ever brought to Belleville, and to which she invites inspection.
 Her stock consists in part of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Velvet Felt, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces, Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woollen Scarfs, Woollen Hoods, Gloves, Dress Capes, &c.
 Felt and Straw made over in the latest styles.
 Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.
 Belleville, Nov. 20, 1897. 172-4f 401f

Commercial Bank Bills
 TAKEN AT PAR, FOR
Books & Stationery.
F. VAN NORMAN,
 DOMINION BUILDINGS,
 BRIDGE STREET,
 Opposite the P. O., Belleville.
 Belleville, Nov. 11, 1897. 138-4m

PROSPECTUS OF THE
EL DORADO MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC.
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL STOCK \$72,000.
 Divided into 2,400 Shares of \$30 Each.
 Deposit on Subscription, \$15 Per Share.

THIS Company is formed, and proceedings taken for its incorporation, under Chapter 28, 27, and 29 Vic. for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of three acres of land, being part of the Moore Farm, and a portion of the North-east quarter of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession of Madoc. It is situated, about forty rods from the celebrated Richardson Mine. At present, there are two shafts sunk on the property about 300 feet apart, one 46 feet deep, and the other 35 feet deep. There is at the present time about 200 tons of ore already mined. The owners of the property have had one of this quartz crushed and assayed by Scott & Taylor's Mill, which returned \$38.80 in Gold, which specimen can be seen at J. E. Ellis, on King Street.

There is no question whatever but that there is also a large quantity of Silver in the same rock, but Scott & Taylor's Mill was not prepared to extract the Silver, it is not known how much Silver there is in the ore.
 The projectors have determined only to sell sufficient stock to repay the advances, and to carry on the work satisfactorily. They have thereupon decided to sell only 821 shares of the value of \$30 each, payable one-half, or \$15, as above, on subscription, and the remaining \$15 on the 1st of January, 1898. Out of the above sales, \$10,000 is to be retained by the Secretary for working expenses.

In presenting this Company to the public, the Directors do so with confidence, inasmuch as there is no doubt (judging from the above test), that the returns on so small a capital will be excessively remunerative.

The Provisional Directors are as follows:
 A. F. WOOD, late Warden of the County of Hastings.
 RICHARD SPARLING, Managing Director and Superintendent.
 T. S. MCGILVER, of Madoc.
 MAHLON BURWELL MCGREGOR, of Madoc.
 A. MITCHELL, of Madoc.
 ALDERMAN VICKERS, of Toronto.
 J. E. ELLIS, of Toronto.

McCLELLAN & McCLELLAN, Solicitors. A. F. WOOD, President.
 BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers. T. A. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Applications for Shares received by Alderman Vickers, Yonge Street, Toronto; J. E. Ellis, King Street, Toronto, and at the office of
WILLIAM KERSTEMAN,
 63 Church Street, Toronto.
 Toronto, November 20th, 1897. 173-1f

PROSPECTUS OF
THE WELLINGTON GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC, Limited.

To be incorporated by Letters Patent, under the Provisions of the Act 27 and 28 Victoria, Chapter 23, and Amendments Thereof.

Capital Stock \$200,000, divided into 40,000 Shares of \$5 each.
 Of which \$100,000 is reserved for working capital.

DIRECTORS:
 The HON. JOHN CARLING, M.P. JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq., Q. C. M. P.
 ADAM CROOKS, Esq., Q. C. THOMAS LAILEY, Esq., Merchant.
 Another Director, Esq., President of the Royal Canadian Bank.
 Manager and Superintendent—HUGH R. FLETCHER, Mining Engineer.
 Secretary and Treasurer—H. S. LEDYARD.
 Solicitors—Messrs. MCMURRAY & RAE.
 Bankers—THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

THIS Company is organized for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of ten acres upon the Richardson Mine, being part of the West half of Lot number eighteen in the fifth concession of the Township of Madoc, and for the purpose of smelting or otherwise preparing for market the ores of all kinds of metals and minerals, together with the acquisition and disposal of all lands, mines and ores that may be found of advantage to the interests of the Company.

The project of the Wellington Gold Mining Company of Madoc is situated upon the West end of the Richardson Hill, and a continuation of the Quartz Lead, upon which the celebrated Richardson Mine is located, passes through the entire length of the property, and gives facilities for mining upon 900 feet along this lead.

Another Quartz Lead, which extends through the entire length of the property, which is supposed to be a continuation of the vein upon which several mines on the Moore Farm are situated, namely, the El Dorado, the Moore Mine, the Royal Canadian and Kootenay Mines, and the property is bounded on the East side by the Richardson Farm and the territory of the Union Mining Company.

The land of the Wellington Gold Mining Company possesses many facilities for mining operations; it lies upon a hill of such elevation that no trouble will be experienced from water, and upon the North side there is every convenience for a good dumping ground.

The discovery of the Richardson Mine was made owing to the appearance of purple copper ore upon the surface, and there are portions of the Wellington Company's property upon which are even richer shows of Copper ore, than at the Richardson, and as this property is situated upon the same hill as the Richardson Mine, having the same geological formation, and the same quartz leads continuing through it, there is no reason to doubt that the property of the Wellington Company will, when developed, rival in richness even the celebrated Richardson Mine.

Mr. Benjamin Lombard, of the Richardson Mining Company states that he caused two assays to be made of samples from the shaft now sunk upon the property of the Wellington Company, to the depth of twelve feet, which yielded respectively \$16 and \$32 of Gold and Silver to the ton, and from five pounds of average ore taken from the shaft, Mr. Wyckoff, Assayer, of Madoc, returned \$22 of Gold and Silver to the ton, and as these assays were all made from specimens taken comparatively near the surface, no stronger evidence need be adduced of the exceeding richness of the leads upon this location.

It is proposed to continue the shaft already commenced, and also to run a tunnel through the hill, which will at once show the extent and number of mineral veins traversing the property, and thereby give great facilities for working them, and obtaining the ore therefrom in large quantities.

Developments will speedily be made upon the hill in addition to the work contemplated by the Wellington Company, as the Richardson Ridge Gold Mining Company are about to sink a shaft upon adjoining territory.

One DOLLAR per Share to be payable on application, and the remaining \$4 per Share in four equal monthly payments from the date of this Prospectus.

Applications for Stock, and other communications to be addressed to the Secretary,
H. S. LEDYARD,
 74 Yonge Street, Toronto, 171D-140-41f

Toronto, November 9th, 1897.
 Subscriptions for stock will be received by the undersigned at his office, INTELLECTUAL BUILDINGS, Front Street, Belleville.

Milk, Milk! Milk!
 The subscriber will contract to supply families with Milk for the winter in large or small quantities.
 Liberal arrangements made with parties taking two quarts or more per day.
 W. H. VANTASSEL.
 Belleville, Oct. 10, 1897. 142-4f 38-1f

CONGER BROS.
 Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage given them for the past year, they to remind their customers and the public that having thoroughly
REFITTED THEIR STORE!
 are now opening a well assorted stock of FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, CURRIES, RAISINS, FRUITS, &c.
 Special attention is called to their fine assortment of
 Jam, Jelly, Canned and Bottled FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.
 R. D. CONGER & Co.
 Nov. 18th, 1897. 1D-1y

G. C. Holton & Co.,
 ARE SHOWING NEW
 Canadian Hosiery,
 Canadian Undershirts,
 Canadian Drawers,
 Canadian Ties,
 Canadian Flannels,
 Canadian Cottons,
 Canadian Blankets.

Commercial Bills at Par.
 1D-1y

TO RENT,
 THE BRICK HOUSE in West Belleville, formerly occupied by FRANCIS PAPER, READ, Esq. Rent \$100 a year. For further particulars apply to Charles Pappas, or of Ross Bell & Co., Belleville.
 Nov. 22, 1897. 174-1f

All who Desire a perfect Hair Dresser should use the

EXTRACT OF
LIMES AND GLYCERINE,

WITHOUT exception the very best preparation for the HAIR ever offered to the public. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms.
 The proprietors in offering the above do so with the full conviction of its being all they claim for it.

The Best Hair Dresser before the People.

Prepared only at

APOTHECARIES HALL, Front St., Belleville.

Winceys, Winceys!

Wilson & Robertson

Have 50 ps. Winceys, At from 6d per yard.

These are the Cheapest Goods in the Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING!

A lot of Laine's celebrated

Scotch Lambs Wool

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

JUST RECEIVED.

Geo. Ritchie & Co. 1D-1y

Nov. 14, 1897.

Nov. 14, 1897.

Nov. 14, 1897.

Nov. 14, 1897.

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Nov. 14, 1897.

Nov. 14, 1897.

Albany Lumber Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20.

Lumber receipts are smaller, and from present appearance but little more will come in. The supply, however, is ample, and the assortment pretty good.

The sales have been fair, but not so active as last week. A few sales about the same as last week; some dealers prefer holding till next year, rather than meet the views of a part of the buyers. The receipts have been large, amounting at the close of the week to 100,000 ft. of lumber, and 10,000 ft. of shingles, and the presence of ice in the river.

The rates of freight are: to New York \$1.75; to New Haven and Bridgeport, \$2.00; to Middletown and Norwich, \$3.00; to Hartford and Providence, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Other places there is no cargo.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals during the week in Nov. in the years named are as follows:

Barclay's Shingles, Timber, Shingles, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 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2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 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2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 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BELLEVILLE MARKETS

Wheat—No. 1 30 1/2 to 31 1/4
 No. 2 29 1/2 to 30 1/4
 No. 3 28 1/2 to 29 1/4
 No. 4 27 1/2 to 28 1/4
 No. 5 26 1/2 to 27 1/4
 No. 6 25 1/2 to 26 1/4
 No. 7 24 1/2 to 25 1/4
 No. 8 23 1/2 to 24 1/4
 No. 9 22 1/2 to 23 1/4
 No. 10 21 1/2 to 22 1/4
 No. 11 20 1/2 to 21 1/4
 No. 12 19 1/2 to 20 1/4
 No. 13 18 1/2 to 19 1/4
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 No. 17 14 1/2 to 15 1/4
 No. 18 13 1/2 to 14 1/4
 No. 19 12 1/2 to 13 1/4
 No. 20 11 1/2 to 12 1/4
 No. 21 10 1/2 to 11 1/4
 No. 22 9 1/2 to 10 1/4
 No. 23 8 1/2 to 9 1/4
 No. 24 7 1/2 to 8 1/4
 No. 25 6 1/2 to 7 1/4
 No. 26 5 1/2 to 6 1/4
 No. 27 4 1/2 to 5 1/4
 No. 28 3 1/2 to 4 1/4
 No. 29 2 1/2 to 3 1/4
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 No. 99 1/2 to 1 1/4
 No. 100 1/2 to 1 1/4

MONTREAL MARKETS

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

From Montreal, Livingston & Co.

Montreal, Nov. 27, 1887.

Wheat—Superior Extra... 7 3/4 to 8 1/4

Extra... 7 3/4 to 8 1/4

Wheat—Canada Superior... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Superior... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 1 Western... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 2... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 3... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 4... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 5... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 6... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 7... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 8... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 9... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 10... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 11... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 12... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 13... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 14... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 15... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 16... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 17... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 18... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 19... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 20... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 21... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 22... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 23... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 24... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 25... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 26... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 27... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 28... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 29... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 30... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 31... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 32... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 33... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 34... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 35... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 36... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 37... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 38... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 39... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 40... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 41... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 42... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 43... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 44... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 45... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

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Wheat—No. 47... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

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Wheat—No. 49... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 50... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 51... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 52... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 53... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 54... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 55... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 56... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 57... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 58... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 59... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 60... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 61... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 62... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 63... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 64... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 65... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 66... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 67... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 68... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 69... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 70... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 71... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 72... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 73... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 74... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 75... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 76... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 77... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 78... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Wheat—No. 79... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

No. 80... 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Missionary Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING

in connection with the

John St. Presbyterian Church,

Will be held (D. V.) on

MONDAY EVENING,

THE END DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

Chairs will be taken at half-past seven

o'clock.

Livermore D. Waters, M. A., of Port Hope,

J. McMechan, of Pictou, J. Scott, of Napanee,

and others are expected to be present

and address the meeting.

A collection will be taken at the close.

Belleville, Nov. 27, 1887. d178,w41

COSGRAVE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Hhds.

150 Barrels and half Barrels.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

WESLEY BULLEN.

Belleville, Nov. 28, 1887. 177 1/2

Bay State Mining Company,

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders

of the above company will be held at

Mr. Rous store, Belleville, on THURSDAY,

28th instant, at 7 o'clock p. m.

H. E. LUND, Secretary.

El Dorado, 20th Nov. 1887. 178-3t

For Montreal.

THE steamer EMPRESS, which leaves

Montreal today for Belleville and Tre-

nton, will return the latter part of the week.

Parties having freight for Montreal and

intermediate ports, would do well to apply

to Capt. McIntosh, at Read & McIntosh's

Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Nov. 28, 1887. 178-3t

House to Let.

THAT Brick and Stone House, with coach-

house, stable, out-houses, and garden,

known as Alston House, lately occupied by

W. Kersteman, Esq., above Murray's Hill,

just outside the Corporation.

Apply to Mr. John Cook, grocer, or to Mr.

A. Dunlop, P. O., Belleville.

Nov. 28, 1887. 178 10t

THREE REASONS

Why you should buy your Cloth-

ing from

J. MUIR & CO.

First:

You select from the largest stock in

Belleville.

Second:

The stock is all perfectly new, and is

made and trimmed in the very latest Eng-

lish and American styles. We do not order

work to beat it.

Third:

We buy for cash, and can therefore

offer special inducements. Call and see.

J. MUIR & Co.

November, 1887. 18d-1y

FREE LUNCH

AT THE

CLUB HOUSE,

EVERY DAY,

From 11 A. M. to 12 Noon.

Nov. 19, 1887. 172-1f

Commercial Bank Bills

TAKEN AT PAR, FOR

Books & Stationery.

F. VAN NORMAN,

DOMINION BUILDINGS,

BRIDGE STREET.

Opposite the P. O., Belleville.

Belleville, Nov. 11, 1887. 158-6m

PROSPECTUS OF THE
EL DORADO MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC.
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL STOCK

\$72,000.

Divided into 2,400 shares of \$30 Each.

Deposit on Subscription, \$15 Per Share.

THIS COMPANY is formed, and proceedings taken for its Incorporation, under Chapter 23, 27, and 28 Vic, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of three acres of land, being part of the Moore Farm, and a portion of the North-east quarter of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession of Madoc. It is situated about forty rods from the celebrated Richardson Mine. At present, there are two shafts sunk on the property about 200 feet apart, one 40 feet deep, and the other 35 feet deep. There is at the present time about 500 tons of ore already mined. The owners of the property have had one ton of this quartz crushed and assayed by Scott & Taylor's Mill, which returned \$35.80 in Gold, which specimen can be seen at J. E. Ellis, on King Street.

There is no question whatever but that there is also a large quantity of Silver in the same rock, but as Scott & Taylor's Mill was not prepared to extract the Silver, it is not known how much Silver there is in the ore.

The projectors have determined only to sell sufficient stock to repay the advances, and to carry on the work satisfactorily. They have thereupon decided to sell only 328 shares of the value of \$30 each, payable one-half, or \$15, as above, on subscription, and the remaining \$15 on the 1st of January, 1888. Out of the above sales, \$10,000 is to be retained by the Secretary for working expenses.

In presenting this Company to the public, the Directors do so with confidence, inasmuch as there is no doubt (judging from the above test), that the returns on so small a capital will be excessively remunerative.

The Provisional Directors are as follows:

A. F. WOOD, late Warden of the County of Hastings.

RICHARD SPARLING, Managing Director and Superintendent.

T. S. MCGILLIVRAY, of Madoc.

MAURICE BURWELL MCGREGOR, of Madoc.

T. A. MITCHELL, of Madoc.

ALDERMAN VICKERS, of Toronto.

J. E. ELLIS, of Toronto.

McLELLAN & McLELLAN, Solicitors. A. F. WOOD, President.

BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers. T. A. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Applications for Shares received by Alderman Vicker, Yonge Street, Toronto; J. E. Ellis, King Street, Toronto, and at the office of

WILLIAM KERSTEMAN,

62 Church Street, Toronto.

Toronto, November 20th, 1887. 178-4f

PROSPECTUS OF
THE WELLINGTON GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC, Limited.

To be Incorporated by Letters Patent, under the Provisions of the Act 27 and 28 Victoria, Chap. 23, and Amendments Thereto.

Capital Stock \$200,000, divided into 40,000 Shares of \$5 each.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1840.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:
HON. J. HILLARY CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, C. J. FULTON, Esq., J. H. WILSON, Esq.,
HON. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HO WLAND, Esq., J. MCILLICUT, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. M. MASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.
SOLICITORS:—Messrs. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq., JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager.
Agent, Belleville
November 12, 1897. 39Wm-1656m

India and China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.



PURE AND GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.
Protected by Trade Mark.
Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1897. 900-ly w27-ly

Important to Miners and MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for Wet Ground and Submarine Blasting, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States; from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell, Macfarlane, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear, and others.

All orders promptly attended to.
Address: JOHN'S & Co.,
150-3m, Sherbrooke, Q.

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, is the largest importer of a large quantity of Green and Black Tea, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Cakes and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders of 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers beyond the United States, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express mail. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh, 5 cts. about 50 lbs. Green Tea 40 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 30 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are desirous to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong 40 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 50 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 55 60
ROUND COLONIAL do. 45 50
RICH FLAVORED do. 60 65
VERY FINE do. 65 70
JAVAN do. 70 75
VERY FINE do. 75 80

GREEN TEA.

TIWANKY, Common 40 45
FINE do. 50 55
YOUNG HYSON 60 65
FINE do. 65 70
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE 70 75
FINE GUNPOWDER 80 85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 85 90

Reductions made to buyers of Five Boxes and upwards.

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, O. W.

Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets,
Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omnia bus to and from the Boats and Cars. Stabling and Livery.

HURBAN FOR BARNUM'S LINE OF STAGES

For the Madoc Gold Regions.

THEIR coaches will leave all the principal Hotels in Belleville every morning (Sundays excepted), at half-past 8 o'clock, arriving in Madoc at 12 noon.

RETURNING—Leaves all the principal Hotels in Madoc at 9 o'clock, arriving in Belleville in time to connect with the evening trains going east and west.

S. BARNUM, Proprietor.
JOHN TANNON, Agent, Belleville.
S. GUSTIN, Agent, Madoc.
P. S.—Parties wishing to send parcels on this route will be promptly attended to. All parcels unless booked and paid for will be at the risk of the owner.

July 22, 1897. 900-ly w27-ly

CHANGERS OF THE FASHION.—Taken as a class, women can contribute more to the art of fashion than men. They are more than one would think possible without the gift of inspiration. The waterfall, for instance, is now on the fifth change since the introduction of the ladies' apparatus. Scotch snuff; secondly it hung down the back like a canvas-covered man, the appearance of the wearer being not so much that of a Nipper with a papoose; thirdly it contracted and counterfeited a turn on the back of the head, that vegetable probably being employed to some extent in the formation of the excrescence; fourthly it was projected straight out to be kind like a wire muzzle on a long-nosed deer; and the latest style in vogue is an elevation of the portulacium to the summit of the occiput, bearing it an angle of about forty-five degrees, like a mountain howitzer charged with the seeds of destruction. Nestling in the midst of this stretch of head, and hair reposes a little "buttercup" of a bonnet, in the manner of a jockey saddle on a long backed race horse.

EARLY JEWISH SCHOOLS.—Eighty years before Christ, schools flourished throughout the length and breadth of the land; education had been made compulsory. There is not a nation for which "schools" to be found before the captivity, and there was by that time about a dozen in common usage. Here are a few of the innumerable popular sayings of the period betwixt the paramount and the present, which public instruction had assumed in the life of the nation:—"Jerusalem was destroyed because the instruction of the young was neglected." "The world is only saved by the school of the children." "Even for the rebuilding of the Temple the schools must not be interrupted." "Study is more meritorious than sacrifice." "A scholar is greater than a prophet." "You should revere and love your mother more than your father. The latter only brought you into this world, the former indicates the way into the next. But blessed is the son who has learnt from his father; he shall receive him both in his mother and his master, and blessed is the father who has instructed his son."—Quarterly Review.

NEWSPAPERS.—"Thirty years ago," said Wilkes' Spirit "the Orators ruled America; to-day it is ruled by the Editors." It adds: "There is a class of men among bankers and merchants and lawyers who effect a concession towards the journalist which is intensely amusing. The writer for the newspaper appears to their blinking eyes a kind of literary adventurer, who is to be tolerated, for his genius, but not to be trusted in business. To say the least, that it is the newspapers that sell their goods, furnishes their facts, and presents them gratuitously to their opinions." They do not know, as Jay Cook does, that the newspapers of America sold two thousand millions of National bonds. They do not know as Edwin M. Stanton knows, that the newspapers of America sent five hundred thousand men to war.

A bachelor's face is often the worse for wear—married man's for wear and tear.

\$50 Reward.

WHEREAS, on the night of the 29th, or morning of the 30th of October last, a male infant about six weeks old was found in a garden convenient to Rev. Wm. McLaren's residence, in this Town, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for each information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offending party.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council.
GEORGE JAMES, Chief of Police.
November 21st, 1897. 40w15-1735m

TO THOSE LOOKING FOR MINING LOTS.

HAVING secured the Mineral Lease for ninety-nine years, of Lot No. 10 in the 1st Concession of Elzevir, said Lot containing 100 acres, and belonging to Statute 1, Sager, I now offer Mining Leases to any person or persons upon the following terms:—The property will be divided into Five and Ten acre lots, and to those securing lots, there will be required in lieu of rent or royalty, one-fifth of the gross proceeds of such minerals or metals as shall be taken out. 2nd. Any person securing a mining lease for the said lot, will be required not to discontinue mining for the space of three calendar months at any one time, without the written consent of the Lessee.

The property is beautifully situated, and ore from the different leads have been sufficiently tested to warrant them in saying that it will prove itself a most valuable property.

Black Creek running through the property furnishes fine water power.

A Crumbling Mill is being built, which will reduce the ore for those mining on the property. The charges for crushing will be very moderate.

To each person or persons securing a Mining Lease on the property, an acre of good timber will be given for mining purposes.

For further particulars, address
GEO. D. WYCKOFF, Lonsburg, Madoc.

GEO. D. WYCKOFF & Co.

ARE now ready to contract for the ERECTION OF MILLS for the reduction of ores on the most improved principles, cheaper than any one else in the country.

Orders for G. D. Wyckoff's Gold and Silver Amalgamator, properly attended to.

Parties wishing to dispose of, or buy Mineral Lands through us, can have their lands inspected, and ores tested, without additional charge.

Persons wishing to test their own ores can have the use of our laboratory, free of charge. E. H. Hale, the former assistant of Mr. Wyckoff, will be in attendance to direct their working.

WYCKOFF & Co.,
Madoc, November 10, 1897. 1735m



THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

THE public are informed that in connection with THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER Newspapers, we have one of the best appointed

JOB DEPARTMENTS

In the country, and our facilities for turning out all kinds of Book and Job Printing are such, as should command the attention of every business man in the County of Hastings.

The Extensive Assortment

Offers us great advantages in the printing of

TYPE AND POWER PRESSES

And for all kinds of

POSTERS & PROGRAMMES.

Letter Headings,

COMMERCIAL WORK,

Note Headings,

Business Cards,

Bank Cheques,

Bill Heads,

Circulars,

Catalogues,

Receipts,

Pamphlets,

Bonds and Mortgages,

Deeds,

Posters,

Placards,

In any Size or in any Colour.

CONSTITUTIONS.

BY-LAWS.

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Parties at a Distance from Belleville in want of

Any Description of Printing,

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

M. BOWELL,

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

July 22nd, 1897. 900-ly w27-ly

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied in Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is small, little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the size or shape of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their proportion, and no error in their position. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished piece. The method established in every department is the redistribution of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for flaws and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every plan may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned round. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the less the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but in conformity to the latest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of WALTHAM is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No 183, Broadway, N.Y.
ROBERT W. WILSON,
Toronto and Montreal.
General Agents.
Toronto, Nov. 2, 1897. 168-3m 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carrier at the rate of 7 cents if paid in advance, \$3.60 for 6 months; \$1.00 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Belleville, and other parts, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and all other matters of local interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, etc., and, in short, nothing but the most reliable and interesting news.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$5.00
Half Square, 6 months, \$10.00
One Square, 6 months, \$20.00
Two Squares, 6 months, \$30.00
Four Squares, 6 months, \$50.00
Notices of Births, 50
Do of Marriages, 50
Do of Deaths, 50

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by the space it occupies.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

is published every Friday Morning at \$3 per annum if mailed at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$3.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our subscription books is over 1,400.

With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion, . . . 50
Each subsequent insertion per line, . . . 10
Above six lines (per line) first insertion 0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line, . . . 0 02

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, 10-11-12 Front Street, Belleville.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 179

Bellville, Co.

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered in
co-partnership under the name of

Bleasdel Office—Corner of Bridge and
 Front Streets, Belleville.
 R. P. JELLETT,
 J. R. T. BLEASDEL
 8th October, 1867.

MacLellan & MacLellan,
 SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvent
 Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c.
 Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front St.
 Belleville. 1D6m-W

A. R. Dougall,
 BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery
 Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
 Office over Overell's Book Store, and
 at the Court House, Belleville.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Bellevue.
HON. JES. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.
186m W

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, 8

ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEW.
1D6m

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
OFFICE:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street,
village.

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND PATENT SOLICITORS, 163½ FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & MACDONALD,
MIDOC. 1D6m-F

Pleceathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers,
and Spirit Merchants Commercial B
lugs, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-5

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit
Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Gro
les, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. A
nders promptly attended to. 1D6m-5

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Farmer, Front Street,
village. Highest price paid for raw
1D6m.

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Laxier's
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 251

T. Lockerly,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of
 Segars, and Pipes and Tobacco. No. 1
 Front Street, Belleville. None but the
 quality of leaf used. 25D

Ponton, Falkner & Denman
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-
 Front Street, Belleville. 1

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, From
Belleville. A large stock of Clock
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always
hand. Repairing done at short notice at
reasonable terms. ID

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale
Retail at the old stand Front St.

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, From
Belleville, opposite Faubus's B
Garments made to measure and warrant
fit.

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots
 Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A
 assortment of ladies, gent's and child
 boots and shoes constantly on hand and
 to order. All work warranted. ID

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, oppo
 Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, E

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at the subscriber's shop. Drills and slugs made of the best refined cast steel. The punched Swedes Iron Pick Axes and Prospecting Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted cheaper than any other shop in Canada.

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always in
well assorted and of the best material, and
sold at extremely low prices for cash. They
are extensive manufacturers, and, being

ALLSOP'S ALE
Guinness' Stout,

Blood's Porter
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
IDM **HAMBLY**
BILL HEADS.
AND all other kinds of Job PRINTING,
executed with neatness and despatch at
INTELLIGENCE Office, Front Street, Baltimore.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due for THE INTELLIGENCER, SAT. PM. until the 1st of December, 1887.

M. BOWELL.
Belleville, Oct. 23, 1887.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 8:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 7:23 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10:30 A. M.
Morning Express going East, 7:45 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 12:15 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10:15 A. M.
Freight
allowed by this train, 9:45 P. M.
Montreal Time.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

AN APT QUOTATION.—A New Brunswick paper very aptly quotes the following passage with respect to Mr. Howe and the course he has taken on the Confederation question:—
"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain. No more through rolling clouds to soar again. Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart. And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart. Keen was his pang, but keener far to feel, He nursed the plume that impelled the steel."

MOLESTABLE PROSECUTION.—The great liquor detective, Mason, had no less than ninety-two persons before the Police Court at Toronto yesterday, twenty-five for selling liquor on Sunday, fifty-four for selling without license, and thirty for selling liquor in less quantities than allowed by law. The prosecutor, Isaac Marks, who acted as agent for Mason, for some reason or other, was not forthcoming, and as it was stated that the tavern-keepers had something to do with his absence, an adjournment of the cases was asked for and granted until the 5th of December.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—The progress of the Pacific Railway is really wonderful. It is now eighty-three miles west from Omaha to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected the track will be laid to Evan's Pass, thirty miles further, and the highest point between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in the Garry. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit, is but eighty feet to a mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred feet. Work on the rock cuttings on the Western slope will continue during the winter, so that track-laying may be resumed early in the spring.

HONORS TO SIR WM. LOGAN.—Sir Richard E. Murchison has dedicated the fourth edition of his magnificent work "Siluria," to Sir Wm. E. Logan in the following terms: "I now dedicate this volume to the Geologist, who has not only applied my classification to the vast regions of British North America, but has taught us by his recent important researches, that the Laurentian rocks constitute the foundation stones of all Paleozoic deposits in the crust of the globe, wherever their foundations are known." At a meeting held at the Burlington House, London on the 7th November, last, the President and Council of the Royal Society awarded to Sir Wm. E. Logan, one of the Royal gold medals for 1887, "for his Geological researches in Canada, and the constitution of a Geological map of that Colony."

Murder and Suicide.

The Kingston News of last evening gives particulars of a double murder and suicide at Pittsburgh, near that city, yesterday morning. The facts are these:—Mr. Woodard of the American hotel in this city, has been married to a Miss Waller, who died, and as there was a probability of Mr. Woodard marrying a sister of his deceased wife, her brother, John Waller, a farmer in Pittsburgh, threatened that if the marriage took place he would shoot his sister. The marriage did take place about two weeks ago, and the threat was carried into effect this morning. There was to be a sale by auction at Waller's farm today, and Mr. Woodard went down to the city to conduct the sale. On his way over the Cataract bridge he met Waller, who was waiting for him. Waller (his sister) at the toll house with a light wagon. After Mr. Murray went on, Mrs. Woodard arrived in company with an old gentleman named Leckie. On being asked if he was ready to start, Waller said he was, and went into the toll house for his whip, shortly after which they left for Pittsburgh. Mr. Leckie, who was seated in front with the driver, Woodard, and Waller kneeling or sitting down in the wagon behind them. In this position they seemed to have driven down to Pittsburgh, and when they had arrived opposite to Mr. Maguire's farm, and were just going down the hill towards the farm of Waller, where the sale was to take place, Waller, who was seated behind his unconscious victim, drew a revolver and shot his sister through the back part of the head. She lived in a state of insensibility for about fifteen minutes—Waller, after committing the deed, immediately jumped from the wagon, and putting the revolver into his mouth, threw it off. The hall lodged in the rear of the wagon, and that he was particularly fond of his sister whom he killed. His brother could not have been far distant from the scene of this murder, for he snatched the pistol from his hand and broke it.

—Clever pickpockets are said to be the best persons to disperse a crowd.

Agricultural Statistics.

We have received from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics a statement of the number of animals, as taken from the Revised Assessment Rolls of the Province of Ontario, returned to the Bureau of Agriculture by the Municipal Clerks, or 1887, from which we glean the following information. In some localities no statistics are kept. For instance in Chatham, Newburg and Stirling, animals are not on the Assessors' Rolls, and in Newburg animals are valued as personal property, but no separate list is kept. In some of the counties the returns are not complete, for we observe that in the County of Hastings the Township of Rawdon is reported "wanting," and in some of the other Counties there are eight Townships in the same position. There is no return from the County of Lincoln, and none from the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. With the exceptions above enumerated, the return is complete. The statistics show that in the cities there were 2,386 cattle; 129 sheep; 1,182 horses; 1,009 dogs; 3,404 dogs; 180 bitches. In towns and villages there were of cattle 17,159; sheep 13,557; horses 11,093; dogs 10,540; dogs 9,061; bitches 560. In counties there were 850,504 cattle; 1,646,973 sheep; 323,331 horses; 655,170 dogs; 85,786 dogs, and 3,540 bitches, making a total of cattle, 870,402; sheep, 1,660,659; horses, 325,896; dogs, 532,718; dogs, 97,841; bitches, 4,288. The returns from the Town of Belleville show that we had 247 cattle; 81 sheep; 188 horses; 174 dogs; 258 dogs and no bitches. The statistics from the County of Hastings, not including the Township of Rawdon, from which there were no returns, show that of cattle we had 22,934; sheep, 37,940; horses, 10,103; dogs 12,046; dogs, 3,101, and bitches, 33. The comparative statement of the number of animals in 1887 and 1881 shows that in 1881 there were 1,015,338, while in 1887 there is but 923,833 (this includes the townships and counties not reported, being based on the statistics of 1881), making a decrease of 91,505. Of sheep in 1881 there were 1,702,225; in 1887, 1,761,618, showing an increase of 59,393. Of horses, there is a decrease in the 7 years of 19,162, and of dogs a decrease of 154,518. The statement giving the exports and imports of animals shows that in 1881 we imported 5,107 cattle; 4,991 sheep; 1,633 horses; and 8,815 swine, while in the same year we exported 15,704 cattle; 54,941 sheep; 8,199 horses, and 97,001 swine. In 1887 we exported 47,880 cattle; 60,482 sheep; 7,625 horses, and 8,790 swine, while our imports for the same year are set down as nothing. The value of the animals returned on the Assessors' Rolls is thus estimated: cattle at \$25 per head, \$59,095,800; sheep at \$3, \$2,885,154; horses at \$70, \$35,996,830; swine at \$10, \$6,214,880. Total value of animals, \$99,002,164.

The Stock Market.

The Montreal Gazette's commercial article of yesterday gives the following quotations: The stock market is inactive; 128 was bid for Bank of Montreal, 128½ asked; B. N. A. is enquired for at 108. Ontario is offered at 99 ex div; sales at 98½. City is freely offered at 99 ex div; but no buyers at these prices. A small sale of Commercial at-day at 174; no one sellers under 20. Molson's is in demand at 108½; no stock in market. Bank of Toronto is freely offered at 115. Sales of Merchants at 107½, at which price there are still buyers. Gore Bank is heavy at 80. Sales of Union Bank, all paid up stock, at 103, and of 50 per cent paid at 102½. Royal Canadian is offered at 97 per cent for all calls paid, equal to 70 per cent, but there are no buyers except for stock L. L. paid, over 97 per cent. Richelieu Company has improved, and 103 is bid for it; no sellers now under 108. Quebec Bank is offered at 99½ ex div; no buyers over 98.

—Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.

—A woman named Nancy McKane was burned to death in her own house, Kingston, on Tuesday evening.

—Dickens has refused the offer of \$1,000 made by the Mechanical Institute of Toronto for one night's reading.

—A party of officers has already been sent to take possession of Mr. Seaward's new purchase, St. Thomas.

—The irrepressible Yankee, George Francis Train, arrived at Chyenne on the 12th inst., and within an hour contracted for a hotel one hundred and thirty two feet square.

—Le Journal de Quebec has news from Ottawa to the effect that a large number of Government employees are about to be dismissed, their services being no longer required under the new regime.

—The Lower Province papers believe that the Nova Scotia delegation will yet give in their submission to the new order of things, and meantime says they are acting like sensible men.

FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27th, 1887.

To-day on the opening of the House Mr. Speaker threw out the petition against the Hon. J. C. Abbott's election, on the ground that the assents were not sufficient.

The General Election Committee was then sworn in, and on motion of Sir John A. McDonald election petitions were referred to the General Election Committee, reported upon by the Speaker.

On the motion for the reception of a petition from the Hon. M. Chapais, claiming the seat for Kamouraska, in which County no election was held owing to a riot, Mr. Dorian resisted its reception on the ground that no election was held, and therefore the petition claiming the seat could not be considered an election petition in the words of the Statutes. Mr. Cartier replied that there was no election or nomination, further than the return made by the Returning Officer, that to certain riots he was prevented from holding an election; while the petitioners alleged that he should have been returned. After some further consideration the question of reception was postponed. The return made by the Returning Officer to the Clerk of the Crown, alleges that when he went to the place appointed for the nomination he found that it had been taken down by the rioters, and he ascended a gallery to ask for nomination; he was seized by two strong men, and thrown to the ground. After which he received a polite intimation, that if he did not go home he would be mobbed. Not relishing such treatment "he took the hint, and went accordingly." After he arrived there, he received a visit from some parties who informed him, that unless he gave up his writ and other election documents, his house would be torn down over his head, and that to avert such a catastrophe, he "surrendered." There is no evidence that even a nomination took place, and unless Mr. Chapais can show that there was it is difficult to find a reason for his claiming the seat. A new motion will have to be held, or the County disfranchised.

The petition against the return of Mr. Reneau from New Brunswick was thrown out by the Speaker, it having been presented on the seventeenth day of the session.

On a motion coming up for extending the time for receiving petitions for Private Bills, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, in this case would be put a stop to, and that parties would be given to understand that, in order to protect private interests, due notice must be given before Private Legislation would be permitted.

The routine business having been got through with, Mr. Blake again occupied the time of the House with a long speech, moving that, by law, the Minister of Militia had no right to a seat in the Commons, and he laid down the following propositions: First, That the office was one of profit and emolument. Second, That the disqualification clause of the Independent of Parliament Act, applies in this case. Third, That the exemption clause does not apply. Fourth, That none but offices mentioned in the exemption clause are exempt, and that the Minister of Militia was not mentioned in the clause. He then moved that the House should adjourn for an hour and a half in elucidating these propositions. He was followed by Sir John A. Macdonald, who contended that the Minister of Militia was not a Minister of Militia, but a Minister of Finance, and that there was no provision in law to prevent the Minister of Militia from holding a seat in this House, and hoped that the Hon. John A. Macdonald would not move an adjournment of the debate, but push the question to a vote in order to settle the point. At six o'clock the House adjourned after frittering away the whole day in hair splitting arguments by legal lawyers. The question will come up again, when it is supposed it will be finally disposed of.

To-night the Speaker of the Senate gives a grand ball in the Senate Chamber. Some 1500 tickets have been issued. A long discussion took place in the Senate upon the question of allowing the Speaker to occupy the Senate for such a purpose. It was finally decided in the affirmative.

Among the reports here it is stated that the new Militia Bill provides that each province is to have an Adjutant-General. The name mentioned for Quebec is Col. J. C. Coursol, and from what has been said of this gentleman, from those who know him, a more popular appointment could not be made, he having the confidence of both the English and French of Quebec. No name is mentioned for Ontario.

A copy of the new Post Office law has just fallen into my hands, and while it contains many good clauses, there are many very objectionable. It is proposed to reduce letter postage to three cents to any part of the Dominion, but which mail is to be prepaid, or the letters will be sent to the dead letter office; over half an ounce three cents extra. So far the proposition is good, but when the clause regulating the postage on newspapers is considered, it is to be highly objectionable. It provides that after the 1st day of January, 1889, the rate of postage upon newspapers, printed and published not less than weekly, shall be prepaid by the publisher at the rate of one

cent for every three copies, exchanges to go free. Papers sent by other parties than the publisher will have to pay one cent on each paper, when received. Then, you will see that instead of advancing in the matter of free postage we are retrograding. This clause I trust will not pass, and it is to be regretted that the Post Office General has placed himself in a position upon this question which will bring down the opposition of many of the supporters of the Government. In a future letter I will give you a synopsis of this Bill.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

From the Gold District.

EL DORADO, Nov. 24, 1887.

SIR,—In my last communication to you, respecting gold matters, I took upon myself the prediction of lively times in El Dorado and its vicinity, upon the completion of the quartz crushing mill. I am now happy to be able to inform you that I have not been far astray in my prediction. The crushing mill of Scott & Taylor has been working some two weeks ago, and up to the present with the most favorable results. The first quantity of quartz which they crushed was simply the refuse from the Richardson mine, and indeed to the surprise of all it turned out well, yielding some \$121 per ton. This was merely to test the strength of the machinery and its correctness in obtaining every possible particle of gold or silver from the ore. It is now generally expected that when they commence to crush the regular quartz of the mine, that the results will far exceed, in point of richness, those of any other mine on this continent.

In consequence of the news of the rich yield having spread abroad, I believe the Richardson gold mine stock advanced forty-five per cent, much, indeed, to the surprise of the stockholders, who are quite jubilant over the encouraging prospect of this mine. They are now prosecuting the excavation of the mine with renewed energy, and are about 65 feet below the surface of the earth. As was generally expected, the quartz is becoming richer the further down they proceed, which is really very encouraging. Mr. Hardin, who was formerly superintendent of the mine, is now succeeded by Mr. Robinson, a Nova Scotian, who is also a very worthy man, and who, from his extensive practical experience in mining matters, is well fitted for his present position, and by his ability and good nature has rendered himself generally popular. The Company is constructing several very fine buildings in the neighborhood of the mine, which they intend to use as offices, dwellings, &c. Altogether matters in El Dorado are progressing favorably, which I can assure you is very much desired. Miners and others are daily striving here, and commencing prospecting as soon as they can, in order to secure the best lands possible.

I may also mention that recently several Companies have been organized, and others are being formed, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of this mine, and claims, which must prove to the satisfaction of the most incredulous that the parties have full confidence that their time and labor will be well remunerated.

For instance, notice by the Canada Gazette that the Wellington Mining Company have applied for a charter of incorporation. This Company will commence operations on Monday at the east end of the mine, 15, 5th Con. Madoc. This is the property which has been so long in dispute between Ross, of Madoc, and Chard & Co., whose interests were so lately defended by Messrs MacLellan & MacLellan, Solicitors of Belleville.

I may also mention the Merchants' Union Mining Co., who will commence work in a few days, and judging from the enterprising men who are at the head of affairs of this Company, I think nothing will be left undone to turn to account the mineral resources of their claim. The property of the Company is 5 acres of Lot 1, 5th Con. Madoc, and presents excellent indications of gold, silver, and copper. The Mining Co. propose to work on Lot 1 in the 10th Con. Madoc. This Company is about making application for a charter of incorporation. The Company is composed of men of large practical experience in mining matters, and who will no doubt give entire satisfaction in their management of the affairs of the same. The original proprietors of this property are Messrs. Ross, MacLellan and Wyckoff, who hold a large interest in the Company now established under the above title. A short time ago a portion of the quartz of this mine was assayed, and found to yield at the rate of \$88.40 to the ton. The Royal Canadian Mining Co. are succeeding well with their mining operations, and are daily meeting with very encouraging indications. They are prosecuting their work with energy, and with every prospect of success. The Kootenay Mining Co. are here, and are supposed to be very rich both in gold and silver.

The El Dorado Mining Company, who have applied for a Charter of Incorporation, are really deserving of credit for the manner in which they have succeeded, notwithstanding the many obstacles they had to contend with. The original value of each share, 25 cents, the property is about fifty cents. I observe the names of enterprising and really trustworthy men at the head of its affairs, and they are working claims on the Moore hills, adjacent to the Richardson Mine, and whose claims are supposed to be on the same.

I also hear with pleasure, that the Township of Madoc is not the only locality where good indications of gold exist, for I hear of a rich strike of gold in the Township of El Dorado, in a mile. The Barry Mine, situated here, inferior to none in point of richness for long ago was the Richardson Mine itself. No quartz, which was found to be of very rich yielding at the rate of \$95 per ton. On sev-

eral occasions, the quartz taken out of this mine contained gold visible to the naked eye. The Company are busily engaged in the erection of a crushing mill, and it is expected that it will be completed in a week or so. The Barry Mine, owned and worked by Messrs. Davis & Co., of the Township of El Dorado, claims to be one of the best of the earth, and the results of the analysis performed by a distinguished Chemist of New York, of some of the quartz of this mine, showed the quartz to be worth at least ten times the ton. It is supposed by men capable of forming an opinion upon such subjects, that after they proceed a little further down, that the quartz will also yield silver as well as gold. This property is situated on Lot No. 8, in the 1st Con. of El Dorado, about six miles from the village of Madoc, and is really very valuable. I have no doubt but that the enterprising proprietors of this mine will neither spare time nor labor, nor even capital, in the speedy development of the rich treasures of this claim.

We hear of encouraging reports from the Township of Marmora and Lake. In the Township of Marmora several discoveries have been made of lead, and it is believed that the intention of the parties, as soon as possible, to organize companies to work some of the claims. I believe Mr. L. L. Young, an Australian of large experience in mining, has made several important discoveries in the Township of Lake which, indeed, promises to become very rich in gold and silver, and other minerals of less value.

Now, as the crushing mills have begun to work, and with so satisfactory results, I think that before many years elapse, a considerable quantity of the treasures which are now concealed from human sight in the Dominion of Canada will be developed and made subservient to man's use and benefit. I think nobody will, for one moment, question the incalculable advantages likely to accrue to the Dominion of Canada from the working of these mines, and consequently the Government of this country should do everything in its power to assist and encourage the miners in their laudable work of unfolding to us its rich treasures which lie concealed in the rocks of North Hastings. I am yours, &c.

A. C. RYAN, OF EL DORADO.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 21, eve.—Baron Von Reuss, the Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a diplomatic note, in which he declares that the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope is necessary for the peace of Europe.

In the House of Commons last night, the debate on the Abyssinian question was continued, and was prolonged to a late hour. A disposition was shown in the discussion to press the Ministry on the ground that they had sent the military and naval expedition to Abyssinia on the sole advice of Gen. Robert Napier, its commander, without waiting to obtain the sanction of Parliament, and the Government made a satisfactory defence of its action, and, at the conclusion of the debate, the supply of two millions pounds, required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to meet the expenses of the war, was voted. Despatches from the Abyssinian expedition say that large supplies of volunteers from Nubia have been offered to the British commander.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The Prussian diet, by a vote of 181 to 160, has adopted a resolution, declaring that the constitution of Prussia guarantees liberty of speech.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Prussia has agreed to the proposition for a general European conference. It is said France and Austria have concluded a special treaty in regard to their future policy on the Eastern question, and that they in one of its clauses, pledge themselves to maintain the territories of the Ottoman Empire.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A regular sale of semolina coal was held to-day. Sixty thousand tons were disposed of at prices materially lower, as compared with the sale in October.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 27.—The price fight between Collier and Kelly came off in Chester county, Pa., this afternoon. One hundred and one rounds were fought in hour and fifty minutes. The fight was won by Collier.

A firm in Oakville, Hamilton County, Ontario, shipped 2,500 barrels of apples to Liverpool, Glasgow and New York this fall. They averaged \$1.70 per barrel.

—The Toronto Telegraph says counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation there just now, and are so numerous as to make it evident that a new lot must recently have been "shipped." They are easily detected by their feel, sound and appearance, but pass muster when done up in "cartridges" with good ones.

—A man recently broke off a marriage because the lady did not possess good conversational powers. A wicked editor, in commenting on the fact, says: "He should have married her, and then refused her a new bouquet, in order to have developed her powers of conversation."

COMMERCIAL.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTERVALS.

Belleville, Nov. 25, 1887.

Wheat—\$1.30 to \$1.40
Barley—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Oats—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Rye—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Corn—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Clover—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Hay—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Lumber—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Bricks—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Coal—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Firewood—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Potatoes—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Apples—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Oranges—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Lemons—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Grapes—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Pears—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Plums—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Cherries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Strawberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Raspberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Blackberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Currants—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Gooseberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Huckleberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Raspberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Blackberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Currants—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Gooseberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Huckleberries—\$1.00 to \$1.10

Daily Intelligencer

Vol. 1. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1897. No. 180.

The Postal Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the Postal Bill, as passed by the Senate on Wednesday. It repeals all laws at present in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, but provisionally continues the existing post office arrangements and commissions. Existing bonds, contracts, &c., are to continue in force, as usual, as all departmental regulations, unless abrogated by this Act.

Clause 7 and subsequent clauses define the duties and powers of the Postmaster General, provides for the appointment of Post Office Inspectors, a Deputy Postmaster General, and other officers, and prescribes that their salaries shall be fixed by the Postmaster General, subject to the provisions of any Act relating to the civil service. Power is given to the Postmaster General to negotiate and arrange for the conveyance of mails between Canada and the West Indies, or between Canada and Newfoundland, provided such engagements shall not have effect for more than a year, unless sanctioned by Parliament at its next session.

Clause 10 fixes postage on letters for any district within the Dominion at a uniform rate of three cents per half ounce, to be in all cases pre-paid by stamps affixed to such letters.

Letters posted at any office, wholly unpaid, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but if any letter is only partially paid, it may be forwarded to its destination, charged with double the amount of postage omitted to be paid, and such postage shall be recoverable from the sender, if not paid by the party to whom sent.

On local or drop letters the rate shall be one cent per half ounce, and in all cases pre-paid.

Clause 22 and following clauses provide that the rates of postage on newspapers published in Canada, issued not less frequently than once a week from a known office of publication, and sent to subscribers in Canada or elsewhere by mail, shall, from and after 1st January, 1898, be one cent for three numbers, or in that proportion for any greater number, to be in all cases prepaid at the time of posting the same, by stamp or otherwise, as the Postmaster General shall direct.

It is also provided that exchange papers may be sent free; and provided also that until 1st January, 1898, all newspapers shall be liable to a rate of one cent for every two numbers, to be paid either at the Post Office where such newspapers shall be posted, or at the office where delivered. All other newspapers sent by mail in Canada, one cent each.

The rate of postage upon periodicals, publications issued not less frequently than once every three months, shall be one cent per four ounces in all cases prepaid. Books, pamphlets, circulars, trade catalogues, samples, &c., one cent per ounce, provided they contain no letters.

Rates for mail matter between Canada and the United Kingdom and the United States or other foreign country, to be subject to regulations of the Postmaster General. Clause 32 gives express power to the Postmaster General to conveying letters, &c., within the Dominion, with certain exceptions.

Among other provisions of the Bill, the most important are the following: Rates for delivery of letters by carriers in cities, &c.; newspapers, &c. It is provided that the Postmaster General may at any time establish a system for free delivery in cities.

The franking privilege is continued as at present. The Postmaster General is not liable for letters or property lost.

United States mails may be allowed to pass through Canada upon obtaining the like privilege for the transportation of Canada mails through the United States.

No Postmaster in any city or town, and no officer of the Post-Office Department shall vote at any election for members of Parliament.

Mail contracts over \$200 to be awarded only after advertising for tenders, to the lowest bidder.

The mails to be carried on the railways on such terms and conditions as the Government in Council may make.

The Postmaster-General may, with the consent of the Treasury Board, establish a system of Post-Office Savings Banks in connection with a central Savings Bank established as a branch of the Post-Office Department at the seat of government.

The Postmasters at such places as are authorized are to receive deposits for remittance to the central office, and repay the same; such deposits to be entered in the deposit book, and an acknowledgment of it to be transmitted to the depositor by the Postmaster-General within ten days.

Such deposits not to be less than \$1.00, and shall not be liable at any time to demand, seizure, or detention under legal process, to be repaid on demand with the least possible delay.

The name of the depositor, amount deposited or withdrawn, not to be disclosed by the office.

Receiver-General to receive and pay all moneys deposited or withdrawn.

Interest on deposits to be payable for

each whole calendar month, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to be added to the principal on the 30th June, yearly.

Certificates of deposit bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. may be issued.

Monthly returns of the receipts and payments to be published in the *Canada Gazette* and the monthly excess of cash balances over \$500,000, to be invested in the Government Debentures. Amount of statement to be laid before the Parliament.

The Receiver General to credit the Post Office Savings Bank account with accrued interest at the rate of five per cent on the invested balance, and debit it with the expenses. Profits to form a part of, or the loss to be made good from the consolidated revenue.

Penalties are provided for various offences against the Post Office, the same as under the existing Canadian laws.

The Act to come into force on the 1st of April, 1898.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co., IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, 19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS. Knitted Woolens, Laces, Trunks and Combs, Buttons, Shawls, Collars and Sets, Small Wares in great variety, Trimmings and Ornaments, Hair and Skins, Fancy Ribbons, &c.

ROOF SHIRTS—our own Manufacture. 126-6m.

IVES & ALLEN, Hardware Manufacturers, MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES AND CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for MALT OR OATMEAL will do well to correspond with the above. 105-6m.

BURROWS & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brands, Wines, Segars, Tobaccos, &c., &c. 418 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Orders by letter from Country Merchants to be sent to Montreal, will receive prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be purchased and shipped at lowest market price. 155-6m.

PEAVEY & MARCH, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries, Provisions, &c.

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery. No. 214 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented, or may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City Free of Charge. 165-6m.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES, 20 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 176-6m.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR, 100 St. James Street, Montreal. 14-6m.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Lard, &c., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins Wharf, Halifax.

Patrons—Large, cool, dry and central, with every facility for handling provisions to advantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts authorized against shipments to our care for sale here or consigned to our friends in Great Britain or the Lower Provinces. 35th St. Wm.

W. A. LITTLE, LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER, 278 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

MAIZE, Beans, Chickens, Cans, Involved Headings, Bills of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business Cards in any number of colors, Engravings, Drawings, Specimens, Music, &c., executed at the shortest notice, consistent with good work, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. FRANCK & Co., IMPORTERS, Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., MONTREAL. OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines, at as LOW figures and

ON AS GOOD TERMS as any house in the City. Will sell the patronage of their old friends and the Trade generally. J. C. FRANCK & Co. 74d.

July 27, 1897.

S. B. Burdett, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Coleman's Buildings, Front Street, Belleville, Nov. 28, 1897. 41

Montreal Business Directory.

Frostingham & Workman, MONTREAL.

IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hardware.

Warehouse and Office 395 to 399, St. Paul St. Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools, and have constantly on hand a large Stock of Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c. May 1st. 12-6m.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D., Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 100 Taschereau Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation 100 to 102, M. between 2nd and 3rd, and after 6 P. M. FEE FOR ANALYSIS—\$5 a month, payable in advance. 155-6m.

H. GRANT, Watch and Clock Maker, 500 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every description of jewelry manufactured from and entrusted to his care, under his own supervision. 25-6m.

A. BOOKER, Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant, Office and Sale Rooms, 610 St. New Buildings, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knitting Machines, Sewing, and J. M. Parry & Co.'s Gray's Patent Laces, Collars, Nottingham, England. 15-6m.

MAITLAND FISHER, TEA AND GENERAL BROKER, OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

Representatives—Robertson & Beattie, Robert Beattie, Esq., 100 St. James Street, Montreal. 31-6m.

DAVE, CLARKE & OLAYTON, WINE, SPIRIT, And Commission Merchants, 41 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Bernard Street, MONTREAL. 12-6m.

J. V. MORGAN, Commission Merchant, Importer to order of all kinds of English and French Goods. 12-6m.

JOSEPH KIRKPUR, BRUSH MANUFACTURER, and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes, 22 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 20-6m.

Place D'Armes Drug Store, Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

Established 1820. J. & W. HILTON, CABINET MAKERS & UPHOLSTERS, CARPENTERS and GLAZIERS, Importers and Shippers of all kinds of Glass, Manufacturers of Looking Glasses. Also Importers of Brackets, Lamps, Laces, Goggles and Upholstery Goods generally. No. 61, GRAY ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. 20-6m.

Established 1861. JOHN F. McCUAIG, Shipping and General Agent, OFFICE—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Frontal, and St. Croix Street, Canal Wharf, MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and Pearl Ashes and all other Goods, and purchase of Merchandise. 25-6m.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co., 100 Gray Street, Montreal, HAVE FOR SALE—

Boxing Tents, Gas Tents, Roman Cement, Vase Lines, Toward Cement, Paving Tiles, Fire Bricks, Chimney Tops, &c. 24-6m.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR and BED SPRINGS. 24-6m.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER, IRON, STEEL AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 418 and 420 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Yard Entrance, St. Fr. Xavier Street. 27-6m.

THOS. HOUSON & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, MONTREAL.

Liberal advances made on consignments to our friends, for shipment to their friends in Great Britain or the Lower Provinces. 27-6m.

A. ROBERTSON & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Spool Yarns, Cottons, Cambrics, Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, &c. 99 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

Assured Woolen Mills, Peterboro', O. W. 10-6m.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT, CHARLES PAPINEAU, BEGS to inform the public that he has opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT, in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Coleman's Drug Store, and has fitted it up in first class style, with every convenience. He will keep constantly on hand the best Ale and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors and Potatoes, and the purest brands of Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c., always on hand. Belleville, Oct. 10, 1897. 142-1f

GEORGE ROCHE, HATTER & FURRIER, RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now prepared to take orders for ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first class Cutter from Paris, particular attention paid to tailoring.

All orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.

Neelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Furs. October 14. 10-6m.

BELLEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS AND IRON FOUNDRY, WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines, STEAM CUTTERS, MILL WORK & MACHINERY, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, Iron and Steel Ploughs, Stoves, &c. May 1. 11-6m.

HUFFMAN HOUSE, MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, PROPRIETORS, (LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture excellently good. 145-1f 35-1f

BOARDING. MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a few permanent boarders; also, some daily boarders.

RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, opposite the market. 170-1f.

Delightful Beverage in hot Weather PENNER'S CHAMPAGNE CIDER! IN WOOD AND BOTTLES AT THE CORNER STORE. A. FLETCHER & Co. 740m.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the Canadian & United States Mails. 1897—SHIPMENT ARRANGEMENTS—1897.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool. Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the undamaged First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built, double-line iron steamships—

AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. ALTON. L. DUTCH, R.M.R. 2700 Tons. Capt. WILKIE. MORAVIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. BALESTRA. HINDIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. BALESTRA. NOV-SCOTIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. BALESTRA. NORTH-AMERICAN, 1700 Tons. Capt. KERR. BELGIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. GRANGE. DAMASCUS, 1700 Tons. Capt. WATTS.

And their GLASGOW LINE of Steamships—

ST. GEORGE, 1400 Tons. L. B. RICH, R.M.R. ST. ANDREW, 1400 Tons. Capt. SCOTT. ST. PATRICK, 1400 Tons. Capt. TAYLOR. ST. DAVID, 1400 Tons. Capt. ALLEN.

(Sailing between Quebec and Montreal at regular intervals throughout the season of Summer Navigation.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC on Wednesdays, 5th Oct. 1897, and on Thursdays, 12th Oct. 1897, and on Saturdays, 19th Oct. 1897, and on Mondays, 26th Oct. 1897, and on Thursdays, 2nd Nov. 1897, and on Saturdays, 9th Nov. 1897, and on Mondays, 16th Nov. 1897, and on Thursdays, 23rd Nov. 1897, and on Saturdays, 30th Nov. 1897, and on Mondays, 7th Dec. 1897, and on Thursdays, 14th Dec. 1897, and on Saturdays, 21st Dec. 1897, and on Mondays, 28th Dec. 1897, and on Thursdays, 4th Jan. 1898, and on Saturdays, 11th Jan. 1898, and on Mondays, 18th Jan. 1898, and on Thursdays, 25th Jan. 1898, and on Saturdays, 1st Feb. 1898, and on Mondays, 8th Feb. 1898, and on Thursdays, 15th Feb. 1898, and on Saturdays, 22nd Feb. 1898, and on Mondays, 1st Mar. 1898, and on Thursdays, 8th Mar. 1898, and on Saturdays, 15th Mar. 1898, and on Mondays, 22nd Mar. 1898, and on Thursdays, 29th Mar. 1898, and on Saturdays, 5th Apr. 1898, and on Mondays, 12th Apr. 1898, and on 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COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.

Payment for subscriptions and notes due for the INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 1st of December, 1897. M. BOWELL, Belleville, Oct. 23, 1897.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 8:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 7:22 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10:45 A. M.
Morning Express going East, 6:45 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 12:15 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11:10 P. M.
Morning Express going East, 9:45 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 11:10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 9:45 P. M.
Morning Express going East, 9:45 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 11:10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 9:45 P. M.

Montreal Time.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

FRANK NEWS.—A letter received in Quebec on Saturday, states that the writer had just seen twenty pieces of cannon gathered at a point in proximity to the Canadian frontier, and which was not a United States military post. It was believed to be part of the store being gathered in that vicinity by the Fenians or their sympathizers.

TEN OCEAN STEAMERS IN ONE DAY.—The New York Post of Saturday last says: "The magnitude of the commerce of New York is well illustrated by the departure to-day of no less than ten large ocean steamers, all well filled with passengers. Of these two are bound for Liverpool, one for Rio Janeiro, three for New Orleans, and one for Savannah. The passenger list of the Brazilian steamer numbers three hundred and sixty seven names, a significant indication of the extent of the trade and communication with St. Thomas."

CANADIAN CHEESE IN ENGLAND.—The following extract from a private letter addressed to a firm in London, England, dated Nov. 7th, to the proprietor of a cheese factory in the vicinity of Markham, we find in the *Evening*, published in that village: "We have received the 548 boxes of Cedar Grove Factory cheese per Nova Scotia in excellent order. The size, shape and quality suit our market well. More color is wanted, and would improve the value two shillings per cwt. We have sold 300 boxes at fifty shillings, which is a high price in the present position of our market, and within two shillings of the top obtainable for any American."

FERRY BOAT LAID UP.—The Ferry Steamer, *E. P. Redner*, was laid up at Quebec last week, much to the annoyance and inconvenience of the business men of Belleville and the people of Prince Edward who do their trading with this town. The ostensible reason for laying up is the lowness of the water, which prevented the boat from loading at the ferry wharf. But this is a very poor reason, as Mr. Redner is given, when it is known, as we are informed, that he had the privilege of going either to Red or McIntosh's, Corby's, or Pratt's wharves, where there was plenty of water. Mr. Redner is obliged by his contract to run the steamer until the close of navigation, and we are informed that at a meeting of the Harbor and Town Property Committee held yesterday afternoon, the Town Solicitor was instructed to notify Mr. Redner and his sureties that they are held to the fulfillment of their contract.

The Tragedy at Kingston.

An inquest was held on the body of the murdered woman Woolward yesterday, and the following verdict returned: "Elizabeth Beecher Woolward came to her death by a gun shot wound, by a shot fired out of a revolver, on the morning of the 27th of November, instant, on the public highway in Pittsburg, by her brother, John Waller, the shot passing through the spinal marrow and causing death almost immediately." It seems the report that Waller did, turned out to be incorrect. He was living at last accounts, but it was not expected he would recover. The *Whig* speaking of the horrible tragedy says:—"There seems to have been no provocation to this cruel murder; his sister was happily married to a respectable man, and there is nothing to account for the deed, except that from the day his sister left home to be married unknown to him, until the day of his death, he was in a strangely excited state of mind; and yet none of the witnesses spoke of his being out of his mind." The following letter was found in Waller's pocket:—"Walter Woolward."

"I write these few lines to you to bid you good bye. I had taken my advice that I gave you, things might have been different; but as it is I feel that I must go. I am sorry to be forgiven by my mother. When my sister came to me to ask pardon for her unkind words with you, I told her that I forgave, but that she was too late to save life. Again I say good bye to you."

—San Antonio, Texas, is flooded with grasshoppers three feet deep.

—Official returns show that 1,014 persons lost their lives at St. Thomas during the hurricane.

—Sketchy ("Mrs Brown") the well known English lecturer is coming to Montreal.

—Mrs. Blanchette, a passenger by the Grand Trunk, was robbed of \$1,800 between Prescott and Montreal, Thursday morning.

—The Bill now before Parliament has had the effect of sending Commercial Bank Stock up to 20 to 25.

The House Last Night.

The debate on the Bill to disqualify members from sitting in both Houses was concluded at a late hour last night, and the result was as might have been expected. The Bill was withdrawn. It seems to us that the House is wasting a great deal of time in useless discussions upon buncombe motions. If Mr. Blake and Mr. McKenzie want to show themselves off, they might as well do so in some other way. It's had enough to compel members who want to go on with the business of the country to listen to their long-winded speeches, but to thus uselessly waste the time of the House, and subject the country to an enormous expense, simply to gratify their vanity, is paying too dear for the whistle. It's time they drew in their horns.

The Postage Law.

It appears after all, that the most objectionable feature of the new Postage Bill is to be retained. All along we have expressed the opinion that the proposed change in the law compelling newspaper publishers to pre-pay postage on all papers despatched from their offices, was never contemplated, that the correspondents who first alluded to it, must have misapprehended the intention of the Government. We do so simply because the proposed provision was most absurd, unjust, and impracticable, and did not apprehend there was the slightest danger that the Government contemplated the perpetration of such a manifest injustice. It was bad enough to deprive the Maritime Provinces of the great advantages which their leading men acknowledge the country to have received from the free circulation of newspapers, but to inaugurate a system which has no parallel in any civilized country in the world, and which is objectionable in the highest degree, is still worse; and if this be the character of the advantages promised by Confederation, it will not tend to increase their approbation of the new order of things. It will be received with less favor by the people of what was once the Province of Canada, for it imposes an unnecessary and unjust tax upon a class who are the least able to bear it, without producing the slightest advantages to the country. It consolidates a portion of the revenue, compelling a few to pay that revenue, which, under the present regime, is collectable from the whole people. What advantage such a system can be to the Department we cannot conceive. There is no complaint that the Government loses anything from papers not called for, and if there be a loss in this respect, it is trifling in the extreme. The Department could not lose anything, comparatively speaking, under the present system, for the man who takes a paper, is generally willing to pay the postage if he never pays the publisher. And in case he refuses to take the paper from the Post Office, it is the duty of the Postmaster to notify the publisher, who forthwith stops the paper, making the loss insignificant to the Department, while it falls heavily upon the publisher. This loss to the publisher would be still greater under the proposed system, for if the subscriber obtains his paper without paying any postage, he would be more apt to take it out of the office, and the publisher would thereby lose, not only the price of his paper, but the postage he has pre-paid. There is another very objectionable feature in this system which would work injuriously in country offices. Postmasters in the country are paid a percentage upon their collections. Take away from them the receipts of postage for newspapers, and you deprive them of an important part of their revenue, which would have to be made up to them by a direct salary paid by the Department.

Look at it in the light in which the publisher is more directly interested. If the proposed system be adopted, a daily paper which has a circulation of say 1,000 subscribers, would have to pay \$1,000 a year postage; one with 10,000, \$10,000, and so on. Take a paper published at \$5 a year, and on which perchance there may be a profit of 50 cents a subscriber, but loses 50 cents a subscriber in the bargain. It may be said in answer to this that the publisher can charge the subscriber the extra dollar. Any one knowing the precarious character of newspaper subscriptions, knows full well that such a thing is simply impossible. It is difficult enough to charge and collect sufficient to cover the bare cost of the raw material, and to attempt to add to this in the shape proposed is monstrously absurd. If the cash system were established, the case might be different. But the country is not old enough to carry out this system in the newspaper business, any more than it is in any other branch of business, and to ask newspaper publishers to agree to the proposed system is simply asking what one-half of them are unable to conform to. It is bad enough, in all conscience, that they should contribute from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year in educating the masses, which nearly all of them do in giving a free circulation to their publications, and to compel them at the same time to pay a direct tax to the Government of \$2,000 to \$5,000 more for the privilege of educating the people, is rather too much of a good thing, and we are very much surprised that the Government would attempt to inaugurate such an unjust, unjust and impracticable system. It is to be hoped the Postmaster General will yield to the wishes of those most directly interested, and strike out this objectionable clause. Far better do this than push it to a vote, for we feel assured, if the House is divided on this question, a majority will be found to oppose it.

A synopsis of the New Postage Bill will be found on the first page of to-day's issue.

FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29th, 1897.

To-day the Government said, in reply to Mr. Abbott, that the question of closing the Carillon and Grenville Canals on Sundays, during the season of navigation, would be considered before the opening of navigation next spring.

In reply to a question by Mr. McConkey as to the intention of the Government in reference to issuing debentures to realize funds to pay off the Dominion indebtedness to the Bank of Montreal, Sir John A. Macdonald said the whole question would be thoroughly explained by the Minister of Finance when he again took his seat.

On the motion of Mr. Fortin, an address was passed by His Excellency the Governor General, praying for a return of the number of vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada on the 1st of July, 1897, with a statement showing whether they are steamers or sailing vessels, whether they are seagoing, or river, or lake vessels, whether they are trading or fishing vessels, and also indicating their tonnage, their value and the port and the Province they belong to and the number of their crew; and for a return of the number of fishing licenses issued in the years 1896 and 1897, in the Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, in favor of the masters of fishing vessels of the United States of America, who applied for such licenses for the purpose of acquiring the liberty of fishing in the waters of the Provinces of British North America, with a statement showing the amount of the fee of each license, the name, the tonnage, and the port of registration of each American vessel receiving such license; and also the name of the Provincial officer who issued the same.

The debate upon Mr. Blake's motion declaring that the Minister of Militia, Geo. Etienne Cartier, had no legal right to sit and vote in this House, was resumed, and continued till 6 o'clock, when, after another speech from the mover of the resolution, he withdrew his motion. The object was attained. The reporters set forth the learned gentleman's oratory, and he is made to appear a useful member, when in fact the whole time of the House has been occupied since its opening with speeches and no work.

After the recess, Mr. Bellerose again brought up his Bill, preventing the rafting of timber within one hundred yards of any wharf, and urged in reading a second time, in order that it might be referred to a committee to report.

Mr. Bellerose replied that the law already provided ample protection to vessels navigating our waters, and quoted from the statutes the clauses applicable. The motion for the six months' rest was then carried.

Mr. Mills moved his Bill to disqualify members from the Local Legislatures from sitting or voting in the Senate or House of Commons. He introduced the Bill, and thought would be the advantages arising from its passage. He was replied to by Mr. Chamberlin, who argued that it was not the time to enact such a law until we had found from experience that the present system worked bad. He also argued that it would be well to have members in both Houses to prevent local jealousies from arising between them. Mr. Johnson of New Brunswick, supported the Bill, and Sir John A. Macdonald opposed it, and argued that the House had pledged itself to give the new constitution a fair and impartial trial; there was now an attempt to change the member applicable. The motion for the six months' rest was then carried.

This to him was strange, as he had, during the present session, heard invidious distinctions drawn between the liberal and conservative parties, he found that the rights of the people were protected by the latter party as readily, and in this instance more readily, than the former. And as the present law would restrict the rights of the people in the selection of candidates, he, as a conservative, was too jealous of their rights to allow them to be infringed. It was true that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had passed a law to prevent persons serving in both Houses, and it was for the local Legislatures to deal with this question, and to say who should hold seats in their House, and not for the Commons of New Westminster. He showed that the Irish Parliament in existence centuries held seats in that and the English Parliament at the same time, and that no evils arose from it. If, from experience, it

was found to work badly, then change it, but not to commence theorizing before the Constitution had been put into working order. The people had a right to choose whom they thought proper, and until it was found to work evil he would oppose it.

He was speaking when Mr. McKenzie, who was speaking when this letter was closed.

The ball given by the Speaker of the Senate last night was a brilliant affair, there being about nine hundred persons present.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, Nov. 29, noon.—The *France*, a Government organ of this city, has a long editorial this morning on the subject of the conference for the settlement of the Roman question. The writer says it will be impossible for the conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome.

Despatches received announce that several battles have been fought in Candia, between the Turks and Cretans. Both parties claim success.

LONDON, Nov. 29, evening.—In the House of Commons this evening, Ministers introduced a plan for a new income tax, at the rate of 1d in the £. The design of this tax, which is to endure for one year only, is to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition.

The *Standard* correspondence relative to the "Alabama" claims, was promised at an early date.

In reply to a question regarding the mail contracts between Great Britain and the United States, it was stated that the Government had contracted with the Cunard line for a year, at a fixed sum. The bids of the competing lines were adjudged unsatisfactory, but the subject could not be deemed settled, as negotiations on the subject were still pending.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The evacuation of Roman territory by the French forces still continues. All the troops will have returned by Monday next.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Prussian *Kreuz Zeitung*, of this city, has an editorial this morning on the conference for the settlement of the Roman question. The writer says that, with the exception of Austria, not one of the great powers of Europe has accepted the conference. The other powers have either, like Prussia, exacted explanations, or given evasive replies.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Additional particulars of the disastrous inundation with which the island of Luzon was visited last month are received. Besides great damage to the shipping and crops, whole villages were overwhelmed, and the loss of human life is computed at ten thousand.

Additional advices from China report that King Kong was visited on the 1st of October by a typhoon, which almost equalled in violence and destructiveness, the hurricane reported two or three months ago.

PARIS, Nov. 29, noon.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,200,000 francs.

LONDON, Nov. 29, noon.—American securities firmer and higher. Bonds 7½%; Erie 47½%; Consols 95.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, noon.—Cotton heavy. Uplands 7½d; Orleans 7½d; stock in port 643,000 bales, of which 42,000 are American. Other markets unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 2 p.m.—Consols and Bonds weak; Bonds 7½%; Consols 95.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 2 p.m.—Broadstuffs heavy. Corn declined to 47½d; wheat to 44½d.

Wheat to 13s 2d, for No. 3 Red Western and 16s 3d for California white. Provisions and Produce dull. Lard declined to 49s 9d; Bacon to 45s 6d. Petroleum to 1s 3d for standard white.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: We have dates from St. Domingo of the 10th inst. The rebel General Borriberre was captured and shot. President Cabral and staff had left Cibaon, following General Bobadilla, at the head of a column.

The funeral procession in honor of the Fenians recently hung at Manchester came off yesterday, and was a most imposing spectacle. About 5,000 Irishmen formed in a long column, four deep, and marched through the principal streets, attended by three hearses, each containing a coffin on which was inscribed the name of one of the executed Fenians. The procession halted in Union Square, where orations were delivered extolling the heroism of the martyrs and the cause for which they died.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Western arrivals here at ten this morning.

GROUP CURED BY SULPHUR.—The *Medical Gazette*, of Paris, states that M. Langlois, of Paris, after observing the effect of sulphur on the odium of grape vines, was led to administer it in several cases of group. He mixes a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour. The effect is described as wonderful. The disease is cured in a few days, the only symptom remaining being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea.

M. L. says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protruded rolling eyes and noisy respiration.

CURE FOR SWERKEN IN HORSES.—The *American Stock Journal* gives the following liniment which, it says, has been used with perfect success and never known to fail in any of the numerous cases of swerken to which it was applied. The editor says it may be regarded as a certain cure, unless in instances of long standing, where nothing can successfully reach it: Alcohol 14 gills; turpentine 1 gill; oil oreganum 14 gills; wormwood 1 ounce. To be applied twice a day to the parts affected, carefully, as whenever it comes in contact with the

skin the hair is temporarily removed. If the part becomes sore keep it well greased, and after a few applications of the mixture, drop off twice a day to once in two or three days, until the liniment is used up.

Congress and the Fenians.

"THE WEAKNESS OF THE ORIGIN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

In the U. S. House of Representatives on Monday proceeded as the business in order, to the consideration of a privileged question of the resolution offered by Mr. Robinson, (Dem., N. Y.) in reference to the treatment of naturalized American citizens in Great Britain, and finally after the impeachment of Minister Adams.

Mr. Robinson addressed the House in an hour's speech, reviewing the recent events to which his resolution had reference. He said he intended to keep calling the attention of Congress to the question until a remedy would be applied. Within the last two years no American citizen had been allowed to visit Great Britain or Ireland without being subject to an insulting examination of their persons and effects. Referring to the Abyssinian expedition he said that Napier was marching on the one side, while Grant's sword was rusting in the scabbard and Farragut's fleet was driving salutes to the government against which it should be operating. Ireland, he said, did not belong to England, England had never conquered Ireland, and never would, for an inferior race could certainly never conquer a superior race. One half of the members of the House, he said, were Irish; fifteen or twenty millions of the American people were either wholly or in part of Irish blood, and in a short time there would be a hundred millions of men of Irish blood in this country. Then if England did not believe they would do, as the donkey did among the chickens—take a dance and let every one look out for his own toes. (Laughter.) He concluded by quoting from Miles O'Reilly, a good Irishman, the following verse:

We are citizens twice over,
By the law and by the sword—
By adoption and by conquest,
But our claims are now ignored.
Say, Uncle Sam, is that your way?
And do you really intend
That you outlaw all faithful souls
Whose breath is of the Green?

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MARRIED.

At Stillington, County of Hastings, on Wednesday, 25th Nov. 1897, by the Rev. Alexander Bethan, George J. Potts, M. D., of Belleville, to Agnes, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.

By the Rev. James Preston, on Nov. 25th, at the residence of Morris Sawyer, Esq., Belleville, Mr. William Johnson, to Miss Mary Leavis, J. Lynn, of Belleville.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXCHANGE OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, NOV. 29.

Commercial bills, buying at..... 89 to 90
selling at..... 90 to 91
Greenbacks, buying at..... 71 to 72
selling at..... 72 to 73
Bank of Upper Canada bills..... 60
Silver, buying at..... 41
selling at..... 41 pr. d. 1/2
Gold steady at 139 to 139 1/2. Silver plentiful.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INVESTMENT STOCKS.
Belleville, Nov. 29, 1897.

FALL WHEAT—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
SPRING WHEAT—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
HARLEY—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
RYE—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
BARR—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
BUTTER—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
EGGS—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
HIDE—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
SHEEP—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
CATTLE—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
TALLOW—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
Wool—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
POTATOES—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
APPLES—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
HAY—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
CORN—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
CHIEF—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
COKE—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
FLOUR—\$1.20 to \$1.40.
RICE—\$1.20 to \$1.40.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegraph to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Montreal, & Co.
Montreal, Nov. 29, 1897.

FLOUR—Superior Extra..... \$7.00 to \$8.00
Extra..... 7.00 to 7.50
Fancy..... 7.50 to 7.75
Welland Canal Superior..... 6.50 to 7.25
Superior No. 1 Canada Wheat, 0.10 to 0.15
Coke—The local market..... 0.50 to 0.75
Rice..... 0.50 to 0.75
Wheat..... 0.50 to 0.75

WHEAT—Canada Flour..... 1.25 to 1.50
Spring..... 1.25 to 1.50
OATS—Per 100 lbs..... 37 to 38
BARKLEY—Per 100 lbs..... 35 to 36
BUTTER—Dairy..... 12 to 15
CORN—Per 100 lbs..... 12 to 15
ASHEA—Per 100 lbs..... 15 to 18
POTATOES..... 15 to 18
PORK—Per 100 lbs..... 15 to 18
PRIME MEAT..... 15 to 18
DRESSED BEEF..... 15 to 18
PORK..... 15 to 18
FLOUR..... 15 to 18

Flour—small, medium, prices generally unchanged, but purely nominal. In the absence of any demand, grain prices are unchanged. Provisional unchanged.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
NOVEMBER 29.

Imports.—5 cars merchandise.
Exports.—3 cars merchandise.

PORT OF BELLEVILLE.

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 29.

Str. Bay of Quinte, Kingston, general cargo.
Str. Tom Downey, Bath, light.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 29.

Str. Bay of Quinte, Kingston, general cargo.
Str. Tom Downey, Bath, light.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

New York, Nov. 29
Cotton quiet and lower at 10c.
Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 27,089
bbls; sales 6,100 bbls at \$7.75 to \$8.00 for
superior state and western; \$9.00 to \$10.00
for common to choice extra western; \$9.20
to \$10.50 for common to choice R.H.C.
Rye flour steady at \$7.00 to \$8.00.
Wheat 1c to 3c better; receipts 30,297 bushels;
sales 41,000 bushels at \$2.25 for No. 1
spring; \$2.35 to \$2.50 for No. 1 do; \$2.05 for
winter state; \$2.75 for white Wisconsin; \$3.00
for white California.
Rye quiet at \$1.05 for Western.
Corn in favor of buyers; receipts 19,540
bushels; sales 24,000 bushels at \$1.35 to \$1.50
for mixed Western in store and about; \$1.25
to \$1.35 for new distill; \$1.20 for new yellow.
Barley scarce and advanced; receipts 18,770
bushels sales 8,500 bushels Canada West on pri-
vate terms.
Hats dull and nominal at 75 to 85c for western.
Pork—sales at \$20.75 to \$20.10.
Lard heavy, at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 29.
Stocks strong.
Money 7 per cent.
Sterling Exchange, 60 days 100/5; at sight,
109 1/2.
Gold closed 130.
Stocks at second board steady, except Pacific
mail which is 129 1/2. Gold closed 129 1/2.

—The Fenians of New York are to have a
grand funeral demonstration in honor of the
Manchester "martyr."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TYPHOID FEVER.

This disease is not only cured by Dr. R. W. Bayley's
Pills, but prevented. It is proved to be the best
and most powerful of relief in a number of water. Drink
them before going out in the morning, and several times
during the day. Take one of Bayley's Pills one hour
before dinner, and one on going to bed.
If attacked with Fever, take a dose of the Pills every six
hours, until copious discharges from the bowels take
place; also drink the Relief diluted with water, and
wash the entire surface of the body with Relief. Soon
a powerful perspiration will take place, and you will
feel a pleasant heat throughout the system. Keep on
taking Relief immediately, every four hours, also the
Pills. A cure will be sure to follow. The Relief is
strengthening, stimulating, soothing, and quickening; it
serves to break up the Fever and neutralize the poison.
Let the treatment be followed, and thousands will be
saved. The same treatment in Fever and Ague, Yellow
Fever, Phlegm Fever, Malaria, and all the malarial
fevers. When the patient feels the Relief irritating or
breast the skin, a cure is positive. In all cases
where pain is felt, the Relief will cure. In all cases
Relief 50 cts.; Pills 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.
See Dr. R. W. Bayley's Almanac for 1868. 179-20-41.

Read what Dr. Scovill says of ALLIEN'S LUNG
BALM.
NAMES: J. N. HARRIS & CO.
Gent—make the following statement from a perfect
conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLIEN'S
LUNG BALM IN curing the most deep-seated Pneu-
monia's Consumption. I have witnessed its effects on
the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by
far the best expectorant remedy with which I am ac-
quainted. For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung
complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every
family would keep it by them ready to administer upon
the first appearance of disease about the lungs, there
would be very few cases of fatal consumption! It also
gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats,
and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.
Your respectfully,
J. N. HARRIS & CO., SCOVILL.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of
Canada. 159-18-28-29-30

No. 1 COAL OIL
AT PHIPPEN'S,
MARKET SQUARE.
RETAIL, 20 Cents per Gallon!
Sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Belleville, Nov. 29, 1867. 180-121-43-2-2-2

DIARIES, DIARIES,
FOR 1868,
AT
J. C. OVERELL'S,
TURNBULL'S BLOCK,
180 FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

ANOTHER LOT
OF THE
QUEEN'S BOOK
PRICE \$1.25,
AT
J. C. OVERELL'S,
OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
FRONT STREET,
180 BELLEVILLE.

OFFICE JOURNALS
AND
POCKET DIARIES,
1868,
AT
E. HARRISON'S.
November 29, 1867. 180

Missionary Meeting.
THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING
in connection with the
John St. Presbyterian Church,
Will be held (D. V.) on
MONDAY EVENING,
THE 2ND DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.
Chair will be taken at half past seven
o'clock.
Reverends D. Waters, M. A., of Port Hope,
J. McMechan, of Picton, J. Scott, of Napanee,
and other Ministers are expected to be present
and address the meeting.
A collection will be taken at the close.
Belleville, Nov. 27, 1867. 3178-441



ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THE St. Andrew's Society of the County
of Hastings will celebrate St. Andrew's
Day by attending Divine Worship at two
o'clock, P. M., on

Tuesday, 3rd December, 1867,
at St. Andrew's Church, Belleville. Sermon
to be preached by the Rev. A. Walker.

THE PROCESSION

will be performed at ONTARIO HALL,
Bridge Street, at half-past one P. M., headed
by the Pipes of the 78th Highlanders, and
preceded to the Church. All Scotchmen and
their descendants are cordially invited to at-
tend.

In the evening will be held a
GRAND CONCERT AND BALL,
in Ontario Hall, Dominion Buildings. The
committee have pleasure in stating that they
have secured the services of the Ontario
Philharmonic Society, under the direction of
St. George B. Crozier, Esq., for the Concert.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
precisely. Doors open at 7.30 P. M.
Admission—Single Tickets, 50 cts. Ticket
admitting Lady & Gentleman, 75 cts. Ticket
admitting two Ladies and one Gentleman, \$1.
50 Tickets to be had of Messrs. J. & V.
Sutherland, Hugh Walker, W. H. & I. B.
Graham, Charters & Webster, John Cook,
Wilson and Robertson, George Vair, George
Ritchie & Co., Alexander McKay, and of the
officers and members of the Society.

By order,
WM. WEBSTER, Secretary.
Belleville, Nov. 23, 1867. 178-41
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COSGRAVE & CO'S
CELEBRATED

East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,
50 Bbls.,
150 Barrels and half Barrels.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
WESLEY BULLEN.
Belleville, Nov. 28, 1867. 177-4f

LOOK, LOOK,
IF you want a good Sewing MACHINE buy
RAYMOND'S IMPROVED
patented, price only \$12, suitable for all
family work, fine and coarse. They are su-
perior and of more value than either of
those sold at \$15. For the reliable, durable,
and first-class machine, apply to
JOHN HEWLETT,
157 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
November 18, 1867. 171-761-40-61

Government Notice.

TENDERS in duplicate (marked on the
envelope "Tenders for Works and Re-
pairs for the Royal Engineer Department")
will be received by the Senior Commissariat
Officer at Montreal, until 12 o'clock, noon, on
SATURDAY, the 30th Instant,
for the performance of such Works and Re-
pairs for the Royal Engineer Department as
may be required, commencing on the 1st of
January, 1868, and continuing in force until
the 31st day of March, 1869, at

COBURG AND BELLEVILLE.

1. Excavator's, Mason's, Pavlor's, Brick-
layer's and Plasterer's work.
2. Carpenter's and Ironmonger's work.
3. Smith's, Iron and Brass Founder's work.
4. Plumber's work.
5. Slater's Metallic and Gravel Composition
Roofing.
6. Painter's, Glazier's and Paper Hanger's
work.
7. Supply and Repair of Stoves, Stove-pipes,
&c.

Separate Tenders are required for each
Station.
Repairs required to be performed by the
Parveyer's Department to be executed at
the same rates as for Engineer services.
The Tenders may be made for each of the
seven divisions of Trades in the Printed Sched-
ule, but preference will be given to any one
offering for the whole of the Trades at the
Station.

The Tenders to state the rate per cent.
below or above, or at the printed prices (for
the whole of the services under each Trade)
at which the party is willing to execute the
same.
Forms of Tender and Schedule of Contract,
together with any other information required,
may be obtained from Mr. Hamilton, Clerk of
Works, Quebec Hotel, Belleville.
No Tenders except those on the printed
forms will be noticed, and none will be re-
ceived after 12 o'clock on the day fixed.
Commissariat, Canada.
Montreal, 22nd November, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT.

The time for receiving the above Tenders
is extended until **SATURDAY, the**
7th DECEMBER, at NOON.
Commissariat, Canada.
Montreal, 28th November, 1867.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
EL DORADO MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC.
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL STOCK \$72,000.
Divided into 3,400 Shares of \$20 Each.
Deposit on Subscription, \$15 Per Share.

THIS COMPANY is formed, and proceedings taken for its incorporation, under Chapter
23, 27, and 28 Vic. for the purpose of exploring, the famous region of three acres
of land, being part of the Moore Farm, and a portion of the North-east quarter of Lot 17,
in the 6th Concession of Madoc. It is situated about half way from the celebrated Rich-
ardson Mine. At present, there are two shafts sunk to a depth of about 200 feet apart,
one 40 feet deep, and the other 25 feet deep. These shafts are present time about 500 tons
of ore already mined. The owners of the property have had one ton of this ore crushed
and amalgamated by Scott & Taylor's Mill, which returned \$33.80 in Gold, which specimen
can be seen at J. E. Ellis's, on King Street.
There is no question whatever but that there is also a large quantity of Silver in the
same rock, but as Scott & Taylor's Mill was not prepared to extract the Silver, it is not
known how much Silver there is in the ore.
The projectors have determined only to sell sufficient stock to repay the advances, and to
carry on the work satisfactorily. They have therefore decided to sell only 823 shares of
the value of \$20 each, payable on demand, or \$15, as above, on subscription, and the remaining
\$15 on the 1st of January, 1868. Out of the above sales, \$10,000 is to be retained by the
Secretary for working expenses.
In presenting this Company to the public, the Directors do so with confidence, inasmuch
as there is no doubt (judging from the above test), that the returns on so small a capital
will be excessively remunerative.
The Provisional Directors are as follows:

A. F. WOOD, late Warden of the County of Hastings.
RICHARD SPARLING, Managing Director and Superintendent.
T. S. MCGILLIVRAY, of Madoc.
MATHON BURWELL MCGREGOR, of Madoc.
T. A. MITCHELL, of Madoc.
ALDERMAN VICKERS, of Toronto.
J. E. ELLIS, of Toronto.

MCCLELLAN & MCCLELLAN, Solicitors. A. F. WOOD, President.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers. T. A. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.
Applications for Shares received by Alderman Vicker, Yonge Street, Toronto; J. E. Ellis,
King Street, Toronto, and at the office of
WILLIAM KERSTEMAN,
63 Church Street, Toronto.
Toronto, November 20th, 1867. 173-4f

House to Let.

THAT Brick and Stone House, with coach-
house, stable, out-house, and garden,
known as Alton House, lately occupied by
W. Kersteman, Esq., above Murray's Hill,
just outside the Corporation.
Apply to Mr. John Cook, grocer, or to Mr.
A. Danlop, P. O., Belleville.
Nov. 23, 1867. 175-10f

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the
Legislature of the Dominion of Canada,
at its next sitting, for an Act to incorporate
a company under the name of the Bank of
Hastings, for the purpose of carrying
on the business of Banking and Exchange
in Belleville, &c., and for other purposes.
Belleville, Nov. 1, 1867. 158-4f

Horses, Carriages, &c.,
FOR SALE.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS
TAKEN AT PAR.
Apply to
H. PRETTY,
Opposite the Market.
Belleville, Oct. 23, 1867. 147-4f

THREE REASONS

Why you should buy your Cloth-
ing from

J. MUIR & CO.

First: You select from the largest stock in
Belleville.

Second: The stock is all perfectly new, and is
made and trimmed in the very latest Eng-
lish and American styles. We defy ordered
work to beat it.

Third: We buy for cash, and can therefore
offer special inducements. Call and see.

J. MUIR & Co.,
November, 1867. 152-1y

LARGE ARRIVALS
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
NULTY'S,
CONSISTING OF Broad Cloths, Doenlins,
Meltons, Salmettes, Tweeds, Heavens,
Vests, Carpets, Mattings, Groceries, Calfery,
a few pieces Black Silk. 100 cases. Brandy,
vintage 1858. Buffalo Robes. 2nd Street.
The whole will be sold at a GREAT SAC-
RIFICE.

AUCTION SALES
ON
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS
ON THE WOOD MARKET
M. NULTY,
Belleville, Oct. 29, 1867. 154-MWFF-3w

Winceys, Winceys!

Wilson & Robertson
Have 50 ps. Winceys,
At from 6d per yard.
These are the Cheapest Goods
in the Trade.

G. C. Holton & Co.,
ARE SHOWING NEW

Canadian Hosiery,
Canadian Undershirts,
Canadian Drawers,
Canadian Tweeds,
Canadian Flannels,
Canadian Cottons,
Canadian Blankets.

Commercial Bills at Par. 10-1y

P. D. CONGER
has opened a new lot of

OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS!

AND
Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves!
Nov. 1st, 1867. 1D-1y

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE in West Belleville,
formerly occupied by FRANCIS PAR-
KIE, Esq. Rent \$100 a year. For further
particulars apply to Charles Papienau, or of
J. E. Ellis & Halden, Belleville.
Nov. 27, 1867. 174-4f

FREE LUNCH
AT THE

CLUB HOUSE,

EVERY DAY.

From 11 A. M. to 12 Noon.
Nov. 10, 1867. 172-4f

Commercial Bank Bills

TAKEN AT PAR, FOR

Books & Stationery.

F. VAN NORMAN,
DOMINION BUILDINGS,
BRIDGE STREET.

Opposite the P. O., Belleville.
Belleville, Nov. 11, 1867. 163-6m

All who Desire a perfect Hair
Dresser should use the

EXTRACT OF
LIMES AND GLYCERINE,

WITHOUT exception the very best pre-
paration for the HAIR ever offered
to the public. All who have used it speak
of it in the highest terms.
The proprietors in offering the above do
so with the full conviction of its being all
they claim for it.
The best Hair Dresser before the
People.

Prepared only at
151y APOTHECARIAS HALL,
Front St., Belleville.

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly
REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention is called to their fine as-
sorted assortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUIT
VEGETABLES, &c.
R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER.
Nov. 18th, 1867. 151y

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERCLOTHING!

A lot of Laid's celebrated

Scotch Lambs Wool

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

JUST RECEIVED.
Geo. Ritchie & Co.
Nov. 14, 1867. 1D-1y

J. & W. Sutherland

WOULD respectfully solicit an inspec-
tion of their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the follow-
ing specialties:

FANCY DRESS GOODS
FRENCH MERINOS—2s. 6d. and upwards
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS.
FRENCH DELAINES.
SCOTCH TWEEDS.
ALL WOOL HOSIERY.

CANADIAN FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
DUNDAS COTTONS and BAGS.
AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
Belleville, October, 1867. 164m

F. HACKETT
HAS RECEIVED A

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1867. 1D-8m

MILLINERY

And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the pub-
lic that she has just returned from
New York with the largest and most select
STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Belleville, and to which she
invites inspection.
Her stock consists in part of Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Velvet
Felt, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress
Trimming, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Lace,
Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of
French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woolen Scarfs,
Woolen Hoods, Gloves, Dress Capes, &c.
Felt and Straw made over in the
latest styles.
Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made
up in the most fashionable manner, and on
the shortest notice.
Belleville, Nov. 30, 1867. 173-4f 404f

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 181

Belleville Business Directory

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered in
co-partnership under the name of Jellitt
& Bleasdel. Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.
R. P. JELLYTT.
J. H. T. BLEASDEL.
8th October, 1867.

Hackett and Hackett,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvent
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c.,
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street
Belleville.
1868 W.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER AT LAW, 84 BALDWIN STREET, BELLEVILLE.

B **ROSS, Bell & Holden,**
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Bell
Hon. Jno. Ross. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.
ID6m W

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and attorneys-at-Law, So-
litors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Com-
missioners, &c., Office, Ground floor next
Express Office, RAILROAD BUILDING.

ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEW
IDCm

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-L
Solicitors in Chancery, &c.

Office:—Neilson's Hall, Front Street, B
ville.
A. DIAMOND, GEO. D. DICKRO
ID-V
McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND
Surveyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and P
Solicitors, 159 1/2 Front Street, Belleville
MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY &
Midoc. 1D6m:V

Midoc 1Dm V
Pitceathly & Kelo,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers,
and Spirit Merchants Commercial E
lora, Front Street, Belleville 1Dm

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuits,
 Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries,
 Nos. 173, Front Street, Belleville. A
 ders promptly attended to. 1Dcm

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street,
 ville. Highest price paid for raw
 1D6m.
Forrest & Lutz's

ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Lazler's
Building, opposite the Anglo-Am
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 25

T. Lockerty,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Segars, and Pipes and Tobacco. No Front Street, Belleville. None but the quality of leaf used.

Ponten, Falkiner & Denm

BARNISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville.

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front Street,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks and Watches.

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale
Retail at the old stand, Front

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier. Etc.

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots

M Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A
assortment of ladies, gent's and chil-
dren's boots and shoes constantly on hand and
to order. All work warranted.

MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, of
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street,
ville. A large stock of Ready-made Cl
always on hand. Garments made to m
and warranted to fit.

YOU will find a variety of mining tools at the subscriber's shop. Drills and augers made of the best refined cast steel. Punched Swedes Iron Pick Axes and Prying Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted and cheaper than any other shop in C.

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes

Street, Belleville. Their stock is always well assorted and of the best material, sold at extremely low prices for cash. As extensive manufacturers, and, being expert workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction. All orders executed promptly, and all

ALLSOP'S ALE

**Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter**
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
106m HANBY

BILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of JON PRINTING
executed with neatness and despatch
INTELLIGENCE Office, Front Street, Sal.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILL.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILL taken in payment for subscriptions and notes due to the INTELLIGENCER, AT PAR, until the 1st of December, 1867.

Belleville, Oct. 29, 1867. M. DOWELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Belleville Station.
Morning Express going West. 8.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West. 7.25 P. M.
Mixed Train going West. 10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West. 6.45 P. M.
Night Express going East. 12.05 A. M.
Night Express going West. 11.10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East. 9.45 P. M.
Allowed by this train, Montreal Time.



Daily Intelligence.

Belleville, Saturday, Nov. 30.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.—Hon. Mr. Rose, Finance Minister, was yesterday introduced by John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Cartier, and took his seat.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday forenoon it was mild as early as the sun shone which commenced early in the day continued for into the night, and every one hoped it would continue for a day or two more. But by midnight it stopped, the wind veered round to the north, and the thermometer to day cannot be far from zero. Winter may be said to have fairly set in, and a day or two of such weather will effectually close up the creeks, and rivers and bays.

FENIAN RUMORS.—The following is contained in the Prescott Telegraph: "We are informed by a gentleman from Ogdensburg, who has good opportunities of learning the facts, and who is thoroughly trustworthy, that several battalions of field artillery, as well as 30,000 stand of small arms, have been brought by the Fenians from different parts of the States this fall, and deposited at certain points along the frontier between Ogdensburg and St. Alban's. It is the opinion of the same gentleman that this movement of arms is a part of the Fenian preparations for a big raid into Canada this spring. Our Government is doubtless acquainted with these facts, and will surely take such steps for the efficient defence of the country as the circumstances demand."

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—In the early part of May last, a man named David Baine, residing in Murrayville, had a quarrel with a wife Macdonald, which resulted in a brutal kick given to her by the husband. She was advanced in pregnancy at the time, and the nature of the wound, along with other injuries inflicted the same night, produced abortion the next morning. She was attended by Dr. Hope, and subsequently by Drs. Dorland, and others. Two other ladies residing in the same place, who were highly respected, in addition to other diseases. The unfortunate woman lingered on and pined away in the midst of her six small children. Her brother, who resides in Lunenburg, arrived here on the 6th inst., and removed the entire family, but the poor creature, exhausted by sickness and completely prostrated by disease, died at Perth, on her way home. Captain James, on finding of her death having reached him, proceeded to Stirling, whither the husband had removed, and arrested him. He was remanded until yesterday, when the Police Court was crowded to hear the evidence, which was conclusive as to the nature of the crime. Medical testimony being contradictory, on application of the County Attorney, the prisoner was again remanded until the 6th prox., that a post mortem examination may decide whether a fracture exists or otherwise. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Dean & Gilbert. Mr. Coleman prosecuted on the part of the crown.

FROM COLBORNE.

(By Special Telegraph to the Daily Intelligence.)

SCHOONERS ASHORE.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 30.
The schooner "New Dominion," of Pictou, went ashore yesterday morning near the cut at Long Point. A tug has gone to her assistance from Dunnville.

The schooner "B. F. Davy," of Kingston, from Chicago with corn for Kingston, went on the reef out of the river here last night. She is making only a little water, and it is thought she will be got off without much damage.

Weather cold and snowing.

Gold News.

From the Madoc Mercury of today we obtain the following Gold Mining intelligence: "Blasting is being vigorously carried on at a new opening in the village, on Mr. F. Seymour's land, between the Police barracks and the creek. A tunnel is also being driven into the hill on the Union Mining Co.'s property at Eldorado, where work will be steadily prosecuted during the coming winter. The shaft near the marble quarry in this village has been named the 'Honoluli'."

"We learn from Mr. Aylsworth, P.I.S., that while engaged in running lines in the 11th concession of Ontario, on Thursday, he broke off some pieces of rock in which, upon examination, some very fair-sized specimens of gold were clearly visible. We also hear that a similar discovery was made, this week, in rock on the bank of

the creek where the crushing-mill for the Barry mine, in Elzevir, is being erected. Messrs. Turley and Gilbert resumed operations at their crushing mill, at the El Dorado, on Tuesday. Some of the tailings of the 'Eldorado' mine, which was previously crushed by them, has been subjected to amalgamation, and we understand that a very pretty 'batter' of gold had been obtained, but its exact value had not been ascertained at the time our informant left. As regards this mill, and at the Reduction Works of Messrs. Scott & Taylor, there is enough on hand to keep them busy for some time to come."

Pitching into Great Britain.

Our neighbors across the lines are determined to have some *casus belli* with Great Britain. They entertain an old grudge against us. Against Canada, first, because she became an asylum for fugitive slaves, and next, because she afforded a retreat for fugitive Southerners. Against Great Britain, for alleged sympathy with the South, for declaring South and North belligerents, and for the depredations of the Alabama. Indeed the grudge dates back farther than 1861. It goes back to the days when Scott and Brock fought at Queenstown Heights, and still farther back to the days of the Revolution. There is a feeling of bitterness, if not of hatred, against Great Britain, in the hearts of a large majority of the native Americans, and this bitterness has been made more bitter and more intense by the events of the past few years. The imaginary wrongs inflicted upon the United States by Great Britain, during the war kept it alive, and the Fenian movement has contributed largely towards intensifying that hatred. It's no use to reason with them. No use to tell them that Great Britain did no more than the United States have done on more than one occasion; no use to tell them that the neutrality laws were not violated; no use to point to the column of 30,000 strong which went from Canadian soil to do battle for the North, as an evidence of our feeling towards the belligerents; no use to point to the action of the Canada Government in sending her volunteers to the front to protect the soil of the United States from invasion by her own citizens. It's like attempting to convince a woman against her will. They won't listen to reason, nor be convinced; they nurse their wrath to keep it warm, and every now and then it boils over. It boiled over the other day when the Manchester Fenians were executed, and at a hundred different points throughout the United States, the usual blood-and-thunder demonstrations took place. It would be very small moment if these demonstrations were confined to Fenians and their sympathizers, but when we see such men as Judge Daly, of New York, A. Oakley Hall, Horace Greeley, and Geo. Wm. Curtis, taking a prominent part in these meetings, and endorsing the proceedings and resolutions, which are full of bitterness and hatred against Great Britain, they possess a significance, which otherwise would not be attached to them. A number of Fenians who claim American citizenship are in British prisons, and it is claimed by these men that they are illegally imprisoned, and the Washington Government is demanded to take immediate measures for their liberation. Amongst the resolutions adopted at the New York Mass meeting, at which the gentlemen above named were speakers, is the following:

"Resolved, That should the Government of Great Britain refuse to make pecuniary reparation to the United States for the manifold injuries offered to this republic in the persons of its citizens, and that that power persist in ignoring the citizenship of those who have been naturalized by American law, and still continue to claim jurisdiction over them as British subjects, the President and Congress should remember that in 1812 their fathers fought to vindicate the rights of their country to receive foreign born immigrants into the great American family, and that from the issue which the infant republic did not hesitate to face, the full grown nation of today should not shrink, when justice and the interests of ten millions of her citizens demand the immediate and definite settlement of a matter on which the faith of the United States is already pledged."

What a pretty picture this nation presents to the civilized world. After allowing a military organization, whose avowed object is to make war upon Great Britain, to exist in open defiance of its own laws; permitting it to fit out and arm vessels for the invasion of a country with which it is at peace; conniving at the unallowable invasion of our soil by this band of pirates, nurse and encouraged by its own Government; sending its own citizens to sow the seeds of revolution among peaceably disposed inhabitants; and when these men have been arrested and thrown into prison for shooting down the officers of justice in cool blood, and creating an armed resistance to the authority of the Government, we are told they are American citizens, that they are illegally imprisoned and must be given up. If such a demand be really made, we fancy, before they are given up, the United States Government will have an opportunity of "fighting again" a "vindictive" so-called "rights of their country," and we fancy they will meet with a more overwhelming defeat than in the war of 1812.

FROM OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29th, 1867.

The debate upon Mr. Mills' Bill, to prevent any one sitting in both Houses, was continued for some time, when, as has been the case in most of the other questions of abstract principles raised by the bills, after three or four hours it was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, who expressed a strong opinion against Ministers of the Local Parliament holding seats in the Commons, but thought the time inopportune to introduce the Bill, particularly as the question could be thoroughly debated when the Independence of Parliament Act is brought before them.

The Hon. J. H. Cameron moved the second reading of the Bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to refer it to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, which was opposed by Mr. Ferguson, on the ground that it relieved the stockholders from their double liability, which was denied by Mr. Cameron, who stated that he would not push the bill until he was given to allow those who opposed it to petition against it. It was then read and referred, and the House adjourned.

Today on the opening of the House, the reception of the petition of the Hon. Mr. Chapin, claiming the seat for Kamouraska, was again brought up, and the Speaker said that having laid out the procedure, he for the time being would not move the petition, but that the Mariborough election case, in England, was exactly similar, and that in that case, a petition was presented and received, and sent to an Election Committee in the House of Commons, and he therefore recommended the reception of the petition. This was supported by Messrs. Holton and Dorion, and sustained by Messrs. Cartier, Macdonald (J. A.), and Harrison, and after an hour's debate, the petition was received and referred to the General Election Committee.

The Hon. Mr. McLaughlin said he would on Monday next move the Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions for the incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada:

1. That it would promote the prosperity of the Canadian people, and conduce to the advantage of the whole Empire, if the Dominion of Canada, constituted under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, were extended westward, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

2. That the colonization of the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine and the Red River districts—the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the regions of the North-west—and the extension of commercial intercourse through the British possessions in America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—are alike dependent upon the establishment of a stable government, for the maintenance of law and order in the North-western Territories.

3. That the welfare of a sparse and widely scattered population of British subjects, of European origin, already inhabiting these remote and unpopulated regions, and the material enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which exist in the several Provinces of this Dominion.

4. That the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867 provides for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into Union with Canada; upon terms and conditions to be expressed in addresses from the Houses of Parliament of this Dominion to Her Majesty, and which shall be approved by the Queen in Council.

5. That it is accordingly expedient to address Her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of her Most Honorable Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government.

6. That in the event of the Imperial Government agreeing to transfer to Canada the jurisdiction and control over this region, it would be expedient to provide that the legal rights of the Corporation of Company or individuals within the same will be respected, and that in case of a difference of opinion as to the extent, nature or value of these rights, the same shall be submitted to judgment, or be determined by arbitration, between the Government of Canada and the parties interested.

7. That upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government, the claims of the Indian tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement would be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the Crown in its dealings with the aborigines.

8. That a Select Committee be appointed to draft a humble address to Her Majesty on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Dorion asked if the correspondence would be brought down before the resolutions were referred. Mr. McLaughlin replied that they would.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the second reading of an Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility, or conspiring against Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Anglin objected to the provisions of the Act, and said that it so changed, as to give power to the Governor General to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in case of necessity. Mr. Dorion thought the Act should not be passed, unless there was necessity for it, and if there was, the Government should say so. Sir John A. Macdonald said that there was immediate necessity for it. The Government had already taken the responsibility of asking for the suspension of the Act unless it was considered absolutely necessary. The Act was then passed. The proposition of Mr. Anglin, it is to be seen, would have done away with the objection contained in a suspension of the Act. A raid might be made on the frontier, and might be travelling the country sowing the seeds of disaffection, but could not be arrested and held in custody until the Governor had called his council together, and proclaimed the suspension of the Act of Habeas Corpus,

whereby the whole object of the Government would be defeated, and a substantial advantage given to the Fenians.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move the House into a Committee of the whole on the following resolution, which is being of an important character, I send them to you:

1. That for the purpose of constructing a Railway connecting the port of Rivière du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, with the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at or near the Town of Truro, it is expedient to raise and appropriate by loan, a sum not exceeding three million pounds sterling, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum, upon the guarantee of the payment of the interest of such loan by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867.

2. That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, with the principal and interest of the loan immediately after the charges specifically made thereon by sections one hundred and three, one hundred and four and one hundred and five, of the British North America Act 1867.

3. That it is expedient to provide for the payment of the interest of the loan by way of Sinking Fund of an annual sum at the rate of one per centum per annum, on the entire amount of principal money whereon interest is guaranteed, to be borne by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by equal half-yearly payments in such manner as they may from time to time direct, and to be invested and accumulated under their direction in the name of four Trustees, nominated from time to time, two by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and two by the Government of Canada, such Sinking Fund and its accumulations to be invested in securities of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, issued before the Union of Canada, or at the option of the Government of Canada, in such other securities as may be proposed by the Government and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to be applied under the direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in discharge of principal money whereon interest is guaranteed.

4. That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with the amount of the Sinking Fund immediately after the principal and interest of the loan.

5. That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act 1867 and interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, immediately after the Sinking Fund.

6. That it is expedient to continue the Sinking Fund until all principal and interest of the loan, and all sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act 1867 and all interest thereon are fully discharged, or until the Sinking Fund and its accumulations are adequate to discharge so much thereof as remains undischarged.

7. That it is expedient that the Government of Canada be empowered to raise, by loan, for the completion of the Railway, a sum not exceeding one million pounds sterling (without guarantee by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury) and that the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada be charged with the payment of the principal and interest, immediately after the charges made thereon in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions.

8. That it is expedient to provide that the carrying out of the provisions of the Act authorizing such construction, shall be paid out of such monies, and not out of any other fund—except that the Governor in Council may authorize the advance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of such sums as it may be necessary to expend for the purposes aforesaid, before the said loans can be raised; such sums to be repaid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund out of the loans.

The House then adjourned till Monday next.

Editorial Summary.

—The Commercial Bank Bill has been finally revised by the Banking Committee.

—The election for Niagara takes place on the 5th December.

—The Globe says the company of the 17th Regiment which was to be sent to Cobourg, is to be retained at Toronto.

—An extensive gang of coal counterfeits has just been broken up in the county of Carleton.

—A sharp Boston man has already made \$3,000 by buying up tickets for Dickens' readings.

—Mr. Thomas C. Dixon, formerly M. P. P. for London, Ontario, died at Houston, Texas, last September.

—Major-General Stisted has obtained the good service pension of 2,100 a year, vacant by the promotion of Major-General French to the 80th Regiment.

—The walking mania, started in the States by Weston's walk to Chicago, has been given by several newspaper editors the imposing title of "Avalanche."

—There are two Fenians and a Fenian sympathizer—Gen. Banks—on the new United States House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Relations.

—M. Chaspeot, the inventor of the market that bears his name, is at present in Lyons for the purpose of superintending the manufacture of 100,000 of British weapons ordered by the French Government.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

Belleville, Nov. 30.
Commercial bills, buy at 80 to 90
Greenbacks, buy at 80 to 90
Selling at 80 to 90
Bank of Upper Canada bills, 70 to 75
Silver, buy at 42
Gold sold at 139 1/2

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, evening.—While the steamship "Gambouline," which plies between this port and Greenock, carrying the British mail, was leaving her wharf at about noon to-day, an accident occurred which resulted in fearful loss of life. One of the boilers exploded with a report that was distinctly heard throughout the whole city. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others injured.

London, Nov. 29, evening.—It now seems that the statement that it will be impossible for the proposed Conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome was not the utterance of *La France*, one of the Government organs of Paris, but of the *St. Petersburg Journal*, an official newspaper, and regarded as quite as good an authority usually on diplomatic questions.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—The citizens of the United States in this city, held a festive festival in observance of the national Thanksgiving day.—A banquet was given in the afternoon, at which some 120 American ladies and gentlemen were present, besides a number of eminent foreign guests and friends of America. Hon. George Bancroft was chairman and made a speech, which was replied to by Herr Korkenbeck, the President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Both speakers gave eloquent expression to the cordial state of feeling existing between the American and German nations. The festivities concluded in the evening with a ball, which was a brilliant affair.

Cork, Nov. 29.—One of the armories in this city was entered last night by supposed Fenians, who carried away eleven revolvers and twenty revolvers and ten Snyder rifles.

London, Nov. 30, noon.—Consols 94 1/2; Bonds 71; 110 C 85 1/2; Erie 47 1/2.

Liverpool, Nov. 30, noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 30,000 bales. Broadstuffs dull.

London, Nov. 30, 3 p. m.—Consols 94 1/2; Bonds 71; Erie 47 1/2; 110 C 85 1/2.

Liverpool, November 30, 2 p. m.—Cotton declined 3/4; Uplands 7 1/2; Orleans 7 1/2. Red Wheat 13s 1d for No. 3; Land 49s 9d; Bacon 44s.

American Despatches.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The birthday of the Prince Asturias was celebrated by a grand levee.

Prince Salim Salim is still waiting here for the arrival of the "Novara."

Private correspondence from Mexico says that Admiral Trefler, before leaving the capital, settled all the personal accounts of Maximilian, including a number of impositions.

Gen. Marquez is reported to be in Matamoros.

Accounts from Demarara to the 10th state that one hundred and eighty emigrants had arrived from the United States. They come as settlers, and will form a valuable addition to the population of the colony.

New York, Nov. 30.—A fire last evening originated in the Japan house connected with the extensive paper manufactory of E. Faber. Loss \$35,000.

By the failure of Sherman & Co., three hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

The anniversary of the Polish Revolution—Nov. 29, 1830—was commemorated last evening. Addresses urging those present to unite and organize, with a view to vindicating and maintaining the honor of the Poles in America, were made.

Henry Eckert, whose leg was crushed while saving a little girl from being run over by a locomotive, died in Brooklyn.

Edward Kearns was caught in the machinery of Campbell & Thayer's oil works yesterday and instantly killed.

Mary Anne Kay was burned to death yesterday, her clothing having caught at a bonfire.

New York, Nov. 29.—The steamer "Wessex" brings European dates to the 15th.

The London Times says it appears that, in addition to the two millions pounds in gold to be paid for Russian America, the United States have agreed to disburse one million and a half pounds for St. Thomas and St. Juan, with additional seven hundred thousand pounds, provided France will waive her claim to the island of Santa Cruz. It has been understood that the payment to Russia is to be made at the end of the present year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Senate has confirmed Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, and Col. Horace Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture.

The President's message will be put to press to-morrow, and the prospects are that copies will be transmitted here in advance of its delivery.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—A heavy storm of wind has been raging since midnight, and it is snowing and freezing.

COMMERCIAL.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.

Belleville, Nov. 30, 1867.

PAID WHEAT—\$1.20 to \$1.30
NEW WHEAT—\$1.20 to \$1.30
RICE—\$1.00 to \$1.10
RYE—\$1.00 to \$1.10
PEAS—\$1.00 to \$1.10
BUCKWHEAT—\$1.00 to \$1.10
GREEN DOLLAR—\$1.00 to \$1.10
HAY—\$1.00 to \$1.10
CORN—\$1.00 to \$1.10
SUGAR—\$1.00 to \$1.10
COFFEE—\$1.00 to \$1.10
TEA—\$1.00 to \$1.10
SPICES—\$1.00 to \$1.10
FLOUR—\$1.00 to \$1.10
BACON—\$1.00 to \$1.10
PORK—\$1.00 to \$1.10
LARD—\$1.00 to \$1.10
BUTTER—\$1.00 to \$1.10
EGGS—\$1.00 to \$1.10
CHICKENS—\$1.00 to \$1.10
DUCK—\$1.00 to \$1.10
GOOSE—\$1.00 to \$1.10
TURKEY—\$1.00 to \$1.10
PHEASANT—\$1.00 to \$1.10
QUAIL—\$1.00 to \$1.10
PARTRIDGE—\$1.00 to \$1.10
GROUSE—\$1.00 to \$1.10
SQUAB—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Pigeon—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Dove—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Pheasant—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Grouse—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Squab—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Pigeon—\$1.00 to \$1.10
Dove—\$1.00 to \$1.10

Eggs by Weight.

A dozen of eggs is a little more definite quantity than a dozen of potatoes, but still a very indefinite quantity. A dozen of eggs from little, scrawny, ill-kept chickens, sell for the same price as a dozen from large, well-kept fowls, while the difference between them is as great as the disparity in the market take their chances for big and little, and each gets a fair average. But it is not so with producers, and here is where the injustice occurs. The man who raises chickens and keeps them in good condition, sells large, rich eggs for the same price per dozen that is paid for others one-third smaller. This operates as a discouragement to produce good hens, and as a premium on poor ones.

A writer in the *Canada Farmer* insists that eggs should be sold by the pound, as well as meat and butter, and gives the difference in the average weight of a dozen of eggs from different breeds of fowls, as follows: Common fowls, one pound and six ounces; Spanish, one and 9/16 ounces; Gray Dorking, one pound and 10 ounces; Gray Dorking, and Black, one pound and 14 ounces; Gray Dorking and Cochins, one pound and 15/16 ounces.

These are the differences in the average weight from different breeds. Should we compare the poorest specimens of the breed with the best specimens of the best, we would find a difference of fully one half, and yet all are sold at the same price. We buy and sell nothing at a price without an adjustment of quantity to price as eggs, except when we buy food by the load. Even apples and peaches, when sold by number, have the price adjusted to the size. But big or little, an egg is an egg. Wisconsin Farmer.

Remarks on Breeding.

The Rev. H. Berry, in his excellent *Essay on Breeding*, says: "A person selecting a stock from which to breed, notwithstanding he has set up for himself a standard of perfection, will obtain them with qualifications of different descriptions and in different degrees. In breeding from such he will exercise his judgment, and decide where indispensable or desirable qualities are wanting, and will cross with animals with a view to establish them. This proceeding will be of the 'give and take' kind. He will submit to the introduction of a trifling defect, in order that he may profit by a great excellence; and between excellences perhaps somewhat incompatible he will decide on which is the greatest and best to prefer." "To a farmer beginning improvement, the best advice is, to get as good a bull as he can; and if he has got a good one of his kind, to use him indiscriminately with all his cows, and when by this proceeding, which ought to be persisted in, his stock has, with an occasional change of bull, become sufficiently stamped with desirable excellencies, his selection of males should then be made, to eradicate defects which he thinks it desirable to get rid of. He will not fail to keep in view the necessity of good blood in the bulls resorted to, for that will give the only assurance that they will transmit their own valuable properties to their off-spring; but he must not depend on this alone, or he will soon run the risk of degeneracy."

FRANCE A WHEAT ECONOMIST.—According to the *Review Economiste*, the entire extent of surface appropriated in France to the cultivation of wheat, is two thousand eight hundred leagues. Of every hundred acres appropriated to cultivation in that country, forty are devoted to this grain. It is asserted that the quantity of wheat produced in France, exceeds the aggregate product of the same grain in the British Isles, Sweden, Poland, Holland, Spain and Prussia. The annual consumption per head, on an average, in France, is between six and seven bushels; in the British Isles, between five and six bushels; in Spain, between four and five; Holland, between two and three; in Prussia much less, and in Poland and Sweden, comparatively little. Spain, next to France, is the greatest wheat growing country in Europe. Her soil is almost equally fertile, and abounds in those mineral ingredients upon the presence of which in the soil, the success of the wheat crop is in a great measure found to depend.

OUR RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.—To one gallon of water, take 1 lb. of salt, 4 lb. of sugar, 4 oz. of saltpetre, 4 oz. of potash. In this ratio the pickle is to be increased to any quantity desired. Let the meat be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into the tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle; in the British Isles, put down for at least two days after salting, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre which removes all the surface blood; then, leaving the meat fresh and clean, some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If the recipe is properly tried it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.—*Germania Telegraph*.

Consumption like the Rattle Snake, always gives warning of its approach. A hoarse cough, dull pain in the chest, a difficulty of breathing are the indications that there is more or less irritation of the lungs. If this be neglected, and go on until pustules are followed by tubercles, which sometimes eat out of the blood vessels, death will be the result. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will heal all the irritated parts, allay the inflammation, removing the phlegm causing it. Thus to the cough and prevent fatal consumption.

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FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property. MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe. Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville. JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager. November 12, 1867. 39 Westminster.

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Testimonials received from ten well known in the mining and quarrying business of Canada and the United States; from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennetts, Wiswell, Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear, and others.

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THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Tea, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save much by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 35 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order or express notes. Tea forwarded by express mail, or the money can be collected on delivery by express mail. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded by express mail, or the money can be collected on delivery by express mail. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded by express mail, or the money can be collected on delivery by express mail.

GREEN TEA. TWANKAY, Common, 80 cts. FINE do., 90 cts. FINE do., 1.00. FINE do., 1.10. FINE do., 1.20. FINE do., 1.30. FINE do., 1.40. FINE do., 1.50. FINE do., 1.60. FINE do., 1.70. FINE do., 1.80. FINE do., 1.90. FINE do., 2.00. FINE do., 2.10. FINE do., 2.20. FINE do., 2.30. FINE do., 2.40. FINE do., 2.50. FINE do., 2.60. FINE do., 2.70. FINE do., 2.80. FINE do., 2.90. FINE do., 3.00. FINE do., 3.10. FINE do., 3.20. FINE do., 3.30. FINE do., 3.40. FINE do., 3.50. FINE do., 3.60. FINE do., 3.70. FINE do., 3.80. FINE do., 3.90. FINE do., 4.00. FINE do., 4.10. FINE do., 4.20. FINE do., 4.30. FINE do., 4.40. FINE do., 4.50. FINE do., 4.60. FINE do., 4.70. FINE do., 4.80. FINE do., 4.90. FINE do., 5.00. FINE do., 5.10. FINE do., 5.20. FINE do., 5.30. FINE do., 5.40. FINE do., 5.50. FINE do., 5.60. FINE do., 5.70. FINE do., 5.80. FINE do., 5.90. FINE do., 6.00. FINE do., 6.10. FINE do., 6.20. FINE do., 6.30. FINE do., 6.40. FINE do., 6.50. FINE do., 6.60. FINE do., 6.70. FINE do., 6.80. 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